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WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER,

FOR 1874-'75-'6.

GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED;

BY JAMES WINGATE.

PUBLISHED UNDER AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE SUBSCRIBING FOR 300 COPIES.

Large Octavo, 670 Pages, Price $4.00.

No other State has a similar Publication.

FOR SALE BY BOOKSELLERS AND AGENTS.

The following are some of the commendatory notices of the previous volumes of the "Maryland Register," in comparison with which, the present volume is greatly superior in every respect.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Baltimore Daily Sun, of June 28, 1856.

"'THE MARYLAND REGISTER' is the fruit of arduous research, great labor and large experience, and it will prove, we doubt not, one of the most useful publications of its class that has ever been made. To the people of Maryland it will be of infinite service."

From the Baltimore Daily American.

"'Wingate's Maryland Register' forms an indispensable record of information for the use of merchants, lawyers and business men. We have rarely seen a more generally useful compend, or one upon which more labor and care in the compilation has been expended. The author is certainly entitled to great praise for the production of a work which cannot fail to be eminently serviceable to the public, and instructive to many in the performance of public duties. The last Legislature subscribed for three hundred copies for the use of the State." &c., &c.

The *Baltimore Patriot* says:—"Wingate's Maryland Register is one of the most useful books we know, for legal, political and business purposes," &c., &c.

The *American Democrat* says:—"Wingate's Maryland Register is one of the most important works to the politicians and business men of this State ever presented to the public," &c., &c.

The *Baltimore Clipper* says:—"The Register is a legal, political and business work greatly needed for purposes of reference, and is a most excellent compilation," &c., &c.

The *Baltimore Republican* says:—"Wingate's Maryland Register is a very valuable book, and indispensable to merchants and business men as well as to all who wish to become familiar with the political institutions and government of their State." &c.

The *Frederick, Md. Examiner* says:—"We express our great obligations for a copy of the second edition of 'The Maryland Register, for 1857, a legal, political and business manual, by James Wingate, Esq.' Too much praise cannot be awarded to the capable and indefatigable author for compiling a work so generally useful, in such an admirable form; and furnishing it at a cheaper price than any volume of the same amount of reading matter has ever before been published in this State. Every one should possess a work so convenient for reliable reference, and so replete with desirable information."

The *Upper Marlborough Planters' Advocate* says:—"We are indebted to Mr. JAMES WINGATE, of Baltimore for a copy of his work '*The Maryland Register*,' of which the second edition has just been published; and we take pleasure in testifying to its usefulness and value. It is emphatically a 'Maryland book'—embracing every species of information concerning State and County affairs, likely to be of interest to her citizens. As may be supposed, it is full of statistics; and it may be said to be as full of law as it is of facts. The book really *is* what it pretends to be; and evidences a great deal of labor and pains-taking in its preparation; and is calculated to be useful in some degree to every Maryland citizen in active life."

From the Frederick City Maryland Union, of April 23, 1857.

"'THE MARYLAND REGISTER.'—Every Marylander should be in possession of this work, containing as it does, a greater amount of useful information, and interesting detail, respecting the governmental organization and policy of the State, than any volume which has heretofore been presented to the public. The enlarged design and completeness of the 'Register' evidence an ability which deserves the highest appreciation. We congratulate Mr. Wingate upon the eminent success of his labors, and take pleasure in commending the book in question, as a work of extraordinary merit."

From the Leonardtown, Md., Beacon, of April 23, 1857.

"'MARYLAND REGISTER.'—The plan of the work, we think, is admirable, and the work itself fully supplies a great want in our political history."

From the Port Tobacco Times, of April 23, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER.'—Containing as the Register does, a vast amount of most valuable information for all classes of men in this State, we bespeak for it a general circulation among them."

From the Middletown, Md., Register, of April 24, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER.'—Forms a record of information invaluable to merchants, lawyers and every class of business men. It is a work of almost every-day utility, and as the author designed it, supplies an important public want. It is a book every citizen of Maryland should possess, who wishes to obtain a correct knowledge of the government and political institutions of his State; which is his duty."

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER.'—We have received a copy of this work, and from a hasty glance which we have bestowed upon its pages, are inclined to the opinion that it is one of the most useful works ever issued from the Press of Maryland. It is a manual of 340 closely printed pages, and contains a vast amount of diversified legal and statistical information, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, and condensed into a comprehensive and convenient form. To attorneys and officers of the law especially this book is of inestimable value, but it is also adapted to popular use, and none should be without it."

From the Baltimore Daily American, of April 22, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER'—*Second Edition.*—We are glad to see that this very valuable work has already reached a second edition, and that the compiler has taken occasion to annex a large amount of useful information. It is an indispensable work for lawyers and magistrates, and will prove eminently useful to every man of business. We have had frequent occasion to refer to it, and have always found it complete and satisfactory. Indeed, on several occasions we have derived information on subjects which we would otherwise have been unable to procure. A work of this comprehensiveness could only have been compiled with immense labor and research, and we commend it to public patronage as one of the most useful books of reference ever published."

From the Upper Marlboro' Gazette, of April 22, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S REGISTER.'—The editor, JAMES WINGATE, Esq., has been at a great care and expense in compiling the work, and it is one of the best of the kind ever published in the State."

From the Annapolis Republican, of April 18, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER.'—The Register has been gotten up with great care and labor, and the production is invaluable to every Marylander. It contains matter not only interesting, but, in every point of view, highly useful to every man."

From the Easton, Md., Star, of April 21, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER for 1857.'—We are indebted to the author, JAMES WINGATE, Esq., for a copy of this valuable work. It is invaluable as a book of reference, and should command a large sale. It has been favorably noticed by the Baltimore Press, and is published in handsome style."

THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND AUTHORIZED A STATE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PRESENT AND THIRD VOLUME OF THIS WORK, AS FOLLOWS:

Maryland, Set:

At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on the first Wednesday in January, being the first day of the said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and ended on the thirtieth day of March in the same year.

His Excellency, THOMAS SWANN, Governor:

Among others, the following Law was enacted, to wit:

No. 286.—An Act to provide a State Subscription to "Wingate's Maryland Register," &c.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the State Librarian be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe for three hundred copies of the next and third published edition of "Wingate's Maryland Register," when published by James Wingate, and that, upon the delivery of said books to the State Library, the Comptroller of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue his warrant to the Treasurer, to pay said James Wingate, for the said Maryland Register, at the rate of four dollars per copy.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That two hundred and fifty copies of said "Wingate's Maryland Register" shall be distributed, by the State Librarian, to such State and County officers in the various Counties, and the City of Baltimore, or exchanged for useful publications in other states, as the Governor shall direct.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

BY THE SENATE.

March 30, 1868.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate by yeas and nays on the 19th day of March, 1868, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

A. GASSAWAY,
Secretary.

BY HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

March 30, 1868.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the House of Delegates by yeas and nays on the 28th day of March, 1868, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

M. Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk.

THOMAS SWANN.

MARYLAND, SCT.—I, James S. Franklin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that the aforegoing is a full and true copy of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, of which it purports to be a copy, as taken from the original law deposited in and belonging to the Court of Appeals aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand as Clerk, and affix the seal of the said Court of Appeals this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1873.

[SEAL.]

Test: JAS. S. FRANKLIN,
Clerk of Court of Appeals.

From the Cambridge Democrat, of April 22, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER.'—We have received the second edition of this work, which is just published. This is a work suited to the wants of every person, and especially should no man of business be without a copy."

From the Somerset Union, of April 21, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER for 1857.'—A cursory examination of the work shows it to be interesting and valuable alike to all who desire to keep themselves informed of our internal affairs. We know of no source whence the same amount of information so necessary for business men can be obtained. We cordially commend it to the patronage of the public."

From the Rockville, Md., Sentinel, of May 1, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER,' for a copy of which we are indebted to the compiler, is a work of commanding merit, supplying a want long felt by the business classes of Maryland. To professional gentlemen this publication is peculiarly valuable, by reason of the ready access it furnishes to points heretofore requiring laborious and voluminous search. For the purpose of general reference this work is a complete "vade mecum," and should be in the hands of every Marylander engaged in public business of any kind."

From the Frederick, Md., Citizen, of April 24, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER,' for a copy of which we are indebted to the author, is a work whose great value no lawyer, politician or intelligent business man will fail to appreciate, upon even the most superficial examination of its contents. No one understanding the merits of the book, able to purchase a copy, will consent to be without one."

From the Boonsboro', Md., Odd Fellow, of April 23, 1857.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER.'—It is a most valuable book, one that should be in the hands of every man in the State. Its usefulness can only be known by an examination of the volume."

From the Westminster, Md., American Sentinel, of April 21, 1857.

"'MARYLAND REGISTER.'—We are under great obligations to the author, JAMES WINGATE, Esq., for a copy of the above book, which is the most acceptable book we have received for the past year, and heartily commend its purchase to our friends."

From the Frederick Citizen.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER.'—Those who desire a large amount of statistical, legal and other information adapted to every condition of life, and who are not disposed to purchase a great number of costly works, and who if they had them, have not the leisure to consult them, to such, Wingate's Register of Maryland, is an indispensable work. It abounds with information put up in an easy popular style, particularly suited to meet the wants and necessities of the masses, while to all others who wish to make speedy reference in the legal profession and other business operations, it is of incalculable value."

From the Frederick Union.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER.'—This is one of the most useful publications of the day, and contains precisely such information as all classes of society stand constantly in need of, and which, if not obtained from the pages of this work, must be sought for elsewhere at much greater expense and pains. How so much important information can be compressed within such narrow limits, we cannot conceive. Every page glows with interest and information. It should be the constant companion of every head of a family in the State of Maryland. No work or recent publication has been so highly recommended by the Press, the legal profession, and in fact, by all who are capable of understanding its real merits, as the work now before us."

From the Baltimore Daily Sun, of October, 1856.

"'WINGATE'S MARYLAND REGISTER.'—This very useful work, which we have heretofore spoken of as in press, is now published, and we freely declare that its great value had only been partially appreciated by us. We have carefully examined several of the most important departments of the volume, and find them in detail and analysis so carefully digested that the most fastidious criticism is anticipated by the completeness of the work. It is little to say that for a book of so much practical value, as well as originality, Mr. Wingate has earned the substantial approval of the public. In this age of mental competition great credit is due to any person who can strike out a new path of usefulness. As no publication of this kind has ever appeared even in the enterprising States of the North, and as the plan of the work is of undoubted merit, inasmuch as it will supply an important public want, the public are under obligations for the conception, as well as for the immense labor involved in its execution. As the author has been successful in previous publications, which, we have the highest authority for asserting, have proved advantageous to the State, we hope that this volume, though designed as a popular work, may also prove advantageous and pecuniarily successful."

Wingate

WINGATE'S

MARYLAND REGISTER

FOR 1874-'75-'6.

A LEGAL, POLITICAL AND BUSINESS MANUAL;

GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,

BY JAMES WINGATE,

CONTAINING THE NAMES AND DUTIES OF THE

PUBLIC OFFICERS OF MARYLAND,

STATE, COUNTY AND CITY,

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL AND LOCAL LAWS OF THE STATE, WITH THE LAWS RELATING TO THEIR ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT, QUALIFICATION, COMPENSATION, &C.

ALSO, THE

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS OF BALTIMORE CITY,

AND THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES UNDER THE LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE CITY

ALSO, THE

Officers of the General Government in Maryland,

WITH THEIR DUTIES AND SALARIES,

ALSO

THE POLITICIAN'S REGISTER,

CONTAINING THE ELECTION LAWS IN FULL, FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS; ALSO, THE LAST ELECTION RETURNS FOR NATIONAL, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY OFFICERS.

ALSO

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:

THE ATTORNEYS AT LAW, PHYSICIANS AND THEIR FEE TABLE, &C., &C., RATES AND RULES OF POSTAGE, &C., &C., &C.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

&C., &C., &C.

BALTIMORE:
1875.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1875,
BY JAMES WINGATE,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

PRINTED BY JOHN W. WOODS.

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1874

PREFACE TO MARYLAND REGISTER,

For 1874–'75–'76.

The large and improved volume of "Wingate's Maryland Register," which is now presented to the public, will,it is hoped,be found of increased usefulness and value over the former volumes of the work. The object of the book is to define the powers and duties of all the public officers of the State, elected or appointed under the Constitution, the General and Local Laws and Municipal Ordinances. This will, of course, be more useful and satisfactory to the parties than the brief abstracts of the laws, &c., given in the previous volumes. Full references are made to the Acts of Assembly, defining the duties, &c., of public officers since the codification of 1860. The Constitution of the State is published in full, with an index expressly prepared for this work. The "Politician's Register," from page 524, furnishes the laws relating to Registration of Voters, the Election Laws, the Enforcement Act of Congress or "Civil Rights Bill," &c., summary of State Elections, the votes for President, Governor, Members of Congress, and all other elections in the State.

A prominent feature of the book is the number of Miscellaneous Articles, not necessarily pertaining to the work, but valuable for reference, among which are the following: The members of the Constitutional Conventions of the State, from the commencement of the Government in 1776 to the present time; the names and terms of service of all the Judges of Maryland from 1777; also the Chancellors, the Attorneys General, &c.; the Lords Proprietary and Governors of the State from 1632; the United States Senators from 1789; the members of the General Assembly and its officers from 1861 to 1874 inclusive; the Comptrollers and Treasurers of the State, &c.; the Mayors of Baltimore City, &c. The Government of the United States is also added, and a great variety of other articles.

It is proposed to republish the book every two years, after each session of the General Assembly, with all the changes in officers and the laws relating to them. The work has been stereotyped with this view and to enable the book to be sold hereafter at a reduced price.

JAMES WINGATE.

Baltimore, January, 1875.

P. S.—It is proper to state that this book was intended for publication sometime since, but its progress has been interrupted by two disastrous fires; the great fire in Saratoga street caused the loss of manuscripts, and the recent fire on South street destroyed stereotype plates and proofs of the work. The book, however, is *none the less valuable*, that it gives the legislation and names of officers to the present writing.

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HISTORY OF THE WORK.

The "MARYLAND REGISTER" was first published by the undersigned in 1856, previous to the first codification of the laws of the State, which was in 1860. The work was prepared with great labor and care, as the following extracts from the Preface will show:

[PREFACE TO FIRST VOLUME.]

"It is believed that this publication will supply an important public want. The plan of the work is new, and its character is not fully indicated by its title. The 'Maryland Register' is designed to furnish the people of this State with a cheap volume, containing correct and ample information upon every subject connected with the organization and administration of the State Government—through all its Departments and Political Divisions—by defining the official position, duties, &c., of every public officer, elected or appointed, under its Constitution or Laws. This information was hitherto acquired, by those who wished to become familiar with the practical operation of the institutions of their State, only by a long and toilsome study of the statutes, or by years of observation and inquiry, aided, perhaps, by personal experience in some one or more of the many branches of the public service."

"The preparation of this work required the study and analysis of nearly the whole statute law of the State, from the earliest colonial legislation to the present time. The laborious and difficult task of extracting those provisions of law which alone possess vitality and force from the multitude of complex acts, abounding in obsolete, annulled and repeatdly modified sections and clauses, (hitherto the only sources of public information,) will be more fully appreciated by those who are cognizant of this condition of our statute law, including the legal profession, and those who have participated in the legislation of the State."

"The thousands of Local Laws had also to be carefully dissected; and all their consistent provisions, not abrogated by the new Constitution, nor repealed nor rendered superfluous by any subsequent general law, are published in connection with the full lists of all County Officers."

"The valuable and important feature of this work, however, is the plan adopted of giving the legal reference, in every case, for every statement the book contains, so that the original authorities can be readily consulted for the purpose of its confirmation."

"The Members of the Legislature will find the complete lists of references to the Acts of Assembly upon every subject of legislation, local as well as general, to which their attention may be directed, (and which this book alone contains,) will save them a vast amount of time and labor in the discharge of their legislative duties. This work will also serve the additional purpose of a 'Blue Book,' for their use."

"After each Biennial General Election and each Biennial Session of the Legislature, it is proposed to republish the work, with all the changes created in Politics, Legislation and Business."

"It is proper to state, that in the preparation of this work, the author has had no opportunity of personal consultation with others, and has been compelled to rely solely upon his own unaided rendering of the statutes."

"The Legislature of Maryland, by the Act of 1856, ch. 348, kindly authorized a State subscription for 300 copies of this work."

JAMES WINGATE,

Publisher of the Decisions (4 vols.) *of the late* "*High Court of Chancery.*"

BALTIMORE, October, 1856.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

The following sketch of the Plan of the Book will be useful for purposes of reference:

DIVISIONS OF THE BOOK.

First. The "Declaration of Rights," with notes, and Article 1 of the Constitution—The "Elective Franchise." [The other Articles of the Constitution are distributed throughout the book in connection with the Public Offices, the Public Officers, and subjects to which their provisions relate. This plan is adopted to enable the reader to obtain a *connected view* of both the constitutional and legal provisions relating to said officers and subjects, thus dispensing with the necessity of an examination of different parts of the book.]

A full and complete analytical index to the Constitution follows, and lists of members of all the Constitutional Conventions held in Maryland from 1776 to the present time.

Second. The "Executive Department," Art. II of the Constitution, with an abstract of the provisions of all other articles of the Constitution relating to the powers and duties of the Governor, also the powers and duties of the Governor under the Public General and Local Laws; including the "Executive Appointments." The names of the Lords Proprietary and the Governors under the Proprietary, Royal and State Governments, from 1632 to the present time, are added.

Third. The "Legislative Department," the "Judiciary Department," and the "Treasury Department," with the powers and duties of their officers, under the Constitution and the Public General and Local Laws; also the members of the General Assembly of Maryland, from 1860 to 1876. The Judges of Maryland, from 1777 to the present time, and a list of the Treasurers and Comptrollers.

Fourth. The other Articles of the Constitution prescribing the duties of public officers, elected or appointed, with their powers and duties under the General and Local Laws; also the powers and duties of other public officers, elected or appointed under the Laws.

Fifth. Baltimore City.—Article XI of the Constitution, relating to Baltimore city, and Article IV, part IV, of the Constitution, relating to the Courts of Baltimore city, with the powers and duties of all the

officers of Baltimore city, elected or appointed, under the State or Municipal Government, as prescribed by the Constitution, the Public General and Local Laws and the City Ordinances.

Sixth. The Local Laws relating to Local Officers, &c., in all the counties.

Seventh. The NAMES of the Public Officers of Maryland in all departments of Government, elected or appointed. The names of the Local Officers in all the counties. The names of all the Baltimore City Officers. The names of the Officers of the United States in Maryland, elected or appointed under the Laws of the United States; including the United States Courts, Members of Congress, Custom House Officers, Post Office, &c.

Eighth. The "Politicians' Register," (separately paged,) containing all the Laws relating to the Registration and Election of State, County and City Officers; also the Laws relating to the Election of the United States Officers; a "Summary of the regular State, County and City Elections;" and "Election Returns," giving the Votes cast at the last Presidential, Gubernatorial, Congressional and Municipal Election; also, the Votes for State and County Officers in 1874.

Ninth. Miscellaneous Articles. List of Attorneys, Physicians, &c.

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[Since this law was printed, the first section (806) has been amended so as divide the Police Commissioners into three classes, and there were elected, February 3d, 1874;—Wm H. B. Fussellbaugh, for six years; Harry Gilmor, for four years, and Wm. Milroy, for two years, from March 15th, 1875. Hereafter, one Commissioner is to be elected, at every session, for six years.]

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[The following have been admitted to the Bar since the text of this work was printed: Joseph P. Bryan, D. S. Briscoe, Wm. F. Porter, W. Jasper Hughes, John Lawrence Campbell, Wm. L. Prince, Edward C. Eichelberger, Joseph C. Boyd, Henry C. A. Smith, and Junius E. Leigh, Esqs.]

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CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

ESTABLISHED OCT. 5TH, 1867.

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We, the People of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, and taking into our serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State for the sure foundation and permanent security thereof, declare:

Origin of Government—Right of Reform.

ARTICLE 1. That all Government of right originates from the People, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have, at all times, the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their Form of Government, in such manner as they may deem expedient.

Constitution of U. S.—The Supreme Law.

ART. 2. The Constitution of the United States, and the Laws made, or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, are, and shall be the Supreme Law of the State; and the Judges of this State, and all the People of this State, are, and shall be, bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or Law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Powers Reserved.

ART. 3. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution thereof, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people thereof.

State's Rights.

ART. 4. That the People of this State have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, as a free, sovereign and independent State.

Common Law—Trial by Jury, &c.

ART. 5. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the Common Law of England, and the trial by Jury, according to the course of that Law, and to the benefit of such of the English Statutes as existed on the Fourth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and which, by experience, have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and have been introduced, used and practiced by the Courts of Law or Equity; and also of all Acts of Assembly in force on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; except such as may have since expired, or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution; subject, nevertheless, to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by, the Legislature of this State. And the inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from, or under, the Charter granted by His Majesty Charles the First to Cæcilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore.

Right of Reform.

ART. 6. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of Government are the Trustees of the Public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct: Wherefore, whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the People may, and of right ought, to reform the old, or establish a new Government: the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

Right of Suffrage.

ART. 7. That the right of the People to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free Government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent; and every white male citizen, having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.

Separation of the Departments.

ART. 8. That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said Departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.

Suspension of Laws.

ART. 9. That no power of suspending Laws or the execution of Laws, unless by, or derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

Freedom of Speech.

ART. 10. That freedom of speech and debate, or proceedings in the Legislature ought not to be impeached in any Court of Judicature.

Seat of Government.

ART. 11. That Annapolis be the place of meeting of the Legislature; and the Legislature ought not to be convened, or held at any other place but from evident necessity.

Meeting of Legislature.

ART. 12. That for redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening and preserving the laws, the Legislature ought to be frequently convened.

Right of Petition.

ART. 13. That every man hath a right to petition the Legislature for the redress of grievances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

Levying of Taxes.

ART. 14. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen or fees ought to be rated or levied, under any pretence, without the consent of the Legislature.

Poll Taxes Oppressive—Paupers not to be Taxed—Taxation According to Actual Worth—Fines, &c.

ART. 15. That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be prohibited; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of the Government; but every person in the State, or persons holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property; yet, fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed, or laid, with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

Sanguinary Laws.

ART. 16. That sanguinary Laws ought to be avoided as far as it is consistent with the safety of the State; and no law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter.

Retrospective Laws.

ART. 17. That retrospective Laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such Laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* Law ought to be made; nor any retrospective oath or restriction be imposed, or required.

Attainder.

ART. 18. That no Law to attaint particular persons of treason or felony, ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter.

Right to Have Justice.

ART. 19. That every man, for any injury done to him in his person or property ought to have remedy by the course of the Law of the Land, and ought to have justice and right, freely, without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to the Law of the Land.

Trial of Facts.

ART. 20. That the trial of Facts, where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estate of the People.

Trial by Jury.

ART. 21. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the indictment, or charge, in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

Evidence Against Oneself.

ART. 22. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case.

Freemen Not to be Imprisoned.

ART. 23. That no man ought to be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner, destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the Law of the land.

Slavery Abolished.

ART. 24. That Slavery shall not be re-established in this State: but having been abolished, under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States.

Bail, Fines, &c.

ART. 25. That excessive Bail ought not to be required, nor excessive Fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted, by the Courts of Law.

Search Warrants.

ART. 26. That all Warrants, without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

Corruption of Blood and Forfeiture.

ART. 27. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Militia.

ART. 28. That a well regulated Militia is the proper and natural defence of a free Government.

Standing Armies.

ART. 29. That standing Armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up, without the consent of the Legislature.

Military Subject to Civil Power.

ART. 30. That in all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of, the civil power.

Quartering of Soldiers.

ART. 31. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by Law.

Martial Law.

ART. 32. That no person, except regular soldiers, marines, and mariners in the service of this State, or militia, when in actual service, ought, in any case, to be subject to, or punishable by Martial Law.

Judges.

ART. 33. That the independency and uprightness of Judges are essential to the impartial administration of Justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the People: Wherefore, the Judges shall not be removed, except in the manner, and for the causes, provided in this Constitution. No Judge shall hold any other office, civil or military, or political trust, or employment of any kind, whatsoever, under the Constitution or Laws of this State, or of the United States, or any of them; or receive fees, or perquisites of any kind, for the discharge of his official duties.

Rotation in Office.

ART. 34. That a long continuance in the Executive Departments of power or trust is dangerous to liberty; a rotation, therefore, in those Departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

Holding Offices—Presents.

ART. 35. That no person shall hold, at the same time, more than one office of profit, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State; nor shall any person in public trust receive any present from any foreign Prince or State, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.

Religious Liberty—Witnesses.

ART. 36. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him, all persons are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore, no person ought, by any Law to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion, or profession, or for his religious practice, unless, under the color of religion, he shall disturb the good order, peace or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent, or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain, any place of worship, or any ministry; nor shall any person, otherwise competent, be deemed incompetent as a witness or juror, on account of his religious belief; *provided*, he believes in the existence of God, and that under His dispensation such person will be held morally accountable for his acts, and be rewarded or punished therefor either in this world or the world to come.

Oath of Office.

ART. 37. That no religious test ought ever to be required as a qualification for any office of profit or trust in this State, other than a declaration of belief in the existence of God; nor shall the Legislature prescribe any other oath of office than the oath prescribed by this Constitution.

Disqualification of Ministers and Religious Organizations from Holding Certain Property.

ART. 38. That every gift, sale or devise of land, to any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the gospel, as such, or to any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination, or to, or for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for, any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the gospel, as such, or any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination; and every gift or sale of goods, or chattels, to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the Seller or Donor, to or for such support, use or benefit, and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the support, use, or benefit of any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the gospel, as such, or any Religious Sect, Order, or Denomination, without the prior, or subsequent, sanction of the Legislature, shall be void; except always, any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting house, or other house of worship, or parsonage, or for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed or used only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.

Administering Oaths.

ART. 39. That the manner of administering an oath or affirmation to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession, or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Liberty of the Press.

ART. 40. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved; that every citizen of the State ought to be allowed to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege.

Monopolies.

ART. 41. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

Titles of Nobility.

ART. 42. That no title of nobility or hereditary honors ought to be granted in this State.

Duties of the Legislature.

ART. 43. That the Legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue, the extension of a judicious system of general education, the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the general melioration of the condition of the People.

Constitutions Apply in War and Peace.

ART. 44. That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, apply, as well in time of war, as in time of peace; and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good Government, and tends to anarchy and despotism.

Rights Retained by the People.

ART. 45. This enumeration of Rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the People.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Qualifications of Voters—Residents—Removals.

Sec. 1. All elections shall be by ballot; and every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for one year, and of the Legislative District of Baltimore City, or of the County, in which he may offer to vote, for six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote, in the ward or election district, in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county, or city, shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts, for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates, or other Officers, then, to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county, or city, which shall form a part of the electoral district, in which he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election; but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county, or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county, or city, to which he has removed.

Disqualified to Vote.

Sec. 2. No person above the age of twenty-one years, convicted of larceny, or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the Governor, shall ever thereafter be entitled to vote at any election in this State; and no person under guardianship, as a lunatic, or, as a person non compos mentis, shall be entitled to vote.

Bribery and Penalties.

Sec. 3. If any person shall give, or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, or any security for the payment, or the delivery of money, or any other thing, to induce any voter to refrain from casting his vote, or to prevent him, in any way, from voting, or to procure a vote for any candidate, or person proposed, or voted for, as Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, or Representative in Congress, or for any office of profit or trust, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State, or by the Ordinances, or Authority of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the person giving, or offering to give, and the person receiving the same, and any person, who gives, or causes to be given, an illegal vote, knowing it to be such, at any election to be hereafter held in this State, shall, on conviction in a Court of Law, in addition to the penalties now, or hereafter to be, imposed by Law, be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter.

Punishment for Illegal Voting.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass Laws to punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person, who shall remove into any election district, or precinct of any ward of the City of Baltimore, not for the purpose of acquiring a bona fide residence therein, but for the purpose of voting at an approaching election, or, who shall vote in any election district, or ward, in which he does not reside, (except in the case provided for in this article,) or shall, at the same election, vote in more than one election district, or precinct, or shall vote, or offer to vote, in any name not his own, or in place of any other person of the same name, or shall vote in any county, in which he does not reside.

Registration of Voters.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by Law for a uniform Registration of the names of all the voters in this State, who possess the qualifications prescribed in this Article, which Registration shall be conclusive evidence to the Judges of election of the right of every person, thus registered, to vote at any election thereafter held in this State; but no person shall vote at any election, Federal or State, hereafter to be held in this State, or at any municipal election in the City of Baltimore, unless his name appears in the list of registered voters; and until the General Assembly shall hereafter pass an Act for the Registration of the names of voters, the Law in force on the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in reference thereto, shall be continued in force, except so far as it may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution; and the registry of voters, made in pursuance thereof, may be corrected, as provided in said Law; but the names of all persons shall be added to the list of qualified voters by the officers of Registration, who have the qualifications prescribed in the first section of this Article, and who are not disqualified under the provisions of the second and third sections thereof.

Oath of Office.

SEC. 6. Every person elected, or appointed, to any office of profit or trust, under this Constitution, or under the Laws, made pursuant thereto, shall, before he enters upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation; I, ———, do swear, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and Laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of———, according to the Constitution and Laws of this State, (and if a Governor, Senator, Member of the House of Delegates, or Judge,) that I will not directly or indirectly, receive the profits or any part of the profits, of any other office during the term of my acting as ———.

New Election on Refusal to take Oath.

SEC. 7. Every person, hereafter elected, or appointed to office, in this State, who shall refuse, or neglect to take the oath, or affirmation of office, provided for in the sixth section of this Article, shall be considered as having refused to accept said office; and a new election,

or appointment, shall be made, as in case of refusal to accept, or resignation of an office; and any person violating said oath, shall, on conviction thereof, in a court of law, in addition to the penalties now, or hereafter to be, imposed by law, be thereafter incapable of holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

[The intermediate articles of the Constitution are printed in connection with the Departments of the State Government and the Public Officers, to whom they relate. See Special Index to Constitution.]

CONSTITUTION, ART. XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Courts Continue until Superseded.

SEC. 2. The several courts existing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall, until superseded under its provisions, continue with like powers and jurisdiction, and in the exercise thereof, both at Law and in Equity, in all respects as if this Constitution had not been adopted; and when said courts shall be so superseded, all causes then depending in said courts shall pass into the jurisdiction of the several courts by which they may be, respectively, superseded.

All Officers to Hold until Superseded.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all officers, civil and military, now holding office under this State, whether by election or appointment, shall continue to hold, exercise and discharge the duties of their offices (unless inconsistent with or otherwise provided in this Constitution) until they shall be superseded under its provisions, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

New Election in Case of a Tie.

SEC. 4. If at any election directed by this Constitution any two or more candidates shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, a new election shall be ordered by the Governor, except in cases specially provided for by this Constitution.

General Elections to be Held in November.

SEC. 7. All general elections in this State shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday, in the month of November, in the year in which they shall occur, and the first election of all officers, who, under this Constitution, are required to be elected by the people, shall, except in cases herein specially provided for, be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[The Sections omitted above in Article XV are printed in connection with the subjects to which they relate.]

☞ *See special Index to Constitution.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
OF MARYLAND.

Under the Act of 1867, Chapter 327, a State election was held April 10th, 1867, to take the sense of the people on the subject of calling a State Convention to revise the State Constitution. Members of the Convention were also elected at the same time. The whole number of votes cast at the election was 58,718, of which 34,534 were "For a Convention," and 24,136 "Against a Convention;" and 48 blank ballots, the majority being 10,398. The Convention assembled at Annapolis, May 8th, 1867, and after framing a form of Constitution, adjourned August 17th, 1867. The Constitution was submitted to the vote of the people September 18th, 1867. The whole number of votes cast was 70,188, (and 27 blank ballots,) of which 47,152 were "For the Constitution," and 23,036 were "Against the Constitution," thus adopting the Constitution by a majority of 24,116 votes. The Constitution by its own provisions took effect October 5th, 1867.

The following is a list of the members and officers of the Convention of 1867, which formed the present Constitution, to which is appended the members and officers of the previous Constitutional Conventions held in this State in 1864, 1851, and 1777.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1867.

President.—Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, *of Queen Anne's County.*

Allegany County.—Thomas Perry, Alfred Spates, William Walsh, J. Philip Roman, Jacob Hoblitzell, Thomas J. McKaig.

Anne Arundel County.—James R. Howison, Thomas I. Hall, E. G. Kilbourn, Luther Giddings.

Baltimore City—1st Legislative District.—Lindsay H. Rennolds, Ezra Whitman, John H. Barnes, Isaac S. George, Joshua Vansant, Edward F. Flaherty, James A. Henderson.

Baltimore City—2d Legislative District.—George M. Gill, George Wm. Brown, Bernard Carter, Albert Ritchie, Henry F. Garey, George W. Dobbin, J. Hall Pleasants.

Baltimore City—3d Legislative District.—James R. Brewer, John Ferry, J. Montgomery Peters, John Franck, Jos. P. Merryman, I. M. Denson, Walter S. Wilkinson.

Baltimore County.—Chas. A. Buchanan, John Wethered, Ephraim Bell, Anthony Kennedy, Samuel W. Starr, Charles H. Nicolai, Robert C. Barry.

Calvert County.—John Parran, Charles S. Parran, John F. Ireland.

Caroline County.—R. E. Hardcastle, Chas. E. Tarr, Tilghman H. Hubbard, W. H. Watkins.

Carroll County.—John K. Longwell, George W. Manro, Sterling Galt, Benj. W. Bennett, Thos. F. Cover, Wm. N. Hayden.

Cecil County.—Benj. B. Chambers, George R. Howard, James B Groome, James O. McCormick, Eli Cosgrove.

Charles County.—Walter Mitchell, Vivian Brent, John T. Stoddert.

Dorchester County.—James Wallace, Wm. T. Goldsborough, George E. Austin, Levin Hodson.

Frederick County.—Wm. P. Maulsby, Frederick J. Nelson, Harry W. Dorsey, Outerbridge Horsey, Wm. S. McPherson, John B. Thomas, Dewitt C. Johnson.

Harford County.—Henry D. Farnandis, Henry W. Archer, John Evans, Evans S. Rogers, Henry A. Silver.

Howard County.—Wm. M. Merrick, James Mackubin, Henry O. Devries, James Morris.

Kent County.—Joseph A. Wickes, Richard W. Ringgold, C. H. B. Massey, Wm. Janvier.

Montgomery County.—Greenbury M. Watkins, Nicholas Brewer, Samuel Riggs, of R., Washington Duvall.

Prince George's County.—John F. Lee, John B. Brooke, Fendall Marbury, Elbert G. Emack.

Queen Anne's County.—Richard B. Carmichael, Thomas J. Keating, Washington Finley, Stephen J. Bradley.

St. Mary's County.—Robert Ford, John F. Dent, Baker A. Jamison.

Somerset County.—Purnell Toadvine, Thomas F. J. Rider, James L. Horsey, Isaac D. Jones, Henry Page.

Talbot County.—Wm. Goldsborough, Richard C. Hollyday, Henry E. Bateman, Ormo D. Hammond.

Washington County.—Andrew K. Syester. Richard H. Alvey, Joseph Murray, S. S. Cunningham, Wm. Motter, George Pole.

Worcester County.—J. Hopkins Tarr, Littleton P. Franklin, Thomas P. Parker, Samuel S. McMaster, George W. Covington.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

Secretary.—Milton Y. Kidd, of Cecil county.

Assistant Secretary.—Thomas H. Moore, of Baltimore County.

Clerk of Revision and Compilation.—Joseph H. Nicholson, of Anne Arundel County.

Sergeant-at-Arms.—Charles G. Griffith, of Baltimore City.

Committee Clerks.—John V. Posey, of St. Mary's County. Stephen P. Toadvine, of Somerset County. N. T. Meginnis, of Kent County, and John H. Woodward, of Baltimore City.

Door Keepers.—John Hagan, of Frederick County. Henry Dryden, of Worcester County.

Postmaster.—J. E. Bateman, of Harford County.

PREVIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The following Constitutional Conventions have been held from the commencement of the Government down to the Convention of 1867.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF AUG. 14, 1776.

WHICH FRAMED THE FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION.

President.—MATTHEW TILGHMAN. *Clerk.*—GABRIEL DUVALL.

St. Mary's County.—Richard Barnes, Ignatius Fenwick, George Plater, Jeremiah Jordan.

Charles County.—Robert T. Hooe, John Dent, Thomas Semmes, John Parnham.

Calvert County.—Benjamin Mackall, Charles Grahame, William Fitzhugh, John Mackall.

Prince George's County.—Walter Bowie, Benjamin Hall, Osborn Sprigg, Luke Marbury.

Anne Arundel County.—John Hall, Brice T. B. Worthington, Rezin Hammond, Samuel Chase.

Frederick, Lower District, now Montgomery County.—Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Jonathan Wilson, William Bayly, Jr., Elisha Williams.

Middle District, Frederick County—Adam Fischer, Upton Sheredine, Christopher Edelen, David Schriver.

Upper District, Washington and Allegany Counties.—Samuel Beall, Samuel Hughes, John Stull, Henry Schnebly.

Baltimore County.—Charles Ridgely, Thomas Cockey Deye, John Stevenson, Peter Shepherd.

Harford County.—Jacob Bond, Henry Wilson, Jr., John Love, John Archer.

Cecil County.—Joseph Gilpin, Patrick Ewing, David Smith, Benjamin Brevard.

Talbot County.—Pollard Edmondson, John Gibson, Matthew Tilghman, James Lloyd Chamberlaine.

Caroline County.—Nathaniel Potter, William Richardson, Richard Mason, Henry Dickinson.

Dorchester County.—Robert Goldsborough, James Murray, John Ennalls, James Ennalls.

Somerset County.—Gustavus Scott, George Scott, William Horsey, Henry Lowes.

Worcester County.—Samuel Handy, Peter Chaille, Smith Bishop, Josiah Mitchell.

Kent County.—Thomas Ringgold. William Ringgold, Joseph Earle, Thomas Smyth.

Queen Anne's County.—Turbut Wright, James Kent, Wm. Bruff, Solomon Wright.

Baltimore City.—John Smith, Jeremiah T. Chase.

Annapolis.—William Paca, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

RATIFICATION OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

Convention of 1788.

The Maryland Convention of the People held to ratify the Constitution of the United States, (which was submitted to all the States in 1787,) was held as follows:

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of Maryland, 28th April, 1788.

We, the Delegates of the People of the State of Maryland, having fully considered the Constitution of the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Deputies from the United States of America, held in Philadelphia on the 17th day of September, in the year 1787, of which the annexed is a copy, and submitted to us by a resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, in November Session, 1787, do, for ourselves, and in the name and on the behalf of the People of this State, assent to and ratify the said Constitution.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE PLATER, *President.*

Richard Barnes, Charles Chilton, N. Lewis Sewall, William Tilghman, Donaldson Yeates, Isaac Perkins, William Granger, Joseph Wilkinson, Charles Graham, Daniel Sullivan, James Shaw, Joseph Gilpin, H. Hollingsworth, James Gordon Heron, Samuel Evans, Fielder Bowie, Osborn Sprigg, Benjamin Hall, John Chesley, Jr., William Smith, G. R. Brown, J. Parnham, Zeph. Turner, Michael Jenifer Stone, R. Goldsborough, Jr., Edward Lloyd, John Stephens, George Gale, Henry Waggaman, John Stewart, John Gale, N. Hammond, Abraham Few, William Paca, J. Richardson, Wm. Richardson, Matt. Driver, Peter Edmonds, James McH——, John Coulter, George Digges, Nicholas Carroll, Alexander C. Hanson, James Tilghman, John Seney, James Holliday, Wm. Helmsley, Peter Chaille, Jas. Martin, William Morris, John Done, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Sim Lee, Richard Potts, Thomas Sprigg, John Stull, Moses Rawlings, Henry Shryock, Thomas Cramphin, Richard Thomas, Wm. Deakins, Jr., Benjamin Edwards.

Attest: WILLIAM HARWOOD, *Clerk.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1851.

President.—HON. JOHN G. CHAPMAN, *of Charles County.*

St. Mary's County.—George C. Morgan, William J. Blackistone, John F. Dent, J. R. Hopewell.

Kent County.—James B. Ricaud, John Lee, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Joseph T. Mitchell.

Anne Arundel County.—Thomas Donaldson, Thomas B. Dorsey, George Wells, Alexander Randall, James Kent, John S. Sellman.

Calvert County.—George W. Weems, J. J. Dalrymple, John Bond, A. R. Sollers.

Baltimore County.—Benjamin C. Howard, James M. Buchanan, Ephraim Bell, Thomas J. Welsh, H. J. Chandler, James L. Ridgely.

Charles County.—George Brent, John G. Chapman, William D. Merrick, Daniel Jenifer.

Talbot County.—Edward Lloyd, S. P. Dickinson, C. Sherwood, M. O. Colston.

Somerset County.—John Dennis, James U. Dennis, J. W. Crisfield, J. J. Dashiell, William Williams.

Dorchester County.—Thomas H. Hicks, John N. Hodson, Wm. T. Goldsborough, J. R. Eccleston, Francis P. Phelps.

Cecil County.—Albert Constable, B. B. Chambers, Wm. McCullough, John M. Miller, Louis McLane.

Prince George's County.—Thomas F. Bowie, Wm. H. Tuck, Samuel Sprigg, John M. S. McCubbin, J. D. Bowling.

Frederick County.—Francis Thomas, Edward Shriver, Wm. Cost Johnson, John D. Gaither, Daniel S. Biser, Robert Annan.

Washington County.—George Schley, Lewis P. Fiery, Alexander Neill, Jr., John Newcomer, Thomas Harbine, Michael Newcomer.

Montgomery County.—J. M. Kilgour, Allen Bowie Davis, Washington Waters, John Brewer, James W. Anderson.

Baltimore City.—Charles J. M. Gwinn, David Stewart, Robert J. Brent, George W. Sherwood, Benjamin C. Presstman, Elias Ware, Jr.

Worcester County.—L. L. Dirickson, S. S. McMaster, E. Hearn, Jas. M. Fooks, Curtis W. Jacobs.

Harford County.—John Sappington, W. B. Stephenson, R. McHenry, Samuel M. Magraw, James Nelson.

Allegany County.—William Weber, Wm. M. Holliday, John Slicer James Fitzpatrick, Samuel P. Smith.

Queen Anne's County.—William A. Spencer, William Grason, Enoch George, Henry E. Wright.

Carroll County.—Andrew G. Ege, M. G. Cockey, Joseph M. Parke, Jacob Shower, Elias Brown.

Caroline County.—R. C. Carter, John Thawley, Thomas R. Stewart, Edward Hardcastle.

OFFICERS.—*President*, Hon. John G. Chapman, of Charles County; *Secretary*, George G. Brewer, of Annapolis; *Assistant Secretary*, Washington B. Chichester, of Montgomery County; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Richard Booth, of Carroll County: *Door-Keepers*, Samuel J. Lambdin and S. C. Herbert; *Committee Clerks*, J. W. Rider, Geo. S. King, J. Moritz, S. Peacock, William Hall.

This Convention assembled at Annapolis, November 4th, 1850, and adjourned May 13th, 1851. The Convention was ratified by the people on the first Wednesday of June, and went into operation July 4th, 1851.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1864.

President.—HON. H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, *of Talbot County.*

Saint Mary's County.—Chapman Billingsley, John F. Dent, George W. Morgan.

Kent County.—Ezekiel F. Chambers, David C. Blackiston, George S. Hollyday.

Anne Arundel County.—William B. Bond, Eli J. Henkle, Oliver Miller, Sprigg Harwood.

Calvert County.—James T. Briscoe, John Turner, Charles S. Parran.

Charles County.—John W. Mitchell, Richard H. Edelen, Peregrine Davis.

Baltimore County.—John S. Berry, James L. Ridgely, William H Hoffman, Edwin L. Parker, David King, Wm. H. Mace, Silas Larsh.

Talbot County.—Henry H. Goldsborough, James Valliant, John F. Mullikin.

Somerset County.—Isaac D. Jones, James U. Dennis, William H. Gale, Andrew J. Crawford, John C. Horsey.

Dorchester County.—Thomas J. Hodson, Alward Johnson, Washington A. Smith, Thomas J. Dail.

Cecil County.—Thomas P. Jones, George Earle, Joseph B. Pugh, David Scott,

Prince George's County.—Daniel Clarke, Samuel H. Berry, Edward W. Belt, Fendall Marbury.

Queen Anne's County.—John Lee, Pere Wilmer, John Brown.

Worcester County.—William T. Purnell, Thomas B. Smith, Wm. H. W. Farrow, Francis T. Murray.

Frederick County.—Samuel Keefer, Frederick Schley, David J. Markey, Andrew Annan, Henry Baker, B. A. Cunningham, Peter G. Schlosser.

Harford County.—John A. Hooper, William Galloway, George M. McComas, Thomas Russell.

Caroline County.—Robert W. Todd, James D. Carter, Twiford S. Noble.

Baltimore City.—Samuel T. Hatch, Joseph H. Audoun, Henry Stockbridge, William Brooks, John Barron, Joseph M. Cushing, John L. Thomas, Jr., Baltis H. Kennard, Edwin A. Abbott, Archibald Stirling, Jr., William Daniel.

Washington County.—Peter Negley, Henry W. Dellinger, James P. Mayhugh, John R. Sneary, Lewis B. Nyman, Joseph F. Davis.

Montgomery County.—Edmund P. Duvall, Thomas Lansdale, Geo. Peter.

Allegany County.—Albert C. Greene, Hopewell Hebb, Jasper Robinette, George A. Thurston, Jacob Wickard.

Carroll County.—John E. Smith, Jonas Ecker, John Swope, Wm. S. Wooden.

Howard County.—Joel Hopkins, George W. Sands, James Skyes.

OFFICERS.—*Secretary*, William R. Cole, of Baltimore City; *Assistant Secretary*, John H. Shaw, of Allegany County; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Alfred D. Evans, of Baltimore City; *Committee Clerks*, William R. McCulley, Thomas Tipton, George Johnson, S. C. Gorrell; *Revising Clerk*, John McGarigle; *Door-Keepers*, Moses Anders and Charles Whittemore; *Reporter*, William Blair Lord; *Assistant Reporter*, Henry M. Parkhurst.

This Convention met at Annapolis April 27th, 1864, and adjourned September 6th, 1864. The Constitution was ratified by a vote of the people, including the soldiers, on the 12th and 13th days of October, 1864, and went into effect November 1st, 1864. The whole number of votes cast was 60,067, of which 30,174 were for the Constitution, and 29,799 against the Constitution, and 61 blank ballots. Thirty-three ballots reported as given against the Constitution, but not counted, the persons offering them refusing to take the Constitutional oath.

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APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES UNDER THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 1870.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS CITY, *July* 12, 1871.

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the State of Maryland, Article III, Section 4 and Section 5, provide as follows:

"Section 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing the next National Census, or after the enumeration of the population of this State under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of Representatives in the House of Delegates to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several Counties of this State having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two Delegates; and every County having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three Delegates; and every County having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four Delegates; and every County having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five Delegates; and every County having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six Delegates, and no more: and each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of Delegates to which the largest County shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment. And the General Assembly shall have power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the three existing Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them, as near as may be, of equal population; but said Districts shall always consist of contiguous territory.

"Section 5. Immediately after the taking and publishing the next National Census, or after any State enumeration of population, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor then being, to arrange the representation in said House of Delegates in accordance with the apportionment herein provided for, and to declare by proclamation, the number of Delegates to which each County and the City of Baltimore may be entitled under such apportionment; and after every National Census taken thereafter, or after any State enumeration of population thereafter made, it shall be the duty of the Governor for the time being, to make similar adjustment of representation, and to declare the same by proclamation as aforesaid."

And whereas, by the last Census, made in the year 1870, under the authority of the laws of the United States, it appears that the population of the several Counties of this State was as follows:

Allegany county,	38,536	Howard county,	14,150
Anne Arundel county,	24,457	Kent county,	17,102
Baltimore county,	63,059	Montgomery county,	20,563
Calvert county,	9,865	Prince George's county,	21,138
Caroline county,	12,101	Queen Anne's county,	16,171
Carroll county,	28,619	St. Mary's county,	14,944
Cecil county,	25,874	Somerset county,	18,190
Charles county,	15,738	Talbot county,	16,137
Dorchester county,	19,458	Washington county,	34,712
Frederick county	47,572	Wicomico county,	15,862
Harford county,	22,605	Worcester county,	16,419

Now therefore, I, Oden Bowie, Governor of the State of Maryland, by virtue of the authority and in compliance with the requirements of Article III, Section 4 and Section 5 of the Constitution of this State, do issue this my Proclamation, declaring the number of Delegates to which each County and the City of Baltimore is entitled in the General Assembly of Maryland, under the Census of 1870, as follows:

Allegany county,	4	Frederick county,	5
Anne Arundel county,	3	Harford county,	3
Baltimore county,	6	Howard county,	2
Baltimore city—		Kent county,	2
1st Legislative District,	6	Montgomery county,	3
2d Legislative District,	6	Prince George's county,	3
3d Legislative District,	6	Queen Anne's county,	2
Calvert county,	2	St. Mary's county,	2
Caroline county,	2	Somerset county,	3
Carroll county,	4	Talbot county,	2
Cecil county,	3	Washington county,	4
Charles county,	2	Wicomico county,	2
Dorchester county,	3	Worcester county,	2

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this twelfth day of July, in the year 1871.

[L. S.]

ODEN BOWIE.

By the Governor, R. C. HOLLYDAY, *Secretary of State.*

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF MARYLAND.

[The Great Seal.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Powers and Duties of the Governor of Maryland, are prescribed by the Constitution, and Acts of Assembly.

THE GOVERNOR'S POWERS AND DUTIES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

The Powers and Duties of the Governor under the Constitution, as defined in Article II, Executive Department, and other Articles of the Constitution, are as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Term of Office.

SECTION 1. The Executive Power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, whose term of office shall commence on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election, and continue for four years, and until his successor shall have qualified; but the Governor chosen at the first election under this Constitution, shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office until the expiration of the term for which the present incumbent was elected; unless the said office shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the State, or other disqualification of the said incumbent.

Time, Place and Manner of Election.

SEC. 2. An election for Governor, under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day and month in every fourth year thereafter, at the places of Voting for Delegates to the General Assembly; and every person qualified to vote for Delegates, shall be qualified and entitled to vote for Governor; the election to be held in the same manner as the election of Delegates, and the return thereof, under seal, to be addressed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, and delivered to said Speaker at the commencement of the session of the General Assembly, next ensuing said election.

Plurality to Elect.

SEC. 3. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall then open the said Returns, in the presence of both Houses; and the person having the highest number of votes, and being constitutionally eligible, shall be the Governor, and shall qualify, in the manner herein prescribed, on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

The Senate and House to Elect—Case of a Tie—Eligibility determined by House—Vote viva voce, and jointly—Case of Choice by Lot.

SEC. 4. If two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes for Governor, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the Senate and House of Delegates; and all questions in relation to the eligibility of Governor, and to the returns of said election, and to the number and legality of votes therein given, shall be determined by the House of Delegates; and if the person, or persons, having the highest number of votes, be ineligible, the Governor shall be chosen by the Senate and House of Delegates. Every election of Governor by the General Assembly shall be determined by a joint majority of the Senate and House of Delegates; and the vote shall be taken *viva voce*. But if two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, then, a second vote shall be taken, which shall be confined to the persons having an equal number; and if the vote should again be equal, then the election of Governor shall be determined by lot between those, who shall have the highest and an equal number on the first vote.

Qualifications of Governor.

SEC. 5. A person to be eligible to the office of Governor, must have attained the age of thirty years, and must have been for ten years a citizen of the State of Maryland, and for five years next preceding his election, a resident of the State, and, at the time of his election, a qualified voter therein.

In case of Death, &c., General Assembly to Elect.

SEC. 6. In case of the death, or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from the State, or other disqualification, the General Assembly, if in session, or if not, at their next session, shall elect some other qualified person to be Governor for the residue of the term for which the said Governor had been elected.

The President of the Senate to act—In case of Vacancy during Recess of Legislature—Impeachment.

SEC. 7. In case of any vacancy in the office of Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, the President of the Senate shall discharge the duties of said office, until a Governor is elected, as herein provided for; and in case of the death or resignation of the said President, or of his removal from the State, or of his refusal to serve, then the duties of said office shall, in like manner, and for the same interval, devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Delegates. And the Legislature may provide, by Law, for the Impeachment of the Governor; and in case of his conviction, or his inability, may declare what person shall perform the Executive duties; and for any vacancy in said office not herein provided for, provision may be made by Law; and if such

vacancy should occur without such provision being made, the Legislature shall be convened by the Secretary of State for the purpose of filling said vacancy.

Governor to be Commander-in-Chief of State Forces.

SEC. 8. The Governor shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the State; and may call out the Militia to repel invasions, suppress insurrections, and enforce the execution of the Laws; but shall not take the command in person, without the consent of the Legislature.

His Duties.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the Laws are faithfully executed.

Appointment of Officers.

SEC. 10. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all civil and military officers of the State, whose appointment, or election, is not otherwise herein provided for; unless a different mode of appointment be prescribed by the Law creating the office.

Appointments during Recess.

SEC. 11. In case of any vacancy, during the recess of the Senate, in any office which the Governor has power to fill, he shall appoint some suitable person to said office, whose commission shall continue in force until the end of the next session of the Legislature, or until some other person is appointed to the same office, whichever shall first occur; and the nomination of the person thus appointed, during the recess, or, of some other person in his place, shall be made to the Senate within thirty days after the next meeting of the Legislature.

Persons Rejected Not to be Re-Appointed.

SEC. 12. No person after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the Senate; or, be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Legislature.

Time of Nomination of Civil Officers—Term of Office—Tobacco Inspectors.

SEC. 13. All civil officers appointed by the Governor and Senate, shall be nominated to the Senate within fifty days from the commencement of each regular session of the Legislature; and their term of office, except in cases otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall commence on the first Monday of May next ensuing their appointment, and continue for two years (unless removed from office) and until their successors, respectively, qualify, according to Law; but the term of office of the Inspectors of Tobacco shall commence on the first Monday of March next ensuing their appointment.

Vacancy in Certain Offices during Session.

SEC. 14. If a vacancy shall occur, during the session of the Senate, in any office which the Governor and Senate have the power to fill, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before its final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy, unless such vacancy occurs within ten days before said final adjournment.

Courts Martial—Removal of Civil Officers.

SEC. 15. The Governor may suspend, or arrest, any military officer of the State for disobedience of orders, or other military offence; and may remove him in pursuance of the sentence of a Court Martial; and may remove for incompetency, or misconduct, all civil officers who received appointment from the Executive for a term of years.

Extra Session of Legislature.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions; and whenever from the presence of an enemy, or from any other cause, the seat of Government shall become an unsafe place for the meeting of the Legislature, he may direct their sessions to be held at some other convenient place.

Veto Power—Three-fifths of each House may Pass a Vetoed Bill—Yeas and Nays—Veto within Six Days.

SEC. 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation, and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the co-ordinate Executive and Judicial Departments, every Bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its Journal, and proceed to re-consider the Bill; if, after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the Bill, it shall be sent, with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be re-considered, and if passed by three-fifths of the members elected to that House, it shall become a Law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill, shall be entered on the Journal of each House, respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days, (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law in like manner as if he signed it; unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

Governor to Examine Treasury Accounts.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Governor, semi-annually (and oftener, if he deem it expedient) to examine, under oath, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices; and inspect and review their Bank and other Account Books.

Recommendation of Measures.

SEC. 19. He shall, from time to time, inform the Legislature of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient.

Pardoning Power—Notice in Newspapers—Reports to Legislature.

SEC. 20. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, and in cases in which he is prohibited by other Articles of this Constitution; and to remit fines and forfeitures for offences against the State; but shall not remit the principal or

interest of any debt due the State, except in cases of fines and forfeitures; and before granting a *nolle prosequi*, or pardon, he shall give notice, in one or more newspapers, of the application made for it, and of the day on, and after which, his decision will be given; and in every case, in which he exercises this power, he shall report to either Branch of the Legislature, whenever required, the petitions, recommendations, and reasons, which influenced his decision.

Residence and Salary.

SEC. 21. The Governor shall reside at the Seat of Government, and receive for his services an annual salary of Four Thousand Five Hundred dollars.

Governor to Appoint a Secretary of State.

Sec. 22. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed by the Governor, till the end of the official term of the Governor from whom he received his appointment, and receive an annual salary of Two Thousand dollars, and shall reside at the Seat of Government; and the office of Private Secretary shall thenceforth cease.

Duties of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 23. The Secretary of State shall carefully keep and preserve a Record of all official acts and proceedings, which may at all times be inspected by a committee of either Branch of the Legislature; and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by Law, or as may properly belong to his office, together with all clerical duty belonging to the Executive Department.

References:—22, Md., 183; 1853, ch. 134; 1856, ch. 183; 7, Md., 151; 14, Md., 215; 1862, ch. 68; 2, Md., 341; 1862, ch. 68; 14, Md., 215; 1853, ch. 448; 1858, ch. 32.

ADDITIONAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

The Governor has additional powers and duties prescribed in other Articles of the Constitution, than Article II, as follows:

The Governor's Oath.—By Article 1, Sec. 6, the Governor is required to take and subscribe the oath therein set forth, before entering upon his duties.

Arrangement of Representation.—By Article 3, Sec. 5, the Governor is to arrange the representation in the House of Delegates for each county, and declare the same by proclamation after each national census.

Elections to Fill Vacancies.—By Article 3, Sec. 13, the Governor is directed, when the Legislature is not in session, to issue warrants of election to fill vacancies in the Senate or House of Delegates.

How Bills are to be Signed.—By Article 3, Sec. 30, the Governor is to sign bills passed by the Legislature, and seal with the great seal, if he approve the same, in the presence of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates.

Executive Contingent Fund.—By Article 3, Sec. 32, the General Assembly may place a contingent fund at the disposal of the Governor, who shall report at each session the amount expended, and the purposes to which it was applied.

[The Acts of 1872, chapters 312 and 364 appropriated an Executive Contingent Fund of $7,500 each year for 1872 and 1873.]

Refunding Money Paid into the Treasury.—By Article 3, Sec. 33, the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws for the refunding of money paid into the State Treasury, or releasing persons from their debts or obligations to the State, unless recommended by the Governor, or officers of the treasury department.

Removal of Judges.—By Article 4, Sec. 4, the Governor shall remove any Judge convicted in a court of law, of incompetence, wilful neglect of duty, misbehavior in office, or any other crime, or on impeachment; or on the Address of the General Assembly, two-thirds of each House concurring in such Address.

Returns of Elections.—By Article 4, Sec. 11, the returns of elections for all officers provided for in the Constitution, except State's Attorneys, shall be certified by the clerks of the Circuit Courts in the Counties, and the clerk of the Superior Court in Baltimore City, and made respectively to the Governor, who shall issue commissions to the officers elected.

To Order New Elections.—By Article 4, Sec. 12, the Governor shall order a new Election for Judges, Clerks of Courts, and Registers of Wills, in case the opposing candidates shall receive an equal number of votes; and in case of any contested election, he shall send the returns to the House of Delegates, which shall judge of the election and qualification of the candidates at such election, and if the judgment shall be against the one who has been returned elected, or commissioned by the Governor, the House shall order a new Election within thirty-days.

To Fill Vacancies in the Orphans Courts.—By Article 4, Sec. 40, the Governor, in case of a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Orphans Court, shall appoint, subject to confirmation or rejection by the Senate, some suitable person to fill the same for the residue of the term.

To Fill Vacancies in the Office of Justice of the Peace.—By Article 4, Sec. 43, the Governor, in the event of a vacancy in the office of Justice of the Peace, shall appoint a person to serve as Justice of the Peace for the residue of the term.

To Appoint Sheriffs in Certain Cases.—By Article 4, Sec. 44, in case of a vacancy by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or neglect to qualify or give bonds, or by disqualification or removal from the county or city, the Governor shall appoint a person to be Sheriff for the remainder of the official term.

To Decide on Election, &c., of Attorney General.—By Article 5, Sec. 2, all elections for Attorney General shall be certified to the Governor of the State, who shall decide on the election and qualification of the person returned, and in case of a tie, to designate which shall qualify, and to administer the oath of office to the person elected, &c.

To Fill a Vacancy in the Office of Attorney General.—By Article 5, Sec. 5, the Governor shall fill any vacancy in the office of Attorney General, for the residue of the term.

To Fill Vacancies in the Office of Comptroller and Treasurer.—By Article 6, Sec. 1, in case of a vacancy in either of the offices, by death or otherwise, of Comptroller or Treasurer, the Governor by and with the advice of the Senate, shall fill such vacancy, by appointment, to continue until another election, or a choice by the Legislature, as the case may be.

Banks to Give Security to the Governor for Public Moneys.—By Article 6, Sec. 3, the Treasurer may deposit the moneys of the State, until otherwise prescribed by Law, to the credit of the State, as soon as received, in such bank or banks, as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, select; the said banks giving security satisfactory to the Governor, for the safe keeping and forthcoming, when required, of said deposits.

To Remove Comptroller and Treasurer.—By Article 6, Sec. 6, whenever during the recess of the Legislature, charges shall be preferred to him, against the Comptroller or Treasurer, for incompetency, malfeasance in office, wilful neglect of duty, or misappropriation of the funds of the State, (if, after a hearing, said allegations shall be maintained,) the Governor shall remove said officer, and appoint another, to hold the office for the unexpired term.

To Appoint Commissioner of the Land Office.—By Article 7, Sec. 4, the Governor is to appoint the Commissioner of the Land Office, who shall hold his office during the term of the Governor, &c.

To Appoint Adjutant General.—By Article 9, Sec. 2, the Governor is to appoint the Adjutant General, by and with the consent of the Senate.

Board of Public Works.—By Article 12, Sec. 1, the Governor with the Comptroller and Treasurer of the State shall constitute the Board of Public Works, whose duties are prescribed by said Article.

Amendments to the Constitution.—By Article 14, Sec. 1, the Governor is to publish proposed Amendments to the Constitution; and the votes cast for and against it, are to be returned to him; and if said amendments receive a majority of the votes cast, he shall declare by proclamation said amendments a part of the Constitution.

To Declare the Office of Defaulters Vacant.—By Article 15, Sec. 1, the Governor shall declare the office vacant of any officer who shall fail to pay over to the State Treasurer, within thirty days of the expiration of each and every year of his office, the excess of his fees or money of the State, coming into his hands, over what he is by law entitled to retain as his salary or compensation, &c.

Tie Votes.—By Article 15, Sec. 4, the Governor shall order a new election, if, at any election directed by this Constitution, any two or more candidates shall have the highest and an equal number of votes; except in cases specially provided for in this Constitution.

Qualification of Officers.—By Article 15, Sec. 10, any officer elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution, may qualify, either according to the existing provisions of the law, or before the Governor, or before any clerk of any Court of Records.

To Sign Commissions.—By Article 4, Sec. 13, all public commissions and grants shall run thus: "The State of Maryland," &c., and shall be signed by the Governor, with the seal of the State annexed.

THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR UNDER THE LAWS.

The Powers and Duties of the Governor, as prescribed by Article XLII, and other Articles of the Code of Public General Law and Public Local Law, published in 1861, as Amended by Acts of Assembly, subsequently passed, are as follows:

Mode of Taking the Oath.—The Governor is to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Constitution, on the second Wednesday of January, next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. in the Senate Chamber, before the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, or in case of his inability to attend, before one of the associate Justices of said Court, and the said oath shall be recorded in the text-book of the Court of Appeals.—Article 68, Sec. 1, P. G. L.

ARTICLE XLII OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, ENTITLED, "THE GOVERNOR," PRESCRIBES HIS POWERS AND DUTIES, as follows:

The Great Seal.

SECTION 1. The Great Seal of the State of Maryland shall be in the custody of the Secretary of State, but under the control of the Governor, who is authorized and required to use the same when proper in all intercourse between this State and the United States, the States and Territories thereof, and Foreign States, and in all cases provided for by the Constitution and Laws.—Article 42, Sec. 1.

Affixing the Great Seal.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall not affix the Great Seal, nor permit it to be affixed, to any document, without accompanying the same with his signature.

To Sign Land Patents, &c.

SEC. 3. The Governor, on the presentation to him of a Patent by the Commissioner of the Land Office, certified by said Commissioner as proper to be issued, shall be authorized to sign such Patent, and cause the Great Seal to be affixed thereto.

Affixing the Great Seal to Laws, &c.

SEC. 4. The Governor is authorized, on application, to affix the Great Seal to copies of Laws and Resolutions, certified by the Clerk under his Seal to be true copies.

May Appoint a Messenger.

SEC. 5. The Governor may appoint a Messenger to the Executive, who shall be the keeper of the water closets attached to the State house, and shall keep the same cleaned, ventilated and supplied with water, and in every respect in thorough order, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Governor, and shall receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars.—1862, ch. 225.

To Issue Death Warrants.

SEC. 6. The Governor is authorized and required, whenever sentence of death is pronounced on any criminal by the judgment of a Court of this State, to issue a warrant to the sheriff of the county or city who

ought by law to execute such judgment, ordering and directing the sheriff to execute said judgment at such time as in his warrant he shall appoint.

May Commute Sentence of Death.

SEC. 7. The Governor, upon giving the notice required by the Constitution, may commute or change any sentence of death into confinement in the penitentiary or banishment, for such period as he shall think expedient, and on giving such notice he may pardon any person convicted of crime, on such conditions as he may prescribe; or he may upon like notice remit any part of the time for which any person may be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary, on such like conditions, without such remission operating as a full pardon to any such person.—1870, ch. 306.

Re-Arrest of Convicts Pardoned Conditionally.

SEC. 8. If any person pardoned on condition of leaving the State, shall return contrary thereto, such person may be arrested by warrant from any judge or justice of the peace, and if on examination it shall appear to such judge or justice that there is reasonable ground to believe that the person arrested is the same person who was convicted and pardoned, and that he returned contrary to the terms of such pardon, he shall be committed to the prison of the county or city where arrested, and the sheriff shall bring him before the first Circuit Court for the County, or if in Baltimore City before the first Criminal Court of Baltimore which shall happen thereafter; and if on appearing, such person shall acknowledge himself to be the same person pardoned on condition of leaving the State, and that he returned contrary thereto, the court shall record such confession and proceed to pass judgment according to law; and if the person shall deny that he is the same person convicted and pardoned as aforesaid, or that he returned contrary thereto, the court shall direct the fact to be tried by a jury, and if they find against the person, the court shall pass such judgment as the law requires for the crime committed.

May Remit Forfeited Recognizances.

SEC. 9. The Governor may remit the whole or any part of any recognizance which may be forfeited; *provided*, the judge of the court in which such forfeiture took place shall recommend the remission of the whole or some part thereof.

May Remit Fines Not Belonging to Informers.

SEC. 10. The part of any fine or forfeiture belonging to an informer shall not be remitted by the Governor, but he may remit any fine or forfeiture, or any part thereof, not belonging to an informer.

May Grant Nolle Prosequi Conditionally.

SEC. 11. No *nolle prosequi* shall be granted by the Governor but on condition that the costs of prosecution shall be paid by the person applying for the same.

May Remit Militia Fines.

SEC. 12. The Governor may remit the whole or any part of any fine imposed by any militia court martial.

May Enforce the Attendance of Witnesses.

SEC. 13. Upon complaint made against any civil or military officer who can be removed or suspended by the Governor, the Governor may summon before him any witnesses to testify for or against such complaint, and may allow such witnesses one dollar a day for their attendance, and itinerant charges; and may enforce the attendance of such witnesses in the same manner as the courts may.

Officers to have Copy of Complaints, &c.

SEC. 14. Upon complaints made under the preceding section, the party complained against shall have a copy of the complaint, and notice of the time when the Governor will inquire into and examine the same.

Governor May Enforce Payment of Costs.

SEC. 15. The cost arising upon any such complaint, the Governor may order to be paid either by the party making the complaint, the party complained against or the State, and if ordered to be paid by either of the parties, the Governor may enforce the payment in the same manner and by the same means as the Circuit Courts may enforce their orders; and if ordered to be paid by the State, the Comptroller shall issue his warrant to the Treasurer to pay the same.

To Issue Proclamation of Election of Electors and Members of Congress.

SEC. 16. The Governor on receiving the returns of elections for electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, and for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each person voted for as an elector and member of Congress respectively, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected, and shall cause such proclamation to be inserted in such newspapers as he may direct.

To Issue Duplicate Discharges to Soldiers.

SEC. 17. The Governor shall, upon the application in writing of any volunteer officer or soldier who served in the first and second battallions of Maryland Volunteers in the Mexican War, or any citizen of Maryland who enlisted in any company composing a portion of the ten additional regiments called into service by Act of Congress during the said war, and served therein, and upon such proof as he may deem necessary to establish such service, and an honorable discharge from or muster out of the same, issue to such volunteer or enlisted officer or soldier a copy or duplicate of the discharge received by him when so discharged or mustered out of service, printed upon parchment, and signed by the Governor, the Secretary of State and Adjutant General, and attested by the Great Seal of the State.

May Restrict Intercourse with Infected Places.

SEC. 18. Whenever the Governor shall have strong grounds from the information of physicians, or otherwise to apprehend that there is danger of any malignant contagious disease being introduced into this State from foreign parts, or from any of the United States, he may compel any vessel coming to any of our ports, shores or harbors to ride quarantine, and may forbid all intercourse or communication,

either by land or water, between this State and the place affected, or lay such intercourse under such regulations and restrictions as he may think advisable, and take all measures and do all things which may appear to him necessary to give effect to the objects of this section.

SEC. 19. [Repealed by the Act of 1870, ch. 418, Abolishing the Inspection of Liquors, &c.]

Governor to Appoint Keeper of Public Buildings.

SEC. 20. The Governor shall annually appoint some competent person to keep the public buildings and grounds in order, and who shall keep clean and in proper order the hall or entrance to the State house, the Senate Chamber, the Hall of the House of Delegates, the Committee Rooms and the stairs ascending thereto; and during the recess keep them thoroughly cleaned and ventilated, and before each session to arrange the furniture, carpets and desks, and prepare both chambers for the Assembling of the Legislature; for which services he shall receive the sum of thirty dollars per month.—1862, ch. 15, Sec. 2.

To Appoint Watchmen.

SEC. 21. The Governor shall annually appoint two white male citizens, whose pay shall be the sum of thirty-five dollars per month, to watch and guard all the buildings within the State house enclosure, from 9 o'clock, P. M. until daylight each day, and to take charge of and keep in order the fine apparatus belonging to the State.—Ibid., Sec. 3.

To Appoint Keeper of the Steam House.

SEC. 22. The Governor shall annually appoint some suitable person to be keeper of the steam house and the furnace of the Record Office, who shall receive the sum of thirty-five dollars per month, and one assistant keeper, who shall receive the sum of thirty dollars per month.—Ibid., Sec. 4.

Salaries Authorized to be Paid.

SEC. 23. The Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, shall pay the sums mentioned in above sections, to the persons who shall be appointed by the Governor as aforesaid.—Ibid., Sec. 5.

To Fill Vacancies in Office.

SEC. 24. In all cases of vacancies in offices, which now exist or may hereafter exist, for the filling of which no provision has been made by the Constitution or laws of this State, the Governor is hereby empowered to fill the same.—1862, ch. 68.

May Remove Insane Convicts to Hospitals.

SEC. 25. Upon the recommendation of the board of directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, the Governor may remove any insane or lunatic convict confined in the penitentiary, and provide for the support, care and safe keeping of such convict in the Maryland Hospital or any State Institution for the insane, and the expense thus incurred shall be defrayed by the board of directors of the penitentiary, out of the funds arising from or appropriated for that institution.—1868, ch. 352.

To Appoint Collectors of State Taxes in Certain Cases.

The Governor shall appoint a Collector of State Taxes from any part of the State, if in any of the counties or Baltimore City there be not a qualified and compensated Collector of State Taxes by the first day of May, in any year, and said Collector's bond shall be approved by him.—Article 81, P. G. L., Sec. 39.—1868, ch. 366.

To Remove Collectors of State Taxes.

Every Collector of State Taxes, in Baltimore City, who shall fail to make daily deposits of money received by him for Taxes in some bank to be designated by the Treasurer, shall be liable to removal by the Governor.—Article 81, sub sec. 3, P. G. L.—1868, ch. 336.

Designates the Chief Judge of the Orphans Court.

The Governor designates and commissions as Chief Judge, one of the three persons elected as Judges of the Orphans Courts in the counties and Baltimore City.—Article 93, P. G. L., Sec. 227.

Returns of Election of Public Officers.

The certificates of Judges of Election for representatives in Congress, shall be addressed to and received by the Governor; and the certificates of election for all officers provided for by the Constitution, excepting the Governor and State's Attorneys, shall be directed and transmitted by mail to the Governor. Certificates of Election for the Governor shall be addressed to the House of Delegates, and enclosed to the Secretary of State.—Article 35, P. G. L., Secs. 32, 33 and 34.

Commissions United States Senators.

The Governor shall commission United States Senators in the usual form.—Ibid., Sec. 75.

May Call Special Elections.

The Governor may direct a special election to be held for a representative in Congress in case of a vacancy.—Ibid., Sec. 78.

To Receive Penitentiary Reports.

The Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary are to report to the Governor in December of every year, the condition of the Penitentiary, which report the Governor shall communicate to the Legislature with such recommendations as he may think expedient, by Article 73, P. G. L., Sec. 23.

The Indigent Blind.

The annual appropriation of $15,000 is to be applied under the direction of the Governor in placing in the Institution for the Blind, such indigent blind persons of nine years and upwards, inhabitants of the State and the county from which they are recommended to the Governor by the Commissioners of each county and the Judges of the Orphans Court of Baltimore City, by Article 33, P. G. L., Sec. 3.—1868, ch. 205.

To Report to General Assembly.

The Governor is to report to the General Assembly at each regular session the amount of money expended by him for the indigent blind. —Article 33, P. G. L., Sec. 6.

Maryland Inebriate Asylum.

The Trustees of the Maryland Inebriate Asylum are to make a report to the Governor on the 3d Wednesday in January, annually, of the condition of said asylum, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.—Article 46, P. G. L., Sec. 7.

The State Fishery Force.

The Governor, ex-officio, is one of the Commissioners of the "State Fishery Force," with the State Treasurer, State Comptroller, Commissioner of the Land office and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, by 1872, ch. 243. Their duties are prescribed by 1870, ch. 364. They appoint a Commander of the Police Force by Article 71, P. G. L.

May Remove Police Commissioners of Baltimore City.

The Governor may remove any Commissioner of Police in Baltimore City on conviction of any felony before any court of law.—1867, ch. 367, see Sec. 806, Local Code of Baltimore City.

State Board of Education—Their Report.

The State Board of Education are to report annually to the Governor the condition of the schools of the State, &c., and the Governor is to have 3,000 copies of said report published and distributed to the members of the Legislature in those years in which there is no session of the Legislature, by 1872, ch. 370.

Debts of Counties to Aid Corporations.

Associations or Corporations in aid of which a county may have contracted any debt, &c., shall furnish certificates, under oath, that the publication in the newspapers required by Sec. 54 of Article 3 of the Constitution, has been made to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, next succeeding the passage of the act, by 1870, ch. 28.

Governor not to Commission Defaulters.

The Governor is not to issue a commission to any officer who is in default to the State, and whenever he shall be apprised that a commission has been inadvertently issued to any one, he shall direct the State's Attorney of any county or Baltimore City, to sue out a writ of *quo warranto*, and if in default to the treasury, the Court shall adjudge this election or appointment null and void and the office vacant.—Article 69, P. G. L., Sec. 3.

Approval of Bonds.

The Governor approves the bond of the Comptroller, and may require it to be renewed, by Article 22, Sec. 1, P. G. L. Also, the State Treasurer by Article 94, P. G. L., Sections 2 and 6. The Commissioner of Land Office by Article 54, P. G. L., Sec. 7. State Wharfinger by Article 97, P. G. L., Sec. 2. State Agent to pay interest on the State debt. Collector of State Taxes in Baltimore City. Notaries Public, Weighers of Live Stock, Article 48, P. G. L., Sec. 458, and all the officers of Executive appointment, except where otherwise stated.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

(See Art. II, Sec. 13.)

The Governor nominates, and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoints, the following officers under the Constitution:

The Secretary of State, until the end of the official term of the Governor, unless removed, by Article 2, Sec. 22.

The State Librarian, for the Governor's term, by Art. 7, Sec. 3.

The Adjutant General of the Militia, until the appointment and qualification of his successor, &c, by Article 9, Sec. 2. [Md. Rep. 1874.]

The Commissioner of the Land Office, during the term of the Governor, by Article 7, Sec. 4.

Coroners, Elisors and Notaries Public, for each County and Baltimore City, are appointed under the Constitution, as prescribed by Law, by Article 4, Sec. 45; and the Law authorizes the Governor to appoint Coroners and Notaries Public, and Judges to appoint Elisors.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Governor appoints the Justices of the Peace in the State, under Article V, Sec. 42, of the Constitution. Their number in the different Counties and Districts is prescribed by the Code of Public Local Laws, published in 1861, and subsequent Local Acts, as follows:

ALLEGANY, 1874, ch. 138.
ANNE ARUNDEL, Art. 2, P. L. L., Sec. 107.
BALTIMORE CO., 1870, chs. 37 and 244, and 1872, ch. 315.
BALTIMORE CITY, 1870, ch. 45.
CALVERT, 1868, ch. 95, and 1870, ch. 319.
CAROLINE, 1870, ch. 49.
CARROLL, 1874, ch. 108.
CECIL, Art. 8, P. L. L., Sec. 113, and 1870, ch. 368.
CHARLES, 1872, ch. 155.
DORCHESTER, 1874, ch. 335.
FREDERICK, 1870, ch. 276, 1872, ch. 179, Sec. 4, and ch. 293, and 1874, ch. 133.
GARRETT, 1874, ch. 187.
HARFORD, Art. 12, P. L. L., Sec. 79, and 1870, chs. 83 and 171, and 1872, ch. 358.
HOWARD, 1874, ch. 116.
KENT, 1874, ch. 142.
MONTGOMERY, 1872, ch. 8.
PRINCE GEORGE'S, Art. 16, Sec. 69, P. L. L., and 1868, ch. 262, and 1874, ch. 487.
QUEEN ANNE'S, 1868, ch. 10.
ST. MARY'S, Art. 18, Sec. 37, P. L. L., and 1857, ch. 203, 1874, ch. 489.
SOMERSET, 1872, ch. 57, and 1874, chs. 43 and 46.
TALBOT, Art. 20, Sec. 93, P. L. L., and 1867, ch. 13.
WASHINGTON, 1874, ch. 29.
WICOMICO, 1868, chs. 12 and 257.
WORCESTER, 1868, ch. 69, and 1870, ch. 55.

The above Acts also regulate the number of Constables appointed by County Commissioners, &c.

The Governor appoints the following Officers under the Laws:

An Assistant Secretary of State, in case of sickness or absence of the Secretary of State, by 1874, chap. 1.

The State Board of Health, consisting of five physicians, one always to be a resident of the Eastern Shore, and one the Western Shore, by 1874, chap. 200.

Two Commissioners of Fisheries, one from the Eastern and one from the Western Shore, by 1874, chap. 150.

The Auctioneers of Baltimore City, (not over twenty,) by Art. 4, P. L. L., Sec. 93.

The Chief Judges of Orphans' Courts, are designated by the Governor, by Art. 93, P. G. L., Sec. 227.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE LAWS.

The Governor nominates, and by and with consent of the Senate, appoints, the following officers, biennially, except when otherwise stated, under the General and Local Laws. References are also made to Acts of Assembly passed subsequent to the codification of 1861:

Five Inspectors of Tobacco—in Baltimore City, by 1872, ch. 36.

One Supervisor of Tobacco Warehouses—Ibid.

Two Auctioneers of Tobacco Sales—in Baltimore City. 1868, ch. 458.

A Weighmaster of Live Stock—in Baltimore City, by Article 4, P. L. L., Sec. 458.

Two Inspectors of Hay and Straw—in Baltimore City, by Sec. 410, P. L. L., and one additional Inspector for the eastern section of the city, by 1864, ch. 339, Sec. 423, P. L. L.

Four Coroners—in Baltimore City, by Act of 1872, ch. 45, and Coroners in the counties under the Constitution.—Article 4, Sec. 45.

Five Notaries Public—for Baltimore City, (one to speak German,) and a competent number for the counties, (Article 69, Sec. 1,) by 1872, ch. 191, and one in Princess Anne, Somerset co., by 1870, ch. 76.

One or more State Wharfingers—in Baltimore City, by Article 97, Sec. 1, P. G. L.

One Physician as State Vaccine Agent—once in six years, by 1872, ch. 257.

Commissioners to take Acknowledgment of Deeds—in each state, district or territory of the United States, by Article 21, Sec. 1 of P. G. L., and by Sec. 7, one or more Commissioners in any foreign country.

One State Armorer at Easton and one at Frederick—by Article 8, Sec. 1, P. G. L.

The Superintendent of the National Road—that part of it lying in Maryland, by 1867, ch. 278.

Two Inspectors of Steam Engines and Boilers—in Baltimore City, by 1872, ch. 153.

One Weigher General and five Assistant Weighers of Grain—in Baltimore City, by 1872, ch. 244.

One Officer of Registration of Voters—in each ward of Baltimore City, and each district in the counties, at every regular session of the Legislature, by 1870, ch. 459.

Four Members of the State Board of Education—(the other member being the Principal of the State Normal School) to be appointed at every regular session of the Legislature, from among the Presidents and Examiners of the several county boards, one of whom shall be a resident of Eastern Shore, by Act of 1872, ch. 377.

Ten (of the thirty) Directors of the Maryland Industrial School for Girls—who shall be severally residents of some county in the State, to be appointed biennially in January, by 1870, ch. 391.

Two (of the sixteen) Managers of House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children—annually, in February, by Act of 1870, ch. 392, Sec. 3.

Six Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary—who shall be residents of the City or County of Baltimore, by Article 73, P. G. L., Sec. 1.

Four Managers of the House of Refuge—annually, in February, by Article 78, P. G. L. Sec. 3.

Three Commissioners of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry—biennially, to examine all persons who may desire to engage in the business of druggist or apothecary as to their competency and qualifications, and grant certificates to said persons to carry on said business if found competent, and register them as Pharmacists; said Commissioners to be appointed from ten persons nominated to the Governor, by the Maryland College of Pharmacy, by 1872, ch. 414, (which Act does not require these appointments to be confirmed by the Senate.)

Three Trustees for the State in the Washington Cemetery—(every three years,) located near Hagerstown, for the burial of Confederate dead. One Trustee may be appointed by the Governor of each of the other States, by 1870, ch. 213.

Three Visitors of St. John's Literary Institute,—in Frederick City by private Act.

The Messenger of the Executive—at the pleasure of the Executive, by Act of 1862, ch. 225, and a keeper of public buildings: two watchmen of public buildings, and a keeper and assistant keeper of steam house, by 1862, ch. 15.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor nominates, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the following officers of the Militia:

The Adjutant General, with the rank of Major General, and salary at the rate of $2,000 a year: a Quarter Master, a Commissary General, a Chief Engineer, a Chief of Ordinance, Chief of Artillery, Chief of Cavalry, and Inspector General; a Paymaster General, a Surgeon General, and Judge Advocate General, and such number of Aids-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, as may be necessary to the discharge of his duties as Commander-in-Chief, by 1870, ch. 182, Sec. 6.

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES.

The Governor may make a temporary appointment of United States Senator, until the subsequent meeting of the Legislature, if a vacancy happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature, by Constitution of the United States.—Article 1, Sec. 3.

The Governor may fill vacancies in the following offices under the State Constitution:

In the office of Judges, by Article 4, Sec. 5. Judges of the Orphans Court, Article 4, Sec. 40. Justices of the Peace, Article 4, Sec. 43. Sheriffs, Article 4, Sec. 44. Attorney General, Article 4, Sec. 5. Treasurer and Comptroller, Article 6, Sec. 1. Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture, Article 10, Sec. 2. Offices made vacant under Article 15, Sec. 11, for failing to pay over moneys received and payable to the State.

The Governor shall issue his warrant of election to fill vacancies in the Senate or House of Delegates, when the Legislature is not in session. Article 3, Sec. 13.

The Governor fills vacancies in all offices of Executive Appointment, and in the following offices under the Code of General and Local Laws of 1860, and subsequent Acts of Assembly:

In the Board of Police Commissioners in Baltimore City, during the recess of the General Assembly, by 1867, ch. 367, (Sec. 806, Local Code.)

The Governor fills any vacancy occurring in the office filled by the Secretary of the Senate, whose duty it is to receive the returns of the clerks of the Courts of the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and report tabular results to the Legislature, &c., by Act of 1865, ch. 159.

The Governor is empowered to fill all cases of vacancy in office, which now exist, for the filling of which no provision has been made by the Constitution or Laws of the State, by Act of 1862, ch. 68.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State is appointed under the Constitution, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—ARTICLE II.

Secretary of State Appointed by the Governor.

SEC. 22. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed by the Governor, till the end of the official term of the Governor, from whom he received his appointment, and receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) and shall reside at the Seat of Government; and the office of Private Secretary shall thenceforth cease.

Duties of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 23. The Secretary of State shall carefully keep and preserve a record of all official acts and proceedings, (which may at all times be inspected by a committee of either branch of the Legislature,) and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by Law, or as may properly belong to his office, together with all clerical duty belonging to the Executive Department.

The Governor's Vote.

The Returns of the Election for Governor, under Seal, are to be addressed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, and delivered to said Speaker at the commencement of the session of the General Assembly next ensuing said election.—Constitution, Article II, Sec. 2.

The Duties of the Secretary of State, are further prescribed by Laws of the State, as follows:

A Department Seal.—The Secretary of State shall have a Seal for his Department, for the authentication of copies of records or papers in his office; but no copy of a record or paper shall be given out or certified by him, of any order, entry or action of the Governor, without the approbation of the Governor.—Article 86, P. G. L., Sec. 1.

To Record Commissions of Civil Officers.—The Secretary of State shall record all commissions to civil officers, issued by the Governor, in a book to be kept by him for the purpose, and shall transmit the same to the clerks of the several Circuit Courts for the Counties, and the Superior Court of Baltimore City.—Ibid. Sec. 2.

May Certify to the Qualifications of Public Officers.—The Secretary of State shall preserve the reports of the clerks of said Courts, transmitted

to him, from time to time, of the qualification of officers, and shall be competent to certify to their characters and qualifications equally with the said clerks.—Ibid., Sec. 3.

Copies of Office Records Legal Evidence.—By Sec. 53, of Article 37, of General Laws, "A copy of any of the books, papers, entries or proceedings, in the custody of, or in the office of, the Secretary of State, shall be evidence in any of the Courts of the State."

To Furnish Comptroller Lists of Qualified Officers.—By Sec. 52, of Article 81, of General Laws, the Secretary of State shall furnish to the Comptroller, annually, a list of all officers, who have been reported to him by the several clerks as having qualified by taking the oath of office.

THE LORDS PROPRIETARY AND THE GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND.

THE LORDS PROPRIETARY OF MARYLAND.

1632. Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore.
1675. Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore.
1715. Benedict Leonard Calvert, Fourth Lord Baltimore.
1715. Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore.
1751. Frederick Calvert, Sixth Lord Baltimore.
1771 to 1776. Sir Henry Harford, last Proprietary.

THE GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND

From 1633 to 1874, Under the Proprietary, Royal and State Governments.

1633. Leonard Calvert.
1647. Thomas Greene.
1649. William Stone.
1654. Commissioners under Parliament.
1658. Josiah Fendall.
1661. Philip Calvert.
1662. Charles Calvert.
1667. Charles Lord Baltimore.
1678. Thomas Notley.
1681. Charles Lord Baltimore.
1685. William Joseph, Prest. of Deputies.
1689. Convention of Protestant Association.

ROYAL GOVERNORS.

1692. Sir Lionel Copley.
1693. Sir Edmond Andros.
1694. Francis Nicholson.
1699. Nathaniel Blackistone.
1703. Thomas Tench, President.
1704. John Seymour.
1709. Edward Lloyd, Prest.
1714. John Hart.

PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

1715. John Hart.
1720. Charles Calvert.
1727. Benedict Leonard Calvert.
1732. Samuel Ogle.
1733. Charles Lord Baltimore.
1735. Samuel Ogle.
1742. Thomas Bladen.
1747. Samuel Ogle.
1752. Benjamin Tasker, Prest.
1753. Horatio Sharpe.
1769 to 1774. Robert Eden.

THE REVOLUTION.

1774-5-6. Convention and Council of Safety.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Elected Annually by the Legislature, with an Executive Council.

1777. Thomas Johnson.
1779. Thomas Sim Lee.
1782. William Paca.
1785. William Smallwood.
1788. John Eager Howard.
1791. George Plater.
1792. Thomas Sim Lee.
1794. John H. Stone.
1797. John Henry.
1798. Benjamin Ogle.
1801. John Francis Mercer.
1803. Robert Bowie.
1806. Robert Wright.
1809. Edward Lloyd.
1811. Robert Bowie.
1812. Levin Winder.
1815. Chas. Ridgely of Hampton.
1818. Charles Goldsborough.
1819. Samuel Sprigg.
1822. Samuel Stevens, Jr.
1825. Joseph Kent.
1828. Daniel Martin.
1829. Thomas King Carroll.
1830. Daniel Martin.
1831. George Howard.—(Acting.)
1832. George Howard.
1833. James Thomas.
1835. Thomas W. Veazey.

Elected under the Amended Constitution of 1838, *for Three Years.*

WILLIAM GRASON, of Queen Anne's Co.....1838.
FRANCIS THOMAS, of Frederick Co.,.....1841.
THOMAS G. PRATT, of Prince George's Co.,.....1844.
PHILIP F. THOMAS, of Talbot Co.,.....1847.
ENOCH LOUIS LOWE, of Frederick Co.,.....1850.

Elected under the Constitution, of 1851 *for Four Years.*

THOMAS WATKINS LIGON, of Howard Co.,.....1853.
THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, of Dorchester Co.,.....1857.
AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, of Baltimore Co.,.....1861.

Elected under the Constitution of 1864, *for Four Years.*

THOMAS SWANN, of Baltimore City,.....1865.
(*Lt. Governor*, C. C. COX, of Baltimore City,).....1865.

Elected under the Constitution of 1867, *for Four Years.*

ODEN BOWIE, of Prince George's Co.,.....1869.

To serve three years from 1869, by special provision, see Constitution, Article 1, Sec. 1.

WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, of Baltimore City.....1872.

To serve four years from the second Wednesday in January, 1872.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE III.

Article III, of the Constitution, prescribes the powers and duties of the General Assembly, as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall consist of two distinct Branches; a Senate, and a House of Delegates, and shall be styled the General Assembly of Maryland.

Election of Senators.

SEC. 2. Each County in the State, and each of the three Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, as they are now, or may hereafter be, defined, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Counties, and of the Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators, hereafter provided for.

Representation in House of Delegates until Next Census.

SEC. 3. Until the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or until the enumeration of the population of this State, under the Authority thereof, the several Counties, and the City of Baltimore, shall have representation in the House of Delegates, as follows: Allegany County, five Delegates; Anne Arundel County, three Delegates; Baltimore County, six Delegates; each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, six Delegates; Calvert County, two Delegates; Caroline County, two Delegates; Carroll County, four Delegates; Cecil County, four Delegates; Charles County, two Delegates; Dorchester County, three Delegates; Frederick County, six Delegates; Harford County, four Delegates; Howard County, two Delegates; Kent County, two Delegates; Montgomery County, three Delegates; Prince George's County, three Delegates; Queen Anne's County, two Delegates; Saint Mary's County, two Delegates; Somerset County, three Delegates; Talbot County, two Delegates; Washington County, five Delegates; and Worcester County, three Delegates.

Basis of Representation.

SEC. 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the Authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several Counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls, or less, shall be entitled to two Delegates; and every County, having a population of over eighteen thousand, and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three Delegates: and every County, having a population of twenty-eight thousand, and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four Delegates; and every County, having a population of forty thousand, and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five Delegates; and every County, having a population of fifty-five thousand souls, and upwards, shall be entitled to six Delegates, and no more; and each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of Delegates to which the

largest County shall, or may be entitled, under the aforegoing apportionment. And the General Assembly shall have power to provide by Law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the three existing Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them, as near as may be, of equal population; but said Districts shall always consist of contiguous territory.

Governor to Arrange Representation.

SEC. 5. Immediately after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after any State enumeration of population, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor, then being, to arrange the representation in said House of Delegates, in accordance with the apportionment herein provided for; and to declare, by Proclamation, the number of Delegates, to which each County, and the City of Baltimore may be entitled, under such apportionment; and after every National Census taken thereafter, or after any State enumeration of population, thereafter made, it shall be the duty of the Governor, for the time being, to make similar adjustment of Representation, and to declare the same by Proclamation, as aforesaid.

Election of Delegates.

SEC. 6. The members of the House of Delegates shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Counties, and the Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, respectively, to serve for two years, from the day of their election.

Time of Elections.

SEC. 7. The first election for Senators and Delegates shall take place on the Tuesday next, after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the election for Delegates, and as nearly as practicable, for one-half of the Senators, shall be held on the same day, in every second year thereafter.

Classification of Senators.

SEC. 8. Immediately after the Senate shall have convened, after the first election, under this Constitution, the Senators shall be divided by lot, into two classes, as nearly equal in number as may be—Senators of the first class shall go out of office at the expiration of two years, and Senators shall be elected on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the term of four years, to supply their places; so that, after the first election, one-half of the Senators may be chosen every second year. In case the number of Senators be hereafter increased, such classification of the additional Senators shall be made as to preserve, as nearly as may be, an equal number in each class.

Qualifications of Senators and Delegates.

SEC. 9. No person shall be eligible as a Senator or Delegate, who at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the State of Maryland, and who has not resided therein, for at least three years, next preceding the day of his election, and the last year thereof, in the County, or in the Legislative District of Baltimore City, which he may be chosen to represent, if such County, or Legislative District of said City, shall have been so long established; and if not, then in the County, or City, from which, in whole, or in part, the same may have been formed;

nor shall any person be eligible as a Senator, unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, nor as a Delegate, unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, at the time of his election.

Persons Ineligible.

SEC. 10. No member of Congress, or person holding any civil, or military office under the United States, shall be eligible as a Senator, or Delegate: and if any person shall after his election as Senator, or Delegate, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil, or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof, shall vacate his seat.

Ministers Ineligible.

SEC. 11. No Minister or Preacher of the Gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination, and no person holding any civil office of profit, or trust, under this State, except Justices of the Peace, shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate.

Defaulters Ineligible.

SEC. 12. No Collector, Receiver, or Holder of public money shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate, or to any office of profit, or trust, under this State, until he shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury all sums on the books thereof charged to, and due by him.

Vacancies in Senate or House.

SEC. 13. In case of death disqualification, resignation, refusal to act, expulsion, or removal from the county, or city, for which he shall have been elected, of any person, who shall have been chosen as a Delegate or Senator, or in case of a tie between two or more such qualified persons, a warrant of election shall be issued by the Speaker of the House of Delegates or President of the Senate, as the case may be, for the election of another person in his place, of which election, not less than ten days notice shall be given, exclusive of the day of the publication of the notice, and of the day of election; and, if during the recess of the Legislature, and more than ten days before its termination, such death shall occur, or such resignation, refusal to act, or disqualification be communicated, in writing to the Governor by the person, so resigning, refusing, or disqualified, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue a warrant of election to supply the vacancy thus created, in the same manner, the said Speaker or President, might have done, during the session of the General Assembly; provided, however, that unless a meeting of the General Assembly may intervene, the election, thus ordered to fill such vacancy, shall be held on the day of the ensuing election for Delegates and Senators.

Meetings of Legislature.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, and at no other time, unless convened by proclamation of the Governor.

Compensation of Members.—Extra Sessions.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly may continue its session so long as, in its judgment, the public interest may require, for a period not longer than ninety days; and each member thereof, shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem, for every day he shall attend

the session; but not for such days as he may be absent, unless absent on account of sickness, or by leave of the House of which he is a member; and he shall also receive such mileage as may be allowed by Law, not exceeding twenty cents per mile; and the presiding officer of each House shall receive an additional compensation of three dollars per day. When the General Assembly shall be convened by proclamation of the Governor, the session shall not continue longer than thirty days; and in such case, the compensation shall be the same as herein prescribed.

Books Not to be Purchased.

SEC. 16. No book, or other printed matter, not appertaining to the business of the session, shall be purchased, or subscribed for, for the use of the members of the General Assembly, or be distributed among them, at the public expense.

Disqualification to Hold Certain Offices.

SEC. 17. No Senator or Delegate, after qualifying as such, notwithstanding he may thereafter resign, shall, during the whole period of time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office, which shall have been created, or the salary, or profits of which shall have been increased, during such term.

Exemption for Words in Debate.

SEC. 18. No Senator or Delegate shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution, whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Powers of Each House.

SEC. 19. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its members, as prescribed by the Contitution and Laws of the State; shall appoint its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish a member for disorderly or disrespectful behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds of its whole number of members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offence.

Quorum.

SEC. 20. A majority of the whole number of members elected to each House, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may prescribe.

Sessions to be Open.

SEC. 21. The doors of each House, and of the Committee of the Whole, shall be open, except when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Journals to be Published—Yeas and Nays.

SEC. 22. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published. The yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the call of any five of them in the House of Delegates, or one in the Senate, be entered on the Journal.

Imprisonment of Disorderly Persons.

SEC. 23. Each House may punish by imprisonment, during the session of the General Assembly, any person, not a member, for disre-

spectful, or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, or any of its officers in the execution of their duties; provided, such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed ten days.

Powers of the House of Delegates as the Grand Inquest.

SEC. 24. The House of Delegates may inquire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievances and offences, as the Grand Inquest of the State, and may commit any person, for any crime, to the public jail, there to remain, until discharged by due course of law. They may examine and pass all accounts of the State, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, and appoint Auditors to state and adjust the same. They may call for all public or official papers and records, and send for persons, whom they may judge necessary, in the course of their inquiries, concerning affairs relating to the public interest, and may direct all office bonds which shall be made payable to the State, to be sued for any breach thereof.

Joint Committee to Examine Contracts and Abuses.

And with the view to the more certain prevention, or correction of the abuses in the expenditures of the money of the State, the General Assembly shall create, at every session thereof, a joint Standing Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates, who shall have power to send for persons and examine them on oath, and call for public or official papers and records, and whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all contracts made for printing stationery, and purchases for the public offices and the Library, and all expenditures therein, and upon all matters of alleged abuse in expenditures, to which their attention may be called by resolution of either House of the General Assembly.

Special Adjournments.

SEC. 25. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, at any one time, nor adjourn to any other place, than that in which the House shall be sitting, without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Impeachment.

SEC. 26. The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment in all cases; but a majority of all the members elected must concur in the impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to the law and the evidence; but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Senators elected.

Either House May Originate Bills.

SEC. 27. Any bill may originate in either House of the General Assembly, and be altered, amended, or rejected by the other; but no bill shall originate in either House during the last ten days of the session, unless two-thirds of the members elected thereto, shall so determine by yeas and nays; nor shall any bill become a Law, until it be read on three different days of the session in each House, unless two-thirds of the members elected to the House, where such bill is pending, shall so determine by yeas and nays; and no bill shall be

read a third time until it shall have been actually engrossed for a third reading.

Passage of Bills.

SEC. 28. No bill shall become a Law, unless it be passed in each House, by a majority of the whole number of the members elected, and on its final passage, the yeas and nays be recorded; nor shall any Resolution, requiring the action of both Houses, be passed, except in the same manner.

Mode of Enactment of Laws.

SEC. 29. The style of all Laws of this State shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland:" and all Laws shall be passed by original bill; and every Law enacted by the General Assembly, shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be described in its title; and no Law, nor section of Law, shall be revived, or amended by reference to its title, or section only; nor shall any Law be construed by reason of its title, to grant powers, or confer rights which are not expressly contained in the body of the Act; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in amending any article, or section of the Code of Laws of this State, to enact the same, as the said article, or section would read when amended. And whenever the General Assembly shall enact any Public General Law, not amendatory of any section, or article in the said Code, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact the same, in articles and sections, in the same manner, as the Code is arranged, and to provide for the publication of all additions and alterations, which may be made to the said Code.

The Governor to Sign Bills, &c.

SEC. 30. Every bill, when passed by the General Assembly, and sealed with the Great Seal, shall be presented to the Governor, who, if he approves it, shall sign the same in the presence of the presiding officers and Chief Clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates.

[*To Pass Bills over the Governor's Vote:*

Sec. 17, of Article II, (which is interpolated here,) provides that

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates and Senate, shall before it becomes a Law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its Journal, and proceed to reconsider the Bill; if after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the Bill, it shall be sent, with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if passed by three-fifths of the members elected to that House, it shall become a Law; but in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill, shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively; if any Bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days, (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him; the same shall be a Law in like manner as if he signed it; unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a Law.]

Laws to be Recorded in Court of Appeals.

Every Law shall be recorded in the office of the Court of Appeals, and in due time, be printed, published and certified under the Great Seal, to the several Courts, in the same manner as has been heretofore usual in this State.

When Laws Take Effect.

SEC. 31. No Law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect, until the first day of June, next after the Session at which it may be passed, unless it be otherwise expressly declared therein.

Appropriations to be Made by Law—Contingent Fund.

SEC. 32. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the State, by any order or resolution, nor except in accordance with an appropriation by Law, and every such Law shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object, to which it shall be applied; provided, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the General Assembly from placing a contingent fund at the disposal of the Executive, who shall report to the General Assembly, at each Session, the amount expended, and the purposes to which it was applied. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, shall be attached to, and published with the Laws, after each regular Session of the General Assembly.

Local and Special Laws Not to be Passed.

SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall not pass local, or special Laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, viz. For extending the time for the collection of taxes; granting divorces; changing the name of any person; providing for the sale of real estate, belonging to minors, or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees; giving effect to informal, or invalid deeds or wills; refunding money paid into the State Treasury, or releasing persons from their debts, or obligations to the State, unless recommended by the Governor, or officers of the Treasury Department. And the General Assembly shall pass no special Law, for any case, for which provision has been made, by an existing General Law. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass General Laws, providing for the cases enumerated in this section, which are not already adequately provided for, and for all other cases, where a General Law can be made applicable,

Debts not to be Contracted nor State Credit Given—The Public Debt.

SEC. 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly, unless such debt shall be authorized by a Law, providing for the collection of an annual tax, or taxes, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due; and also, to discharge the principal thereof, within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same; and the taxes laid for this purpose, shall not be repealed, or applied to any other object, until the said debt, and interest thereon, shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given, or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power, in any mode, to involve the State in the construction of Works of Internal Improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith

or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of Works of Internal Improvement, in the counties of Saint Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which have had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided, that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. And they shall not use, or appropriate the proceeds of the Internal Improvement Companies, or of the State tax, now levied, or which may hereafter be levied, to pay off the public debt, to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid, or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars, to meet temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defence of the State.

Extra Compensation Not to be Allowed.

Sec. 35. No extra compensation shall be granted, or allowed, by the General Assembly, to any Public Officer, Agent, Servant or Contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall the salary, or compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Lotteries Prohibited.

Sec. 36. No Lottery grant shall ever hereafter be authorized by the General Assembly.

Payment for Slaves Prohibited.

Sec. 37. The General Assembly shall pass no Law provided for payment, by this State, for slaves emancipated from servitude in this State; but they shall adopt such measures, as they may deem expedient, to obtain from the United States, compensation for such slaves, and to receive and distribute the same, equitably, to the persons entitled.

No Imprisonment for Debt.

Sec. 38. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

Bank Charters and Liabilities.

Sec. 39. The General Assembly shall grant no charter for Banking purposes, nor renew any Banking Corporation, now in existence, except upon the condition that the Stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective Share, or Shares of Stock in such Banking Institution, for all its debts and liabilities, upon note, bill, or otherwise; the books, papers and accounts of all Banks shall be open to inspection, under such regulations as may be prescribed by Law.

Compensation for Property Taken for Public Use.

Sec. 40. The General Assembly shall enact no Law authorizing private property, to be taken for public use, without just compensation, as agreed upon between the parties, or awarded by a jury, being first paid, or tendered to the party, entitled to such compensation.

Duellists Ineligible.

Sec. 41. Any citizen of this State, who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either in or out of this State, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or except a challenge so to do, or who shall

act as a second, or knowingly aid or assist, in any manner; those offending, shall, ever thereafter, be incapable of holding any office of profit or trust under this State, unless relieved from the disability by an Act of the Legislature.

Purity of Elections.

SEC. 42. The General Assembly shall pass Laws necessary for the preservation of the purity of Elections.

Wife's Property Protected.

SEC. 43. The property of the wife shall be protected from the debts of her husband.

Exemption Laws.

SEC. 44. Laws shall be passed by the General Assembly, to protect from execution a reasonable amount of the property of the debtor, not exceeding in value, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Compensation of Clerks and Registers.

SEC. 45. The General Assembly shall provide a simple and uniform system of charges in the offices of Clerks of Courts, and Registers of Wills, in the Counties of this State and the City of Baltimore, and for the collection thereof; provided, the amount of compensation to any of the said officers, in the various Counties, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars a year, and in the City of Baltimore thirty-five hundred dollars a year over and above office expenses, and compensation to assistants; and provided, further, that such compensation of Clerks, Registers, assistants and office expenses, shall always be paid out of the fees, or receipts of the offices, respectively.

Legislature may Receive Donations from the United States.

SEC. 46. The General Assembly shall have power to receive from the United States, any grant or donation of land, money, or securities for any purpose designated by the United States, and shall administer or distribute the same according to the conditions of the said grant.

Contested Elections.

SEC. 47. The General Assembly shall make provisions for all cases of contested elections of any of the officers, not herein provided for.

Corporations to be Formed under General Laws—
Charters may be Repealed.

SEC. 48. Corporations may be formed under general Laws; but shall not be created by special Act, except for municipal purposes, and except in cases, where no general Laws exist, providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character, as the corporation proposed to be created; and any Act of incorporation, passed in violation of this section shall be void. And as soon as practicable, after the adoption of this Constitution, it shall be the duty of the Governor, to appoint three persons learned in the Law, whose duty it shall be to prepare drafts of general Laws, providing for the creation of corporations, in such cases as may be proper, and for all other cases, where a general Law can be made; and for revising and amending, so far as may be necessary, or expedient, the general Laws which may be in existence on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, providing for the creation of corporations, and for other purposes;

and such drafts of Laws shall, by said commissioners, be submitted to the General Assembly, at its first meeting, for its action thereon; and each of said commissioners shall receive a compensation of five hundred dollars for his services, as such commissioner.

All Charters granted, or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all Charters heretofore granted and created, subject to repeal or modification, may be altered from time to time, or be repealed; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to Banks, or the incorporation thereof.

Regulation of Elections.

Sec. 49. The General Assembly shall have power to regulate by Law, not inconsistent with this Constitution, all matters which relate to the Judges of election, time, place and manner of holding elections in this State, and of making returns thereof.

Punishment of Bribery.

Sec. 50. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, at its first session, held after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide by Law for the punishment, by fine, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or both, in the discretion of the Court, of any person who shall bribe, or attempt to bribe, any Executive or Judicial officer of the State of Maryland, or any member, or officer of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, or of any municipal corporation in the State of Maryland, or any Executive officer of such corporation, in order to influence him in the performance of any of his official duties; and, also, to provide by Law for the punishment, by fine, or imprisonment in the Penitentary, or both, in the discretion of the Court, of any of said officers or members, who shall demand, or receive any bribe, fee, reward, or testimonial, for the performance of his official duties, or for neglecting, or failing to perform the same; and also, to provide by Law for compelling any person, so bribing, or attempting to bribe, or so demanding or receiving a bribe, fee, reward, or testimonial, to testify against any person or persons who may have committed any of said offences; provided, that any person, so compelled to testify, shall be exempted from trial and punishment for the offence, of which he may have been guilty; and any person convicted of such offence, shall, as part of the punishment thereof, be forever disfranchised and disqualified from holding any office of trust, or profit, in this State.

Taxation of Personal Property.

Sec. 51. The personal property of residents of this State, shall be subject to taxation in the county or city, where the resident *bona fide* resides for the greater part of the year, for which the tax may, or shall be levied, and not elsewhere, except goods and chattels permanently located, which shall be taxed in the city or county where they are so located.

Appropriations for Private Claims.

Sec. 52. The General Assembly shall appropriate no money out of the Treasury for payment of any private claim against the State exceeding three hundred dollars, unless said claim shall have been first presented to the Comptroller of the Treasury, together with the proofs upon which the same is founded, and reported upon by him.

No Witness Incompetent.

SEC. 53. No person shall be incompetent, as a witness, on account of race or color, unless hereafter so declared by Act of the General Assembly.

No County to Contract Debt unless Authorized.

SEC. 54. No County of this State shall contract any debt, or obligation, in the construction of any Railroad, Canal, or other work of Internal Improvement, nor give, or loan, its credit to, or in aid of any association or corporation, unless authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, which shall be published for two months before the next election for members of the House of Delegates in the newspapers published in such county, and shall also be approved by a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly at its next session after said election.

Habeas Corpus.

SEC. 55. The General Assembly shall pass no Law suspending the privilege of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

Laws to Execute Vested Powers.

SEC. 56. The General Assembly shall have power to pass all such Laws as may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested, by this Constitution, in any department, or office of the Government, and the duties imposed upon them thereby.

Rate of Interest.

SEC. 57. The Legal Rate of Interest shall be *six per cent. per annum;* unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Foreign Corporations to be Taxed.

SEC. 58. The Legislature at its first session, after the ratification of this Constitution, shall provide by Law for State and municipal taxation upon the revenues accruing from business done in the State by all foreign corporations.

Pension System Abolished.

SEC. 59. The office of "State Pension Commissioner" is hereby abolished; and the Legislature shall pass no Law creating such office, or establishing any general pension system within this State.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY UNDER OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The following additional provisions relating to the powers and duties of the General Assembly, are contained in other Articles of the Constitution, viz.

Punishment of Illegal Voting.—Article 1, Sec. 4, of the Constitution declares that it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, to pass Laws to punish with fine and imprisonment, any person who shall remove into any election district or precinct for the purpose of voting illegally.

Registration of Voters.—Article 1, Sec. 5, requires the General Assembly to provide by Law for a uniform registration of voters in this State.

Removal of Judges.—By Article 4, Sec. 4, any Judge shall be removed from office, by the Governor, on the address of the General Assembly, two-thirds of each House concurring in such address, and the accused having being notified of the charges against him, and having had opportunity of making his defence.

Fixed Pay for Court Officers.—By Article 4, Sec. 9, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, to prescribe, by Law, a fixed compensation for all Court officers appointed by the Judges.

The Judge of Court of Appeals from Baltimore City may have Additional Duties Prescribed.—By Article 4, Sec. 14, the Judge of the Court of Appeals from the City of Baltimore, shall, in addition to his duties as Judge of the Court of Appeals, perform such other duties as the General Assembly shall prescribe.

Terms of the Court of Appeals.—By Article 4, Sec. 14, the General Assembly may, by Law, change the time at which the sessions of the Court of Appeals are held.

Publication of Reports.—By Article 4, Sec. 16, provision shall be made, by Law, for the publication of reports of cases determined in the Court of Appeals.

May Change or Enlarge, &c., the Jurisdiction of Courts in Baltimore City.—By Article 4, Sec. 39, the General Assembly shall, when they think the same proper and expedient, provide, by Law, for another Court in the City of Baltimore, and prescribe its jurisdiction and powers. And the General Assembly may change, reapportion or enlarge the jurisdictions of the several Courts in Baltimore City.

Pay of the Orphans Court Judges.—By Article 4, Sec. 40, the Legislature may fix the compensation of Judges of the Orphans Court.

Duties of Coroners, &c.—By Article 4, Sec. 45, the Legislature may prescribe the duties of Coroners, Elisors and Notaries Public.

Comptroller's Reports.—By Article 6, Sec. 2, the Comptroller shall make full reports of all his proceedings, &c., to the General Assembly within ten days after the commencement of the session.

The Duties, &c., of County Commissioners.—By Article 7, Sec. 1, the duties, powers, number and compensation of County Commissioners, shall be the same as they now are or may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

Duties of County Surveyors.—By Article 7, Sec. 2, the duties and compensation of the County Surveyors shall be the same as they now are, or may hereafter be prescribed, by Law.

Duties of the Wreckmasters.—By Article 7, Sec. 6, the duties of the Wreckmasters of Worcester County shall be the same as they now are, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

Public Schools.—By Article 8, Sec, 1, the General Assembly shall, by Law, establish throughout the State a thorough and efficient system of free public schools, and shall provide by taxation or otherwise, for their maintenance.

Militia.—By Article 9, Sec. 1, the General Assembly shall make, from time to time, such provision for organizing, equipping and disciplining the Militia as the exigency may require, and pass such laws to promote volunteer Militia organizations, as may afford them effectual encouragement.

Superintendent of Labor, &c.—The Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture, shall make detailed reports to the General Assembly within the first week of its session. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the above office has expired.

Baltimore City.—By Article 11, Sec. 9, the General Assembly shall make such changes in the Article entitled Baltimore City, except in the second section thereof, as they shall deem best. [See Act of 1870 ch. 116, changing the Mayor's term of office from four to two years.]

Reasons for Pardons Granted.—Article 2, Sec. 20, provides that the Governor, when required by either "Branch" of the Legislature, shall report to it the petitions, recommendations and reasons which influenced him in the granting of pardons.

Election Returns for Governor.—By Article 2, Sections 2 and 3, of the Constitution, the returns of the election for Governor, which have been enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, under seal, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, shall be delivered to said Speaker at the commencement of the session of the General Assembly, next ensuing said election. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall then open the said returns in the presence of both Houses, and the person having the highest number of votes, and being constitutionally eligible, shall be the Governor.

Election of Governor by the Legislature.—By Article 2, Sec. 6, of the Constitution, the Governor is to be elected by the General Assembly, in case of a tie vote, incligibility or vacancy from any cause. (See "Executive Department," Article 2 of Constitution.)

Impeachment of the Governor.—By Article 2, Sec. 7, the Legislature may provide by Law for the impeachment of the Governor, and may declare what person shall perform the Executive duties; and if a vacancy should occur without such provision being made, the Legislature shall be convened by the Secretary of State for the purpose of filling said vacancy.

Nomination of Civil Officers.—Article 2, Sec. 13, requires all civil officers, appointed by the Governor and Senate, to be nominated to the Senate within fifty days from the commencement of the Legislature.

Nominators to Fill Vacancies.—By Article 2, Sec. 11, the nomination of a person appointed to fill a vacancy during the recess of the Senate, or of some other person in his place, shall be made to the Senate within thirty days after the meeting of the next Legislature.

New Counties Formed by Consent of Voters.—By Article 13, Sec. 1, the General Assembly may provide, by Law, for organizing new counties, locating and removing county seats, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be organized without the consent of

the majority of legal voters residing within the limits proposed to be formed into said new county; and whenever a new county shall be proposed to be formed out of portions of two or more counties, the consent of a majority of legal voters of such part of each of said counties, respectively, shall be required; nor shall the lines of any county be changed without the consent of a majority of the legal voters residing within the district, which, under said proposed change, would form a part of a county different from that to which it belonged prior to said change.

Population and Area.—The same Section provides that no new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles, nor less than ten thousand white inhabitants; nor shall any change be made within the limits of any county, whereby the population of said county, would be reduced to less than ten thousand white inhabitants, or its territory reduced to less than four hundred square miles.

POWERS, DUTIES, &c., OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PRESCRIBED BY GENERAL LAWS.

The following powers and duties of the General Assembly, are prescribed by the General Laws:

Oath of Office.—The Oath required to be taken and subscribed by the members of the General Assembly, shall be administered by a member of the Senate to the President, who shall administer the same to the other members of that body, and to its officers, &c., the same shall be subscribed accordingly, and be administered by one of the members of the House of Delegates to the Speaker, and by him to the other members of that body and its officers, where the same shall be subscribed accordingly.—Article 68, Sec. 3, P. G. L.

Organization.—Whenever the General Assembly shall meet, it shall not be necessary for any officer of the preceding General Assembly to be present, except the chief clerk, reading clerk and doorkeepers of the House of Delegates, and the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and doorkeeper of the Senate: and payment of any other officer of the preceding General Assembly, than those herein enumerated, is hereby forbidden.—By 1868, ch. 61.

Compensation and Mileage of Members.—The members of the General Assembly are paid five dollars per day, under the Constitution; and both members and officers of the General Assembly are paid the following mileage, under the Act of 1868, ch. 78:

From Allegany,	$80 00.	From Harford	$27 00.
Anne Arundel Except from Annapolis,	15 00.	Howard,	18 00.
		Kent,	64 00.
Baltimore City,	15 00.	Montgomery,	26 00.
Baltimore County,	19 00.	Prince George's,	25 00.
Calvert,	50 00.	Queen Anne's,	68 00.
Caroline,	74 00.	St. Mary's,	71 00.
Carroll,	30 00.	Somerset,	92 00.
Cecil,	36 00.	Talbot,	86 00.
Charles,	48 00.	Washington,	49 00.
Dorchester,	90 00.	Wicomico,	86 00.
Frederick,	33 00.	Worcester,	94 00.

Stationery.—The State Librarian shall not furnish to any member of the General Assembly, an amount of stationery exceeding in value twenty-five dollars, and any member may at election take such amount in stationery, or money, or of both, to said amount. The Secretary of the Senate and chief clerk and reading clerk of the House of Delegates, may be allowed the same amount of postage stamps and stationery as is now, or may be, by Law, hereafter allowed to the members of the General Assembly; and to each of the other officers of the Senate and House of Delegates, stationery may be allowed not to exceed five dollars in value, and postage stamps to same amount.—1868, ch. 70, as amended by 1870, ch. 411.

Additional Compensation.—The Secretary of the Senate and chief clerk of the House of Delegates, receive three hundred dollars per year for two years, for services rendered in the recess of the General Assembly.—1870, chs. 409 and 454.

Public Printing.—The Public General Laws, Article 76, provides for the Printing of the General Assembly as follows:

Sec. 1. The Senate and House of Delegates shall provide for the printing of the Journal of Proceedings, Bills, Reports and other documents of their respective Houses as directed in the following sections:

Sec. 2. Each House, in contracting for the printing of said documents, shall require that a sufficient number of copies of the Journal of Proceedings of each day be furnished on the next succeeding day to the Secretary and Chief Clerks of the two Houses respectively, to supply each member and officer thereof with one copy, and that a like number of all Bills and Reports, ordered to be printed, be furnished and distributed to said members and officers; and that the offices of the Executive, the Comptroller, the Treasurer and the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the State Library, be severally regularly supplied with one copy of said Journals and Reports, and the Library with six additional copies of the Bills.

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in the preceding Section shall prevent either House from having printed extra copies of any Report or other document for distribution among the people.

Sec. 4. Each House shall provide for the printing in addition to the copies required in the second Section of this Article, five hundred copies of their Journals of Proceedings, and a like number of copies of the various Reports and other documents, which may be ordered to be printed, in compact form, which said copies shall be delivered in sheets to the State Librarian, within thirty days after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. The two Houses shall jointly contract for one thousand copies of the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly, with marginal notes and indexes; the work of printing the same to be prosecuted during the session, and to be completed within fifty days after the close thereof and delivered in sheets to the State Librarian.

Sec. 6. Each person who shall be employed as Printer to either House, or Printer of the Acts and Resolutions, shall enter into bond in the sum of $1,000, to be approved by the Treasurer of the State, for the faithful performance of his trust.

Publication of Laws in Newspapers.—By the Act of 1865, ch. 31, as amended by the Acts of 1868, ch. 440, of 1870, chs. 174, and 274, every Public General Law, which is made to take effect before the first day

of June next, after the session at which it may be passed, shall, immediately after its passage be published, at the expense of the State, daily for one week, in two daily newspapers of the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be printed in the German language, and one newspaper in each county, having the largest circulation, if there be a paper published in said county.

Every Public Local Law made to take effect before the first day of June next, after the session at which it may be passed, shall, immediately after its passage, be published once in each of three successive weeks in such newspapers, of the respective counties in which it may operate, as the County Commissioners may direct, and in case any such law, is to operate in the City of Baltimore, then once in each week, for three successive weeks in such daily newspapers, published in said city, as the Mayor thereof may direct, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the County Commissioners of the several Counties, shall provide for payment of the expenses of such publication; but none of the provisions of this Act shall apply to either Somerset, Dorchester, Washington, Wicomico or Worcester Counties. (See Local Act of 1872, ch. 410, for Washington County.)

Duties of the Secretary of Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House.—A certified copy of every Public Local Law, made to take effect as aforesaid, shall, immediately after its passage, be transmitted by mail, by the Secretary of the Senate, (if the same originated in the Senate,) and by the Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates, (if the same originated in the House of Delegates,) to the County Commissioners of the county or counties, in which the same may operate, or to the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, if the same is to operate in that City; and it shall be the duty of the said County Commissioners and Mayor, upon receipt of such certified copy, to have the same published as provided in Section second.

A certified copy of every Public General Law, made to take effect, as aforesaid, shall be transmitted by mail, by the Secretary of the Senate, (if the same originated in the Senate,) and by the Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates, (if the same originated in the House of Delegates,) to such two daily newspapers of the City of Baltimore, and one newspaper in each county, having the largest circulation, (if there be a newspaper published in said county,) as the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates may respectively designate, for publication, as provided in the first Section of this Article.

Counties Exempted.—The Act of 1870, ch. 105, exempts Worcester and Somerset Counties, and 1870, ch. 174, exempts Wicomico and Dorchester Counties from the effect of the Second Section of the Act of 1865, ch. 31, so far as relates to the publication of the Local Laws in the newspapers of the counties.

Advertising County Internal Improvement Acts.—The Act of 1870, ch. 281, provides that whenever, in pursuance of the 54th Section of Article three of the Constitution, any Act of the General Assembly authorizing a county of this State to contract any debt or obligation in the construction of any Railway, Canal or other Work of Internal Improvement, or to give or loan its credit to, or in aid of any Association or Corporation, shall be published, it shall be the duty of said Association, or Corporation, or of those individuals to be benefited by

said Act of the General Assembly, to furnish certificates, under oath, of such publication, to the Governor of the State, and the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates of the General Assembly, next succeeding the passage of said Act, and the cost of such publication shall be defrayed as is now required to be done in the publication of Local Laws.

Presidential Electors.—The Act of 1870, ch. 107, appropriated $500, or so much thereof as was necessary to pay the per diem and mileage of the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, in and for the State of Maryland, and their officers and attendants.

[A similiar appropriation is always made by the General Assembly in anticipation of the meeting of the Electoral College of the State.

Cancelled Bonds, &c.—By Act of 1862, chap. 112, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Delegates, shall, during each session of the Legislature, examine, count, and burn all bonds and certificates of stock as have been purchased or obtained, up to the close of the fiscal year, next preceding the session, which have been purchased by the Comptroller and Treasurer for the sinking fund, and shall report to the Legislature their proceedings.

Contested Elections.—Article 35, Sec. 52, P. G. L., 1865, ch. 143.—All contested elections for Comptroller of the Treasury, Commissioner of the Land Office, Judges, Clerks of the Courts of Law, and Register of Wills, shall be decided by the House of Delegates, and the testimony shall be taken in such cases in the same manner as herein prescribed in contested seats of the Senate or House of Delegates.

Defaulters.—By Article 62, Sec. 7 of the General Laws, the Committees on Elections of the two Houses of the General Assembly, shall, at every session thereof, ascertain from an examination of the books of the Treasurer whether any member elect of their respective Houses is in default to the Treasury, and if so, report the same to their respective Houses.

CLASSIFICATION OF STATE SENATORS.

In compliance with Section 8 of Article 3, of the Constitution, at the session of the General Assembly of 1868, (see Senate Journal, January 10th, 1868,) the Senators were divided by lot into two classes, as nearly equal in number as may be. Senators of the first class to go out of office at the expiration of two years; and Senators of the second class to hold office for four years, so that one-half of the Senators are now elected every general election for four years. The counties, &c., drawing the first class, or two years term ending November 1869, were as follows: Second Legislative District of Baltimore city, Allegany, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Talbot and Worcester.—12.

To equalize the number, Garrett county will be in the first class.

The remaining counties, &c., drew the second class or four years term ending November, 1871, viz. First and Third Legislative Districts of Baltimore city, Anne Arundel, Baltimore county, Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Wicomico and Washington.—13.

The thirteen counties, &c., of the second class will elect Senators in November, 1875, 1879, and every four years thereafter. The twelve counties, &c., of the first class will elect Senators in 1877, 1881, &c.

PUBLIC OFFICERS ELECTED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The United States Senators, State Treasurer and the Baltimore City Police Commissioners, are elected by the Legislature on joint ballot.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The United States Senators are elected by the several State Legislatures for a term of six years, under the Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Section 3, as follows:

The United States Senate.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification—Vacancies.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class, shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—1787, Sept. 28th.

How Classified in Maryland.

The seats of the Maryland Senators were drawn for as provided in the above section of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

The State of Maryland elects a Senator of the first class from the Western Shore, whose term of office commences every sixth year from the fourth of March, 1789, (or 1875,) and also a Senator of the third class from the Eastern Shore, whose term of office commences every sixth year from the date of the fourth of March, 1801 or 1879.

When Senators are Elected.

As the Act of Congress requires Senators to be chosen by the Legislature elected next preceding the expiration of their term, the successors of the present Senators will be elected at the Sessions of the General Assembly held in 1874 and 1878, and every sixth year from each of those dates.

MODE OF ELECTING UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The Act of Congress passed 25th of July, 1866, prescribes the manner of the election of Senators of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The Legislature of each State, which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress, in the place of such Senator so going out of office, in the following manner:

Each House shall, openly, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of each House, by the clerk or secretary thereof; but if either House shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be duly declared elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this Act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid; and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding day, during the session of the Legislature, and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected.

Vacancies.

SEC. 2. Whenever on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then, on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.

Certificate of Election.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid, to certify his election, under the Seal of the State, to the President of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

MARYLAND UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of Maryland Senators in the United States Senate, from the commencement of the Government to the present time.

[Where the date of the election of Senators by the General Assembly is given, the term of office commences on the 4th of March ending the term of their predecessors, except where elected or appointed to fill unexpired terms. The term of office is six years.]

Senators from the Western Shore.

1789, March 4th,	Hon.	Charles Carroll, Carrollton.
1793, January 10th,	"	Richard Potts, Frederick Co.
1796, November 30th,	"	John Eager Howard, Baltimore Co,
1803, March 4th,	"	Samuel Smith, Baltimore Co.
1816, January 29th,	"	Robert G. Harper, Baltimore Co.
1816, December 20th,	"	Alexander Contee Hanson, Balto. Co.
1819, December 21st,	"	William Pinkney, Baltimore City.
1822, December 15th,	"	Samuel Smith, Baltimore Co.
1833, March 4th,	"	Joseph Kent, Prince George's Co.
1838, January 4th,	"	William D. Merrick, Charles Co.
1845, March 4th,	"	Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore City.
1849, December 8th,	"	*David Stewart, Baltimore City.
1850, January 10th,	"	†Thomas G. Pratt, Prince George's Co.
1850, January 10th,	"	Thomas G. Pratt, Prince George's Co.
1857, March 4th,	"	Anthony Kennedy, Baltimore City.
1863, March 4th,	"	Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore Co.
1868, July 14th,	"	‡Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Balto. City.
1868, January 17th,	"	Wm. T. Hamilton, Washington Co.

Senators from the Eastern Shore.

1789, March 4th,	Hon.	John Henry, Talbot Co.
1797, December 11th,	"	James Lloyd, Talbot Co.
1800, December 12th,	"	William Hindman, Talbot Co.
1801, November 19th,	"	Robert Wright, Talbot Co.
1806, November 25th,	"	Philip Reed, Kent Co.
1813, May 21st,	"	Robt. H. Goldsborough, Dorchester Co.
1819, December 21st,	"	Edward Lloyd, Talbot Co.
1826, January 24th,	"	Ezekiel F. Chambers, Kent Co.
1835, January 13th,	"	R. H. Goldsborough, Dorchester Co.
1836, December 31st,	"	John S. Spence, Dorchester Co.
1841, January 5th,	"	John Leeds Kerr, Talbot Co.
1843, March 4th,	"	James Alfred Pearce, Kent Co.
1862, March 6th,	"	Thos. Holliday Hicks, Dorchester Co.
1865, March 9th,	"	‖John A. J. Creswell, Cecil Co.
1867, January 25th,	"	§Thomas Swann, Baltimore City.
1867, March 12th,	"	¶Philip F. Thomas, Talbot Co.
1868, March 6th,	"	George Vickers, Kent Co.
1872, March 3d,	"	George R. Dennis, Somerset Co.

* Mr. Stewart was appointed by the Governor until the meeting of the next Legislature, in place of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, resigned to become Attorney General of the United States.

† Gov. Pratt was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Johnson.

‡ Gov. Whyte was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Johnson, who was appointed Minister to Great Britain.

‖ Mr. Creswell was elected to fill the unexpired term of Gov. Hicks, deceased.

§ Gov. Swann declined to accept the Senatorship, March 1st, 1867.

¶ Gov. Thomas was not admitted on account of alleged disloyalty.

MARYLAND SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The Act of 1867, chapter 11, provides "That in the first election of Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States which shall be held after the first day of April, in the year 1867, the person elected shall be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore of this State, and one of the Senators thereafter to be elected, shall always be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore, and the other of the Western Shore of this State."

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

By Article 6, Section 1, of the Constitution, "a Treasurer is to be appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature of each regular session thereof, on joint ballot," &c., and the Legislature when in session, shall fill any vacancy in said office.

The usual mode of electing the State Treasurer by joint ballot is, after an interchange of messages fixing the day and hour of election, both Houses ballot simultaneously in their respective chambers. The ballot box of the House is then sealed up by the Speaker and taken by the House Tellers to the Senate Chamber, where they join the Senate Tellers, with their ballot-box sealed, and both proceed to the Committee room adjoining the Senate Chamber. After counting the ballots, the Senate Tellers report the joint result to the Senate, and the House Tellers to the House. The presiding officer in each House then declares the person receiving a majority of all the votes, duly elected Treasurer for *two years*, and the proceedings are entered upon the journals of the respective Houses.

ELECTION OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF BALTIMORE CITY.

The Act of 1867, chapter 367, (Section 806 of the Local Code,) provides that the General Assembly, "by the joint meeting of the two Houses," shall elect three persons who shall be residents of the State five years, and residents of Baltimore city three years preceding the day of election. They shall be known as the "Board of Police Commissioners for the city of Baltimore," and shall hold office for four years, and receive a salary of $2500. The Commissioners elected at the same session, qualified and entered upon their duties, March 15, 1867.

The next election for Police Commissioners will be by the General Assembly of 1874, it being the session next preceding the expiration of the term of office of the present Commissioners on the 15th of March, 1875, and at the session occurring every fourth year thereafter.

In case of a vacancy in the Board during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall be filled by the Governor until said vacancy is supplied by the election of the General Assembly at its next session.

Amendments to the Constitution—See Constitution, Article 14, page 84, providing for Amendments to the Constitution, by the General Assembly.

☞See the "Declaration of Rights" in the first part of this work.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES OF MARYLAND,

FROM 1861 TO 1872, INCLUSIVE.

The following is a list of Members of the General Assembly of Maryland from 1860, the date of the last publication of this work, to the present time; commencing with the extra session held at Frederick in April and May, 1861.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1861—EXTRA SESSION.

[Elected November, 1859.]

[The Counties were arranged according to the date of their formation up to 1865. They have since been arranged alphabetically.]

SENATE.—*President*, HON. JOHN B. BROOKE.

St. Mary's.—Oscar Miles.
Kent.—David C. Blackiston.
Anne Arundel.—Thos. Franklin.
Calvert.—Thos. J. Grahame.
Charles.—John F. Gardiner.
Baltimore.—Andrew A. Lynch.
Talbot.—H. H. Goldsborough.
Somerset.—James F. Dashiell.
Dorchester.—C. F. Goldsborough.
Cecil.—John J. Heckart.
Prince George's.—John B. Brooke.
Queen Anne's.—Steph. J. Bradley.
Worcester.—Teagle Townsend.
Frederick.—Anthony Kimmell.
Harford.—Franklin Whitaker.
Caroline.—Tilghman Nuttle.
Baltimore City.—Coleman Yellott.
Washington.—John G. Stone.
Montgomery.—Wash. Duvall.
Alleyany.—Thomas J. McKaig.
Carroll.—John E. Smith.
Howard.—John S. Watkins.

OFFICERS—*Secretary*, William Kilgour; *Reading Clerk*, John M. Brewer; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Thomas A. Mitchell; *Committee Clerks*, Benj. Fawcett, Francis Burgess, Zaccheus Tippett and S. P. Carmack; *Doorkeeper*, Samuel H. Benney; *Messenger*, John B. Corbin; *Printer to the Senate*, Beale H. Richardson.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Speaker*, HON. E. G. KILBOURN.

St. Mary's County.—Clarke J. Durant, George H. Morgan.
Kent County.—Philip F. Rasin, Albert Medders.
Anne Arundel County.—B. Allein Welsh, Richard C. Mackubin, E. G. Kilbourn.
Calvert County.—James T. Briscoe, Benjamin Parran.
Charles County.—Barnes Compton, F. B. F. Burgess.
Baltimore County.—John T. Ford, Thos. C. Worthington, Robert M. Denison, Pleasant Hunter, Leonard J. Quinlan, Thos. W. Renshaw.
Talbot County.—J. Lawrence Jones, Alexander Chaplain.
Somerset County.—James N. Dennis, Edward Long, J. H. W. Stanford, William T. Lawson.
Dorchester County.—Z. W. Linthicum, John R. Keene, Wm. Holland.
Cecil County.—Alex. Wilson, J. W. Maxwell, William R. Miller.
Prince George's County.—E. Pliny Bryan, Richard Wootten, Ethan A. Jones.
Queen Anne's County.—William H. Legg, William M. Starkey.
Worcester County.—C. W. Jacobs, G. W. Landing, Stephen P. Dennis.

Frederick County.—Andrew Kessler, Jr., Thomas J. Claggett, Jonathan Routzahn, John A. Johnson, Wm. E. Salmon, David W. Naill.

Caroline County.—Henry Straughn, G. W. Goldsborough.

**Baltimore City.*—John C. Brune, Henry M. Warfield, Charles H. Pitts, Wm. G. Harrison, J. Hanson Thomas, H. Teackle Wallis, T. Parkin Scott, Ross Winans, Henry M. Morfit, Lawrence Sangston.

Harford County.—Joshua Wilson, Wm. F. Bayless, Richard B. McCoy.

Washington County.—James Coudy, Martin Eakle, John C. Brining, Lewis P. Fiery,† Andrew K. Stoke.

Montgomery County.—Howard Griffith, Charles A. Harding.

Allegany County.—Josiah H. Gordon, Wm. R. Barnard, Aza Beall, David W. McCleary.

Carroll County.—David Roop, of K., John N. Gorsuch, B. Miller.

Howard County.—William Turner, John R. Brown.

OFFICERS.—*Chief Clerk.*—Milton Y. Kidd; *Reading Clerk*, John S. Miller; *Committee Clerks*, Thaddeus K. Preuss, Robert H. Corbin, Francis A. Murphy, Elias Ware, Jr., and R. Brown Henderson: *Sergeant-at-Arms*, John R. Biddison; *Door-keeper*, Thomas E. Schleigh; *Postmaster*, Edward Marshall; *Folder*, Thomas E. Mason; *Assistant Folder*, George E. Howard; *Pages*, James R. Brewer, and William Clayton; *Printer to the House*, E. S. Riley.

*In Baltimore City, the above Delegates were elected on the 26th of April, 1861, to represent the City at the Extra Session held in Frederick in April and May, 1861, in place of the following members, who were declared by a resolution of the House of Delegates on the last day of the Session of 1860, to be not elected, and their seats vacant on account of fraud and intimidation on election, viz. Chas. L. Kraft, Thomas Booze, Robert L. Seth, Wm. A. Wisong, George R. Berry, Frederick C. Crowley, Robert A. McAllister, Thos. M. Smith, Robert Turner and Marcus Denison.

†In Washington County, Lewis P. Fiery was elected in place of George Freaner, who resigned on the last day of the Session of 1860, being ineligible for non-residence.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1862.

Convened by the Governor, in Extra Session, in December, 1861.

SENATE.—*President*, HON. H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

St. Mary's.—*Chap. Billingsley.
Kent.—*David C. Blackiston.
Anne Arundel.—John S. Sellman.
Calvert.—James T. Briscoe.
Charles.—John W. Jenkins.
Baltimore.—*Andrew A. Lynch.
Talbot.—*H. H. Goldsborough.
Somerset.—Benjamin Lankford.
Dorchester.—*C. F. Goldsborough.
Cecil.—*John J. Heckart.
Prince George's.—John H. Bayne.
Queen Anne's.—S. T. Harrison.
Worcester.—*Teagle Townsend.
Fred'k.—Grayson Eichelberger.
Harford.—*Franklin Whitaker.
Caroline.—Arthur J. Willis.
Balto. City.—†Marcus Denison.
Washington.—Lewis P. Fiery.
Montgomery.—Wash'ton Waters.
Allegany.—John Everett.
Carroll.—*John E. Smith.
Howard.—*John S. Watkins.

†Elected vice Coleman Yellott, who left the State during the war.

The foregoing Senators were elected November, 1861, with the exception of ten Senators, (marked with a star) holding over, and Allegany County and Baltimore City, to fill vacancies for the special session of December, 1861, and regular session of 1862.

OFFICERS.—*Secretary*, Chapman Harwood; *Reading Clerk*, E. M. Tongle; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Alexander Knotts; *Committee Clerks*, Wm. M. Welsh, John W. Rider and Daniel G. Renner; *Doorkeeper*, Thomas Herbert; *Messenger*, John T. Wright; *Folder*, John Kranty.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Speaker, HON. JOHN SUMMERFIELD BERRY.

St. Mary's County.—John F. Dent, Benjamin G. Harris.

Kent County.—William F. Smyth, George B. Westcott.

Anne Arundel County.—John Walton, Henry F. Dunbar, George W. Nutwell.

Calvert County.—Daniel R. Magruder, Basil D. Bond.

Charles County.—Thomas A. Carrico, Peregrine Davis.

Baltimore County.—Reverdy Johnson, John S. Berry, John S. Givin, John T. Ensor, John H. T. Jerome, John B. Pearce.

Talbot County.—William H. Harrison, David Kerr, Jr.

Somerset County.—Robert W. Dougherty, Hiram H. Gunby, Joseph Wright, John Turner.

Dorchester County.—Francis P. Phelps, Thomas K. Carroll, John Q. Leckie.

Cecil County.—J. A. J. Creswell, Andrew McIntyre, Hamilton Morton.

Prince George's County.—John Bowie, Sr., James J. Bowie, George W. Duvall, of G.

Queen Anne's County.—Charles McCollister, Thomas H. Kemp.

Worcester County.—G. W. P. Smith, Levi Duncan, Wm. T. Purnell.

Frederick County.—Thomas Hammond, James M. Coale, Henry R. Harris, Hiram Buhrman, Joshua Biggs, Thomas Johnson.

Harford County.—Elisha Lewis, R. B. McCoy, Marmaduke Dove.

Caroline County.—R. E. Hardcastle, W. A. Willis.

Baltimore City.—Wm. Price, Thomas S. Alexander, Michael Warner, Edmund Wolf, James Stockdale, N. Christopher, Wm. S. Reese, Jacob W. Hugg, Steptoe B. Taylor, R. Stockett Matthews.

Washington County.—John V. L. Findley, Samuel Rohrer, George Pearson, John J. Thomas, F. Dorsey Herbert.

Montgomery County.—Allen Bowie Davis, Robert P. Dunlap.

Carroll County.—Warren L. Little, George Everhart, S. R. Waters.

Allegany County.—George A. Pearre, Chas. M. White, Lloyd Lowe, A. Chamberlain.

Howard County.—Edward Hammond, Thomas Donaldson.

OFFICERS.—*Chief Clerk*, T. Snowden Thomas; *Reading Clerk*, James Milnor; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Oliver Wood; *Committee Clerks*, Leonard Picking, Isaac Gibbons, Thomas England, John H. Baker, Harrison Swartzwelder and Otho Shipley; *Doorkeepers*, Jacob Long and James R. Donoho; *Postmaster*, Wm. R. Hammond; *Folder*, Esma Lowe; *Pages*, Edward Wolf, Caleb Parker and Joseph Whittington.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1864.

SENATE.—*President*, Hon. John S. Sellman.

Allegany.—Charles H. Ohr.
Anne Arundel.—John S. Sellman.
Baltimore.—John S. Given.
Baltimore City.—Arch'd Stirling.
Cecil.—Jacob Tome.
Carroll.—Jacob Campbell.
Charles.—John W. Jenkins.
Calvert.—James T. Briscoe.
Caroline.—Arthur J. Willis.
Dorchester.—Thomas K. Carroll.
Frederick.—Grayson Eichelberger.
Harford.—William F. Bayless.
Howard.—Thomas Rowles.
Kent.—James B. Ricaud.
Montgomery.—Wash'ton Waters.
Prince George's.—John H. Bayne.
Queen Anne.—David H. Crane.
Somerset.—Benjamin Lankford.
St. Mary's.—Chapman Billingsley
Talbot.—John W. Kemp.
Washington.—Lewis P. Fiery.
Worcester.—William T. Purnell.

Officers.—*Secretary*, Chapman Harwood; *Reading Clerk*, W. A. Carpenter; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, A. J. Langsdorf; *Committee Clerks*, Robt. Ruth, William Stevens and Henry R. Waters; *Postmaster*, Stewart T. Herbert; *Doorkeeper*, F. A. Rupp; *Messenger*, John T. Wright; *Folder*, A. J. Badders.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Speaker*, Hon. Thomas H. Kemp.

St. Mary's County.—John F. Dent, Thomas Martin.

Kent County.—George W. Westcott, Comegys Cosden.

Anne Arundel County.—Wm. Tell Claude, Thos. S. Iglehart, Eli J. Henkle.

Calvert County.—F. Louis Griffith, J. Gideon Ireland.

Charles County.—Peregrine Davis, Thomas A. Carrico.

Baltimore County.—William H. Hoffman, Zephaniah Poteet, Joseph H. Wright, John B. Pearce, David K. Lusby, James M. Lester.

Talbot County.—David Kerr, Jr., James H. McNeal.

Somerset County.—Henry M. Mathews, Christopher H. Hyland, Joshua R. Handy, Nehemiah P. Douglass.

Dorchester County.—David O. P. Elliott, William Frazier, John Brohawn.

Cecil County.—William J. Jones, S. B. Stubbs, George W. Boulden.

Prince George's County.—S. B. Hance, Daniel Clark, Edw'd Herbert.

Queen Anne's County.—Elijah Pierce, John C. Tolson.

Worcester County.—L. Duncan, Thomas B. Smith, H. Murray.

Frederick County.—Thomas Hammond, Upton Buhrman, Joshua Biggs, David Rinehart, Oliver P. Snyder, Charles E. Trail.

Harford County.—Richard B. McCoy, Chas. B. Hitchcock, T. Archer.

Caroline County.—Alexander Ridgaway, Thomas H. Kemp.

Baltimore City.—John Barron, William Silverwood, Philip S. Chappell, George C. Stevens, Henry Stockbridge, James F. Lee, Heron C. Murray, Michael Dundon, Thomas H. Miles, Marriott Boswell.

Washington County.—William Cushwa, Jacob B. Master, Jacob A. Miller, Henry Gantz, Frederick K. Zeigler.

Montgomery County.—Benjamin Fawcett, Isaac Young.

Allegany County.—Albert C. Greene, William Shaw, Henry Brown, Hopewell Hebb.

Carroll County.—Jones Ecker, S. R Waters, J. N. Starr.

Howard County.—James Sykes, John S. Tyson, Jr.

OFFICERS.—*Chief Clerk*, William R. Cole; *Reading Clerk*, John H. Shaw; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Alfred D. Evans; *Committee Clerks*, John H. Baker, John H. Seabrooks, Thomas Tipton, S. L. Duhamel and Geo. Stewart; *Doorkeepers*, Henry Tritch and Thomas Cooper; *Postmaster*, E. T. Hilton; *Folder*, John W. Dean; *Pages*, Thomas J. Corkran, Alfred Miller and Caleb Parker.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1864.

In 1864, a Convention of the people was held, which framed a new constitution, increasing the number of Senators from Baltimore City to three, (making 24 Senators.) and the number of Delegates from Baltimore City, from ten to eighteen, (making the whole number of Delegates, 86.)

[See members of the Convention on another page.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1865 AND 1866,

Elected, November, 1865, under the new Constitution of 1864.

SENATE.—*President*, HON. C. C. COX, LT. GOVERNOR.

Allegany.—Charles H. Ohr.
Anne Arundel.—Sprigg Harwood.
Baltimore City.
1*st Leg. Dis.*—Robert Turner.
2*d Leg. Dis.*—Jos. C. Whitney.
3*d Leg. Dis.*—Geo. C. Maund.
**Baltimore.*—Edw. P. Philpot.
**Calvert.*—Richard G. Mackall.
**Caroline.*—Curtis Davis.
**Carroll.*—James L. Billingslea.
**Cecil.*—Jacob Tome.
Charles.—John W. Jenkins.
**Dorchester.*—Thomas K. Carroll.
**Frederick.*—Charles E. Trail.
**Harford.*—Wm. B. Stephenson.
**Howard.*—Littleton Maclin.
**Kent.*—Daniel Jones.
Montgomery.—Thos. B. Lansdale.
Prince George's.—Daniel Clarke.
Queen Anne's.—James T. Earle.
Saint Mary's.—Chap. Billingsley.
**Somerset.*—Levin L. Waters.
Talbot.—James M. McNeal.
**Washington.*—Elias Davis.
Worcester.—J. T. B. McMaster.

The counties marked with a star (*) drew the long term of four years. The other counties drew the short term of two years.

OFFICERS.—*Secretary*, C. Harwood; *Reading Clerk*, S. H. Cochran; *Sergeant-at-arms*, O. P. Snyder; *Committee Clerks*, Wm. H. Charles, J. W. Bloomer, Taylor Kirk; *Door Keeper*, J. G. Brewer; *Postmaster*, J. B. McNeal; *Folder*, Solomon Cromer; *Messenger to Senate*, H. S. Wheeler; *Messenger to Lieutenant Governor*, S. T. Herbert; *Hall Keeper*, James Thomas; *Page*, John T. Wright.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Speaker*, HON. J. M. FRAZIER.

Allegany County.—Samuel P. Smith, Henry Brown, S. W. Wardell, Michael Sherry, Mathias G. Dean.
Anne Arundel.—Olive Miller, James S. Robinson.
Baltimore County.—Geo. Slothower, David King, Wm. H. Hoffman, Nicholas H. Parker, Zephaniah Poteet, D. K. Lusby.

Baltimore City.—1*st Leg. District*, Caleb Hynes, C. Bartell, J. H. Cook, James F. Lee, T. B. Hambleton, H. J. C. Tarr. 2*d Leg. District*, F. T. Darling, J. M. Frazier, Joseph Harris, Samuel J. Soper, Thomas J. Tull, Thomas H. Mules. 3*d Leg. District*, J. F. Pilkington, J. P. Cummins, M. Showacre, H. G. Hazen, S. C. Garrison, H. C. Jones.

Calvert County.—Henry Williams.

Caroline County.—Arthur J. Willis, F. A. Clift.

Carroll County.—Wm. S. Wooden, Nicholas D. Norris, John W. Angel, Moses Shaw. George Everhart.

Cecil County.—James McCauley, Jethro J. McCullough, Geo. B. Pennington, Jesse A. Kirk.

Charles County.—Frederick Stone.

Dorchester County.—John H. Hodson, W. A. Smith.

Frederick County.—Upton Buhrman, David Rinehart. David Agnew, Thomas A. Smith, Sam'l Keefer, David J. Markey.

Harford County.—Joshua R. Wilson, Isaac Cairns, Thomas C. Hopkins. Henry A. Silver.

Howard County.—Adam C. Warner, Claudius Stewart.

Kent County.—S. Comegys, Lewis Usilton.

Montgomery County.—Benjamin Fawcett, G. W. Watkins.

Prince George's County.—R. B. B. Chew, Charles B. Calvert.

Queen Anne's County.—John Lee, John C. Tolson.

St. Mary's County.—Baker A. Jamison.

Somerset County.—Lemuel Malone, Thomas F. J. Rider, Joshua R. Handy.

Talbot County.—H. B. Leaverton, James Valliant.

Washington County.—Frederick K. Zeigler, Henry S. Eavey, Henry S. Miller. Benjamin F. Cronise, E. F. Anderson.

Worcester County.—Ritchie Fooks, Alfred B. Nairne, Thomas A. J. Holloway.

Officers.—*Chief Clerk*, William R. Cole; *Reading Clerk*, Joseph P. Cantwell; *Journal Clerk*, John McGarigle; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, John Miller; *Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms*, Walter Moxley: *Door Keepers*, Charles Whittemore, John Fauge; *Pages*, James Pritchet, N. H. Pollock, John S. Pennell, Caleb Parker; *Postmaster*, Jacob Wickard; *Assistant Postmaster*, John H. Swail; *Lamp Lighter*, Robert S. Smith; *Committee Clerks*, Geo. A. Fauquer, Wm. Ewing, John R. Rudy, Eli Smith, John W. Dean, John T. Wampler; *Keeper of Committee Rooms*, G. B. Parker; *Folders*, Collins Tattman, Oliver Gill; *Hall Keeper*, John Sullivan; *Keeper of the Rotunda*, William Freeman.

SPECIAL SESSION OF 1866.

The General Assembly of 1865, was convened by Proclamation of Governor Bradford, on the 10th day of January, 1866, and adjourned February 8th. The following changes took place in its members: In the Senate, Wm. P. Eaton was elected in place of George C. Maund, resigned. In Anne Arundel County, George Wells, in place of Sprigg Harwood. In Dorchester County, Wm. Frazier, in place of Thos. K. Carroll. In Howard County, Hart B. Holton, in place of Littleton Maclin, and in Kent County, George Vickers, in place of Daniel Jones. In the House of Delegates, F. F. Darling and John Barron, were elected in place of H. J. C. Tarr and M. Showacre.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1867.

SENATE.—*President*, Hon. C. C. Cox, Lt. Governor.

Allegany.—Alfred Spates.
Anne Arundel.—E. J. Henkle.
Baltimore City,
1*st Leg. Dist.*—Wm. Kimmell.
2*d* " " Thos. H. Mules.
3*d* " " D. Stirling.
Baltimore Co.—Edw. P. Philpot.
Calvert.—Richard G. Mackall.
Caroline.—Curtis Davis.
Carroll.—J. L. Billingslea.
Cecil.—Jacob Tome.
Charles.—Barnes Compton.
Dorchester.—William Frazier.
Frederick.—Charles E. Trail.
Harford.—Wm. B. Stephenson.
Howard.—Hart B. Holton.
Kent.—George Vickers.
Montgomery.—Isaac Young.
Prince George's.—Oden Bowie.
Queen Anne's.—James T. Earle.
St. Mary's.—G. F. Maddox.
Somerset.—Levin L. Waters.
Talbot.—Charles M. Jump.
Washington.—Elias Davis.
Worcester.—L.J.M.P.Broadwater

Officers.—*Secretary*, Augustus Gassaway; *Reading Clerk*, A. S. Goodwin; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, M. Bosley; *Committee Clerks*, Thomas S. Townsend, Isaac Amos, Benjamin Fawcett, Wm. H. Guy; *Postmaster*, George Gale; *Assistant Postmaster*, T. J. Mules; *Page*, Clement Barry; *Folder*, Richard T. Martin; *Messenger*, Joseph E. Lynch; *Doorkeeper*, L. S. Booth; *Messenger to Lieut. Governor*, S. T. Herbert; *Porter*, W. McKinley; *Chaplain*, Rev. M. Cassidy.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Speaker*, Hon. Oliver Miller.

Allegany County.—Charles Gilpin, W. R. McCulley, Samuel M. Haller, D. C. Bruce, G. W. McCulloh.

Anne Arundel County.—Oliver Miller, Thomas J. Hall.

Baltimore City.—1*st Leg. District*, Frederick S. Turner, George A. Coleman, William H. Neilson, John L. Smith, Edward F. Flaherty, John Q. A. Robson. 2*d Leg. District*, John G. Hooper, Stephen G. Israel, A. Leo Knott, Henry S. Lankford, Francis P. Stevens, Frederick A. Kraft. 3*d Leg. District*, Marriott Boswell, John D. Thomson, Edwin R. Davis, Jacob Waltemeyer, Geo. A. Feig, Wm. Tell Bixler.

Baltimore County.—James C. Clarke, Daniel W. Cameron, Wm. H. Hutchins, Samuel T. Shipley, John T. Ford, Charles H. Nicolai.

Calvert County.—Henry Williams.

Caroline County.—William G. Horsey, John F. Dawson.

Carroll County.—E. T. Benton, Benjamin F. Poole, James V. Criswell, William A. Wampler, Stephen R. Gore.

Cecil County.—Alexander Evans, Geo. P. Whitaker, Wm. Lindsey.

Charles County.—Peregrine Davis.

Dorchester County.—Francis P. Phelps, Sr., Edward Leeds Kerr.

Frederick County.—J. R. Rouzer, Upton Buhrman, Henry Baker, John L. Linthicum, Thomas Gorsuch, J. A. Steiner.

Harford County.—Nicholas H. Nelson, Sam'l M. Whiteford, Joshua Wilson, Simeon Spicer.

Howard County.—Edward Hammond, George W. King.

Kent County.—H. Beck, Wm. Welch.

Montgomery County.—Enoch B. Hutton, Raymond W. Burche.

Prince George's County—C. C. Magruder, Jr., Chas. B. Calvert.

Queen Anne's County.—Richard B. Carmichael, Williard H. Neal.

St. Mary's County.—G. W. Morgan.

Somerset County.—George R. Dennis, George W. Parsons, Isaac D. Jones.

Talbot County.—Philip Francis Thomas, Isaac W. Jump.

Washington County.—R. C. Bamford, A. R. Appleman, Jonathan Tobey, Jacob Hoffhine, Joseph P. Bishop.

Worcester County.—H. R. Pitts, Wm. J. Aydelott, Wm. G. Gordy.

OFFICERS—*Chief Clerk*, Wm. R. Cole, of Baltimore City; *Reading Clerk*, Thomas H. Moore, of Baltimore County; *Journal Clerk*, Quinton W. Radcliffe, of Baltimore City; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Samuel F. Butler, of Baltimore County; *Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms*, Joseph C. Mitchell, of Baltimore City; *Engrossing Clerk*, Milton Y. Kidd, of Cecil County; *Committee Clerks*, Daniel Kent, of Calvert County; Wm. H. Fooks, of Worcester County; John H. Woodward, of Baltimore City; James W. Jeffers, of Queen Anne's County; Philip Medders, of Kent County; Elias Ware, of Baltimore City; Levin Handy, of Somerset County; *Doorkeepers*, Charles Worthington, of Harford County; A. S. Cooper, of Baltimore County; Albert Tolson, of Prince George's County; *Postmaster*, James D. Cook, of Howard County; *Assistant Postmaster*, Edward A. Marshall, of Dorchester County; *Folder*, Esma Lowe, of Caroline County; *Assistant Folders*, Daniel E. Diggs, of Baltimore City; Samuel R. Kirby, of Baltimore City; *Lamplighter*, James H. Ridgway, of Talbot County; *Keeper of Committee Rooms*, Z. Tippett, St. Mary's County; *Pages*, John McCabe, Jr., of Anne Arundel County; John C. Wise, of Allegany County; W. George Jones, Cecil County; F. Middleton, of Charles County; J. V. Baxler, of Baltimore City; R. H. Bogley, of Montgomery County; *Hall-keeper*, George W. Murdoch, of Anne Arundel County; *Printer to both Houses*, Wm. Thompson, of R.; *Chaplains*, Rev. Father Burke, Revs. J. P. Hammond, H. McNemar, and S. V. Leech.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1867.

In 1867, a convention of the people was held, which framed a new Constitution, and provided in Article 13, for the creation of Wicomico County, making the whole number of Senators 25, and the number of Delegates 86. (See members of the Convention on another page.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1868.

Elected under the Constitution of 1867.

SENATE.—*President*, HON. BARNES COMPTON.

(Those marked with a star (*) drew the long term of four years.)

Allegany.—Alfred Spates.
**Anne Arundel.*—Eli J. Henkle.
Baltimore City.
1st Leg. Dis.—Wm. Kimmell.
2d Leg. Dis.—Henry Snyder.
**3d Leg. Dis.*—I. M. Denson.
**Baltimore Co.*—James C. Clarke.
**Calvert.*—John C. Parker.
Caroline.—Daniel Fields.
**Carroll.*—Nathan Browne.
Cecil.—John M. Miller.
Charles.—Barnes Compton.

Dorchester.—Washington A. Smith.
**Frederick.*—Joshua Biggs.
Harford.—John C. Walsh.
**Howard.*—John Lee Carroll.
**Kent.*—William Welch.
Montgomery.—Nicholas Brewer.
Prince George's.—John F. Lee.
**Queen Anne's.*—James T. Earle.
St. Mary's.—G. Fred. Maddox.
**Somerset.*—Christ'r H. Hyland.
Talbot.—Ormond Hammond.
**Washington.*—James H. Grove.
**Wicomico.*—Lemuel Malone.
Worcester.—Thomas P. Parker.

Classification.—The thirteen counties, &c. of Anne Arundel, (first and third Legislative Districts of Baltimore City,) Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Washington and Wicomico, drew the long term of four years. The other counties, &c., drew the short term of two years.

OFFICERS.—*Secretary*, Augustus Gassaway, Annapolis City; *Chaplains*, Revs. Hammond, Hildt, Miller and Burke; *Reading Clerk*, John M. Brewer, Allegany County; *Journal Clerk*, Hunter Davidson, Anne Arundel County; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, James T. Blackstone, St. Mary's County; *Committee Clerks*, Philip M. Slicer, Talbot County; Wm. H. Hiss, Baltimore City; Emory G. Mitchell, Baltimore County; Thos. P. Townsend, Worcester County; *Postmaster*, George Gale, Kent County; *Assistant Postmaster*, James J. Coon, Washington County; *Page*, Clement Barry, Prince George's County; *Messenger*, Joseph E. Lynch, Wicomico County; *Janitor*, Samuel Davis, Annapolis City; *Doorkeeper*, Henry H. Bennett, Cecil County; *Folders*, James Treakle, Howard County, and Walter Raley, St. Mary's County.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Speaker*, HON. WM. A. STEWART.

Allegany County.—George W. McCulloh, Anthony Kean, William Devecmon, Noah Trimble, E. G. Hall.

Anne Arundel County.—Thomas W. Hammond, William T. Iglehart, James Deale, of James.

Baltimore City—1st Leg. District, James B. Sawner, John B. Wentz, Jr., John A. Robb, Thomas W. Morse, John R. Blake, William A. Stewart. *2d Leg. District*, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, James Pentland, H. Tillard Smith, G. Morris Bond, George Colton, Michael A. Mullin. *3d Leg. District*, Edward J. Chaisty, James W. McElroy, Bernard L. Harig, Wm. T. Markland, John H. Marshall, John N. Conway.

Baltimore County.—Charles H. Nicolai, C. B. Slingluff, C. P. Montague, Zephaniah Poteet, Victor Holmes, J. S. Biddison.

Calvert County.—James A. Bond, Jesse J. Dalrymple.

Caroline County.—D. S. Moore, T. H. Hubbard.

Carroll County.—Henry S. Davis, John H. Jordan, Benj. Worthington, John W. Harden.

Cecil County.—John W. Davis, James Touchstone, Wm. Richards, Levi R. Mearns.

Charles County.—John W. Mitchell, Andrew G. Chapman.

Dorchester County.—Algernon S. Percy, Wm. E. Stewart, Alward Johnson.

Frederick County.—Ephraim Albaugh, R. P. T. Dutrow, Charles F. Wenner, Noah Bowlus, Thomas G. Maynard, Joseph Byers.

Harford County.—Benjamin Silver, Nicholas H. Nelson, R. R. Vandiver, John S. Brown.

Howard County.—John R. Clark, J. Thomas Jones.
Kent County.—Stephen Boyer, Horatio Beck.
Montgomery County.—Samuel Diggs, of R., Nicholas D. Offutt, Thos. Y. Conley.
Prince George's County.—Caleb S. Keech, B. F. Guy, Thomas E. Williams.
Queen Anne's County.—John W. E. Sudler, Wm. Henry Legg.
St. Mary's County.—Jefferson D. Loker, J. Edwin Coad.
Somerset County.—Robert H. Corbin, John C. Horsey.
Talbot County.—Charles H. Rose, Joseph B. Lowe.
Washington County.—A. K. Syester, James Coudy, F. Dorsey Herbert, Elias E. Rohrer, David Seibert.
Wicomico County.—Ritchie Fooks, George A. J. Hopkins.
Worcester County.—Thomas A. J. Holloway, B. Everett Smith.

OFFICERS.—*Chief Clerk*, Milton Y. Kidd, of Cecil county; *Reading Clerk*, Thomas H. Moore, of Baltimore county; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, S. R. Gilbert, of Harford county; *Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms*, Richard Lilly, of Baltimore city; *Postmaster*, Philip Medders, of Kent county; *Assistant Postmaster*, James Anderson, of Somerset county; *Doorkeepers*, James Stanton, of Baltimore city, and Ambrose Ingman, of Frederick county; *Journal Clerk*, James W. Jeffers, of Queen Anne's county; *Engrossing Clerk*, Wm. B. Stoddard, of St. Mary's county; *Committee Clerks*, Hiram P. Tasker, of Allegany county; Wm. Canby, of Montgomery county; Watson Webb, of Dorchester county; T. Tunis, of Talbot county; J. J. Duke, of Calvert county; James Hinds, of Baltimore city, and Thomas A. R. Keech, of Prince George's county; *Folders*, E. H. Gallagher, of Howard county; A. Heck, of Washington county, and James Melvin, of Caroline county; *Keeper of Committee Rooms*, Thomas Mason, of Worcester county; *Lamplighter*, Wm. T. Dennis, of Wicomico county; *Pages*, Lewis Green, of Anne Arundel county; Jesse Brown, of Carroll county; Winfield Scott, of Charles county, and Wm. E. Collins, of Baltimore city; *Hall-keeper*, George W. Murdoch, of Anne Arundel county; *Chaplains*, Revs. J. J. Henderson, S. V. Leech, J. P. Hammond, C. C. Cronin, and Michael Burke.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1870.

SENATE.—*President*, HON. BARNES COMPTON.

Allegany.—Alfred Spates.
Anne Arundel.—Eli J. Henkle.
Baltimore City.
1*st Leg. Dis.*—Wm. Kimmell.
2*d* " " Henry Snyder.
3*d* " " Isaac M. Denson.
Baltimore County.—Jas. C. Clarke.
Calvert.—John C. Parker.
Caroline.—Daniel Fields.
Carroll.—Nathan Browne.
Cecil.—John M. Miller.
Charles.—Barnes Compton.
Dorchester.—Daniel M. Henry.
Frederick.—Joshua Biggs.
Harford.—Wm. B. Stephenson.
Howard.—John Lee Carroll.
Kent.—William Welch.
Montgomery.—W. O. Sellman.
Prince George's.—Geo. W. Wilson.
Queen Anne's.—James T. Earle.
St. Mary's.—G. Fred. Maddox.
Somerset.—Christopr. H. Hyland.
Talbot.—Charles M. Jump.
Washington.—James H. Grove.
Wicomico.—Lemuel Malone.
Worcester.—Wm. E. Timmons.

OFFICERS.—*Secretary*, Augustus Gassaway; *Reading Clerk*, W. H. Hiss; *Journal Clerk*, R. V. Page; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, James T. Blakistone; *Postmaster*, S. J. Costigan; *Doorkeeper*, John Williams; *Assistant Doorkeeper*, L. W. Selby; *Committee Clerks*, Clinton Lyles, Thomas Townsend, Alexander Robinson, and G. Carmack; *Messenger*, Philip Meadows; *Folders*, Samuel Greenwald and A. N. Boteler; *Page*, Jas. F. Valdenar; *Janitor*, Samuel Davis.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Speaker*, HON. F. C. LATROBE.

St. Mary's County.—J. D. Loker, Thomas Martin.

Kent County.—Horatio Beck, William B. Wilmer.

Anne Arundel County.—E. G. Kilbourn, R. W. Baldwin, George Wells, Jr.

Calvert County.—Henry Owings of S., James J. Duke.

Charles County.—John W. Mitchell, Andrew G. Chapman.

Baltimore County.—John Carroll, Daniel W. Cameron. Columbus J. Shipley, Thomas B. Gatch, Edward S. W. Choate, Lewis Turner, Jr.

Talbot County.—Ormond Hammond, E. L. F. Hardcastle.

Somerset County.—Robert F. Brattan, Benjamin Lankford.

Dorchester County.—Benjamin H. Harrington, Samuel W. Woolford, George J. Meekins.

Cecil County.—James Touchstone, John Owens, William Richards, George Biddle.

Prince George's County.—Fendall Marbury, Richard Wooton, Chas. S. Duvall.

Queen Anne's County.—Joel Thomas, John B. Brown.

Worcester County.—Samuel K. Dennis, John R. Purnell.

Frederick County.—John B. Thomas, Noah Bowlus, John G. McCreery, J. Alfred Ritter, Wm. White, Henry R. Harris.

Harford County.—Wm. M. Ady, Wm. Baldwin, J. M. Street, J. T. C. Hopkins.

Caroline County.—Alexander Hardcastle, Robert J. W. Garey.

Baltimore City.—*1st Leg. District*, James B. Sanner, Thomas H. Hamilton, John H. Cooper, Thos. W. Morse, John R. Blake, James Webb. *2d Leg. District*, Greenbury Wilson, John F. Wiley, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, James L. McLane, George Colton, George A. Kirk. *3d Leg. District*, Wm. E. Collins, John F. Ehlen, Isaiah Gardner, Wm. T. Markland, John H. Marshall, F. S. Hoblitzell.

Washington County.—Alexander Neill, John Welty, John Murdock, J. Monroe Sword, David Seibert.

Montgomery County.—George W. O. Hilton, John W. Veitch, Greenbury M. Watkins.

Allegany County.—Anthony Kean, James Wilson, John M. Standish, Jacob Myers, George Percy.

Carroll County.—George A. Shower, John H. Jordan, Airhart Winters, William Crouse.

Howard County.—William M. Merrick, Arthur P. Gorman.

Wicomico County.—Andrew J. Crawford, William G. Gordy.

OFFICERS.—*Chief Clerk*, Milton Y. Kidd: *Reading Clerk*, Thomas H. Moore; *Journal Clerk*, Grafton Duvall; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Charles G. Worthington; *Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms*, John Hagan; *Postmaster*,

John D. McEvoy; *Assistant Postmaster*, Garrett M. Hart; *Doorkeepers*, James Stanton, Samuel J. Robinson; *Engrossing Clerk*, Wm. B. Goddard; *Committee Clerks*, John Spencer, John T. Dawkins, Frank B. Cooksey, Reuben Bogley, T. Baker Edelin, Samuel S. Sudler, John Spry Leonard, and Jonathan J. Fooks; *Folders*, John W. Corby, Wm. T. Bullen, Esma Lowe; *Keeper of Committee Rooms*, Edward A. Marshall; *Lamp Lighter*, Thomas Young; *Pages*, Charles F. Nugent, W. Henry Dawalt, John A. Brown, and Joseph H. Cameron; *Hall-keeper*, George W. Murdock; *Police, Rotunda*, McWilliams; *Chaplains to both Houses*, Revs. Henderson, Edwards, Duffy, Southgate and Swope; *Printer to both Houses*, Wm. Thompson, of R.; *Messenger to Printer*, Wm. P. Quinby.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1872.

SENATE.—*President*, Hon. Henry Snyder.

Allegany.—Alfred Spates.
Anne Arundel.—William H. Tuck.
Baltimore City.
1*st Leg. Dis.*— John R. Blake.
2*d Leg. Dis.*—Henry Snyder.
3*d Leg. Dis.*—Isaac M. Denson.
Baltimore Co.—T. Sturgis Davis.
Calvert.—Henry Williams.
Caroline.—Daniel Fields.
Carroll.—John K. Longwell.
Cecil.—John M. Miller.
Charles.—Barnes Compton.
Dorchester.—Daniel M. Henry.
Frederick.—Lewis H. Steiner.
Harford.—Wm. B. Stephenson.
Howard.—John Lee Carroll.
Kent.—George W. Spencer.
Montgomery.—W. O. Sellman.
Prince George's.—Geo. W. Wilson.
Queen Anne's.—James T. Earle.
St. Mary's.—James S. Downs.
Somerset.—George R. Dennis.
Talbot.—Charles M. Jump.
Washington.—Z. S. Claggett.
Wicomico.—Andrew J. Crawford.
Worcester.—William E. Timmons.

Officers.—*Secretary*, Augustus Gassaway; *Journal Clerk*, S. E. Smithe; *Reading Clerk*, W. H. Hiss; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Jas. T. Blackistone; *Committee Clerks*, Wm. G. Purnell, T. S. Stone, and E. A. Smith; *Doorkeeper*, George Harris; *Assistant Doorkeeper*, J. H. Wallace; *Messenger*, David Fitzgerald; *Pages*, W. H. Pennington and T. S. Young; *Folders*, W. L. Arringdale and R. E. Bevans; *Janitor*, Samuel Davis; *Messenger to Printing Committee*, Charles Hammond; *Chaplains*, Rev. Father Freitag, Rev. I. J. Henderson, Rev. Mr. Southgate, Rev. Mr. Bull.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Speaker*, Hon. Arthur P. Gorman.

St. Mary's County.—R. Johnson Colton, John A. Dunbar.
Kent County.—William B. Wilmer, James W. Hurtt.
Anne Arundel County.—George Wells, Jr., Joseph I. Duvall, Eli J. Henkle.
Calvert County.—John T. Bond, Lewis G. Sparrow.
Charles County.—Andrew G. Chapman, Frederick Stone.
Baltimore County.—Samuel T. Shipley, Sylvester Foard, Geo. Litzinger, Jarvis Spencer, Jr., Andrew Banks, Lewis Turner, Jr.
Talbot County.—Robert R. Butler, William Goldsborough.
Somerset County.—William H. Roach, Robert J. Waller, James W. Dougherty.

Dorchester County.—Washington A. Smith, William T. Vickers, John A. L. Radcliffe.

Cecil County.—James B. Groome, Levi R. Mearns, Andrew J. Pennington.

Prince George's County.—Henry T. Scott, Frederick Sasscer, R. W. W. Bowie;

Queen Anne's County.—Roderick W. Eareckson, Budd S. Ford.

Worcester County.—Littleton P. Franklin, John L. Parker.

Frederick County.—Lycurgus N. Phillips, Charles W. Rowe, Theodore C. Delaplane, Charles W. Miller, Jonathan Routzahn.

Harford County.—David Riley, Wm. Baldwin, J. M. Streett.

Caroline County.—Alexander Hardcastle, Wm. H. Deweese.

Baltimore City—*1st Leg. District*, Thomas McCosker, Thomas H. Hamilton, John H. Cooper, Charles R. Hamilton, Louis A. Jamart, J. Nelson Foster. *2d Leg. District*, John Staylor, Jr., Wm. E. Stewart, John M. Travers, James L. Clark, Geo. Colton, Geo. A. Kirk. *3d Leg. District*, E. J. Chaisty, B. L. Harig, George A. Feig, James McColgan, Wm. T. Markland, Elias Griswold.

Washington County.—Augustus Young, Charles Ardinger, David H. Newcomer, Moses Whitson.

Montgomery County.—Geo. W. Hilton, Samuel Riggs of R., O. H. P. Clark.

Allegany County.—G. E. Porter, John Coles, Charles Young, Jasper Robinette.

Carroll County.—Jas. H. Steele, Lewis A. J. Lamotte, Trusten Polk, Harrison H. Lamotte.

Howard County.—Edwin Linthicum, Arthur P. Gorman.

Wicomico County.—Joshua Johnson, William J. Langrell.

OFFICERS.—*Chief Clerk*, Milton Y. Kidd, of Cecil county; *Reading Clerk*, Thomas H. Moore, of Baltimore county; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Jas. A. Bramble, of Dorchester county; *Journal Clerk*, B. H. Hanson, Jr., Harford county; *Engrosing Clerk*, John T. Dawkins, Calvert county; *Doorkeepers*, Conrad Prinz, of Baltimore city, James H. Petticord, of Kent county; *Postmaster to Senate and House*, Wm. M. Canby, of Montgomery county; *Committee Clerks*, Samuel W. Storm, of Baltimore county, Samuel Glanville, of Baltimore city, John R. Wilson, of Somerset county, E. G. Gardner, of Montgomery county, D. J. Holloway, of Wicomico county, P. S. Geiger, of Washington county, Wm. H. Deetz, of Baltimore city; *Hall-keeper and Janitor*, Geo. W. Murdoch, of Anne Arundel county; *Folders*, Esma Lowe, of Caroline county; Robert H. Clements, of Queen Anne's county, J. V. Lowe, of Talbot county; *Pages*, George M. Murray, of Anne Arundel county, Samuel H. Patterson, of Carroll county, Henry F. Palmer, of Baltimore city; *Chaplain*, Rev. B. S. Highley, of Anne Arundel county.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Constitution, Article XIV.

The Constitution, Article 14, authorizes the General Assembly to provide for Amendments to the Constitution, as follows:

Amendments to the Constitution.—The Constitution, Article 14, authorizes the General Assembly to provide for amendments to the Constitution as follows:

Proposed Amendments to be passed by Three-Fifths of each House.—The General Assembly may propose Amendments to this Constitution, provided, that each Amendment shall be embraced in a separate bill, embodying the Article or Section, as the same will stand when amended, and passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, by yeas and nays, to be entered on the Journal with the proposed amendment. The bill or bills proposing amendment or amendments, shall be published by order of the Governor, in at least two newspapers in each county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week, for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election at which the said proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted in a form prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State, for adoption or rejection.

Majority of the Popular Vote Required.—The votes cast for and against said proposed amendments, severally, shall be returned to the Governor in the manner prescribed in other cases, and if it shall appear to the Governor that a majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment, or amendments, severally, were cast in favor thereof, the Governor shall, by his Proclamation, declare the said amendment, or amendments, having received said majority of votes, to have been adopted by the People of Maryland as a part of the Constitution thereof, and therefore said amendment, or amendments, shall be part of the said Constitution. When two or more amendments shall be submitted, in manner aforesaid, to the voters of this State at said election, they shall be so submitted that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Question of a Convention to be Voted on every Twenty Years.—It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law, for taking, at the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and every twenty years thereafter, the sense of the people in regard to calling a Convention for altering this Constitution; and if a majority of voters at such election or elections, shall vote for a Convention, the General Assembly at its next session, shall provide by law for the assembling of such Convention, and for the election of delegates thereto. Each County, and Legislative District of the City of Baltimore, shall have in such Convention a number of Delegates equal to its representation in both Houses at the time at which the Convention is called.

All Changes to be submitted to Voters.—But any Constitution, or change, or amendment of the existing Constitution, which may be adopted by such Convention, shall be submitted to the voters of this State, and shall have no effect unless the same shall have been adopted by a majority of voters voting thereon.

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The Declaration of Rights contains the following provisions, relating to the Judiciary Department:

The Supreme Law of the State.

Article II. The Constitution of the United States, and the Laws made, or which shall be made, in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, are, and shall be, the Supreme Law of the State; and the Judges of this State, and all the People of this State, are, and shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or Law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Departments to be Separate.

Art. VIII. That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said departments, shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.

Independence of the Judges.

Art. XXXIII. The independency and uprightness of Judges are essential to the impartial administration of Justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the People: Wherefore, the Judges shall not be removed, except in the manner, and for the causes, provided in this Constitution. No Judge shall hold any other office, civil or military, or political trust, or employment of any kind, whatsoever, under the Constitution or Laws of this State, or of the United States, or any of them; or receive fees, or perquisites of any kind, for the discharge of his official duties.

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE IV.

The General Provisions of the Constitution in relation to the Judiciary Department of this State, are set forth in Article 4th, Part 1st, as follows:

Article IV, Part I.—General Provisions.

The Judicial Power of the State—How Vested.

Section 1. The Judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, Orphans' Courts, such Courts for the City of Baltimore as are hereinafter provided for, and Justices of the Peace; all said Courts shall be Courts of Record, and each shall have a seal to be used in the authentication of all process issuing therefrom. The process and official character of Justices of the Peace shall be authenticated as hath heretofore been practiced in this State, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

Qualifications of Judges.

SEC. 2. The Judges of all of the said Courts shall be citizens of the State of Maryland, and qualified voters under this Constitution, and shall have resided therein not less than five years, and not less than six months next preceding their election, or appointment, in the Judicial Circuit, as the case may be, for which they may be, respectively, elected, or appointed. They shall not be less than thirty years of age at the time of their election, or appointment, and shall be selected from those who have been admitted to practice Law in this State, and who are most distinguished for integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.

Elections of Judges—Term of Office.

SEC. 3. The Judges of the said several Courts shall be elected in the Counties by the qualified voters in their respective Judicial Circuits, as hereinafter provided, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, and in the City of Baltimore, on the fourth Wednesday of October next. Each of the said Judges shall hold his office for the term of fifteen years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, or until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, whichever may first happen, and be re-eligible thereto until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, and not after; but in case of any Judge, who shall attain the age of seventy years whilst in office, such Judge may be continued in office by the General Assembly for such further time as they may think fit, not to exceed the term for which he was elected, by a Resolution to be passed at the session next preceding his attaining said age. In case of the inability of any of said Judges to discharge his duties with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or of physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the General Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, with the approval of the Governor, to retire said Judge from office.

Removal of Judges.

SEC. 4. Any Judge shall be removed from office by the Governor, on conviction, in a Court of Law, of incompetency, ofwilfull neglect of duty, misbehavior in office, or any other crime, or on impeachment according to this Constitution, or the Laws of the State; or on the address of the General Assembly, two-thirds of each House concurring in such address, and the accused having been notified of the charges against him, and having had opportunity of making his defence.

Governor to Appoint in Case of Vacancy.

SEC. 5. After the election for Judges, to be held as above mentioned, upon the expiration of the term, or in case of the death, resignation, removal, or otheir disqualification of any Judge, the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to fill said office, who shall hold the same until the next general election for members of the General Assembly, when a successor shall be elected, whose tenure of office shall be the same, as hereinbefore provided; but if the vacancy shall occur in the City of Baltimore, the time of election shall be the fourth Wednesday in October following.

Judges to be Conservators of the Peace—No Fees to Judges.

SEC. 6. All Judges shall, by virtue of their offices, be Conservators of the Peace throughout the State; and no fees, or perquisites, commissions, or reward of any kind, shall be allowed to any Judge in this State, besides his annual salary, for the discharge of any Judicial duty.

Judges Disqualified.

SEC. 7. No Judge shall sit in any case wherein he may be interested, or where either of the parties may be connected with him, by affinity or consanguinity, within such degrees as now are, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law, or where he shall have been of counsel in the case.

Trial Without Jury—Removal of Cases.

SEC. 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the Court for determination, without the aid of a jury; and the Judge, or Judges of any Court of this State, except the Court of Appeals, shall order and direct the Record of proceedings in any suit, or action, issue, or petition, presentment, or indictment, pending in such Court, to be transmitted to some other Court, (and of a different Circuit, if the party applying shall so elect,) having jurisdiction in such cases, whenever any party to such cause, or the counsel of any party, shall make a suggestion, in writing, supported by the affidavit of such party, or his counsel, or other proper evidence, that the party cannot have a fair or impartial trial in the Court, in which such suit, or action, issue, or petition, presentment, or indictment is pending, or when the Judges of said Court shall be disqualified, under the provisions of this Constitution, to sit in any such suit, action, issue or petition, presentment, or indictment; and the General Assembly shall make such modifications of existing Law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision.

Officers of Courts—Compensation—Judges to Investigate Expenses.

SEC. 9. The Judge, or Judges of any Court, may appoint such officers for their respective Courts as may be found necessary; and such officers of the Courts in the City of Baltimore shall be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to prescribe, by Law, a fixed compensation for all such officers; and said Judge, or Judges, shall, from time to time, investigate the expenses, costs and charges of their respective Courts, with a view to a change or reduction thereof, and report the result of such investigation to the General Assembly for its action.

Clerks to Keep Records—Fees—Power of Judges—Rules for Clerks.

SEC. 10. The Clerks of the several Courts, created, or continued by this Constitution, shall have charge and custody of the records and other papers, shall perform all the duties, and be allowed the fees, which appertain to their several offices, as the same now are, or may hereafter be, regulated by Law. And the office and business of said Clerks, in all their departments, shall be subject to the visitorial power of the Judges of their respective Courts, who shall exercise the same, from time to time, so as to insure the faithful performance of

the duties of said offices; and it shall be the duty of the Judges of said Courts respectively, to make, from time to time, such rules and regulations as may be necesssry and proper for the government of said Clerks, and for the performance of the duties of their offices, which shall have the force of Law until repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

Election Returns.

SEC. 11. The election for Judges, hereinbefore provided, and all elections for Clerks, Registers of Wills, and other officers, provided in this Constitution, except State's Attorneys, shall be certified, and the returns made, by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the Counties, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, respectively, to the Governor, who shall issue commissions to the different persons for the offices to which they shall have been, respectively, elected; and in all such elections, the person having the greatest number of votes, shall be declared to be elected.

Case of Tie—Contested Elections—New Election.

SEC. 12. If in any case of election for Judges, Clerks of the Courts of Law, and Registers of Wills, the opposing candidate shall have an equal number of votes, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election; and in case of any contested election, the Governor shall send the returns to the House of Delegates, which shall judge of the election and qualification of the candidates at such election: and if the judgment shall be against the one who has been returned elected, or the one who has been commissioned by the Governor, the House of Delegates shall order a new election within thirty days.

Style of Commissions.—Grants and Writs.

SEC. 13. All Public Commissions and Grants shall run thus: "The State of Maryland," &c., and shall be signed by the Governor, with the Seal of the State annexed; all writs and process shall run in the same style, and be tested, sealed and signed, as heretofore, or as may hereafter be, provided by Law; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace, government and dignity of the State."

The Additional Provisions relating to Courts, under Article XV of the Constitution, are as follows:

The Courts to Continue until Superseded.

The several Courts existing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall, until superseded under its provisions, continue with like powers and jurisdiction, and in the exercise thereof, both at Law and in Equity, in all respects, as if this Constitution had not been adopted; and when said Courts shall be so superseded, all causes, then depending in said Courts, shall pass into the jurisdiction of the several Courts, by which they may be respectively, superseded.—Art. 15, Sec. 2.

Jury Judges of Law and Fact.

In the trial of all criminal cases, the Jury shall be the Judges of Law as well as of Fact.—Ibid., Sec. 5.

Right of Trial by Jury.

The right of trial by Jury of all issues of fact in civil proceedings in the several Courts o Law in this State, where the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of five dollars, shall be inviolably preserved. Ibid., Sec. 6.

Terms of Office to Commence from Election.

The Term of office of all Judges and other officers, for whose election provision is made by this Constitution, shall, except in cases otherwise expressly provided herein, commence from the time of their Election; and all such officers shall qualify as soon after their election as practicable, and shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately upon their qualification.—Ibid., Sec. 9.

Compensation of Judges.

The Constitution, Article 4, section 21, provides that the salary of each Chief Judge, and of the Judge of the Court of Appeals, from Baltimore City, shall be $3,500, and of each Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, shall be $2,800, per annum, payable quarterly, and shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE IV, PART 2d.

The provisions of the Constitution relating to the Court of Appeals are contained in Part 2d of Article 4th, Sections 14th to 18th inclusive, as follows:

The Court of Appeals—How Constituted—Its Jurisdiction and Sessions.

SEC. 14. The Court of Appeals shall be composed of the Chief Judges of the first seven of the several Judicial Circuits of the State, and a Judge from the City of Baltimore specially elected thereto, one of whom shall be designated by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as the Chief Judge: and in all cases until action by the Senate can be had, the Judge so designated by the Governor, shall act as Chief Judge. The Judge of the Court of Appeals from the City of Baltimore shall be elected by the qualified voters of said City, at the election of Judges to be held therein, as hereinbefore provided; and in addition to his duties, as Judge of the Court of Appeals, shall perform such other duties as the General Assembly shall prescribe. The jurisdiction of said Court of Appeals shall be co-extensive with the limits of the State, and such as now is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by Law. It shall hold its sessions in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in October, of each and every year, or at such other times as the General Assembly may, by Law, direct. Its sessions shall continue not less than ten months in the year, if the business before it shall so require; and it shall be competent for the Judges, temporarily, to transfer their sittings elsewhere, upon sufficient cause.

The Judge below not to Sit—Opinions to be Filed.

SEC. 15. Four of said Judges shall constitute a quorum; no cause shall be decided without the concurrence of at least three; but the Judge who heard the cause below, shall not participate in the decision; in every case an opinion, in writing, shall be filed within three months after the argument, or submission of the cause; and the judgment of the Court shall be final and conclusive; and all cases shall stand for hearing at the first term after the transmission of the Record.

Publishing Reports of Cases.

SEC. 16. Provision shall be made by Law for publishing Reports of all cases, argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, which the Judges shall designate as proper for publication.

Clerk Elected—Removal—Vacancy.

SEC. 17. There shall be a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of the State, who shall hold his office for six years, and until his successor is duly qualified; he shall be subject to removal by the said Court for incompetency, neglect of duty, misdemeanor in office, or such other cause, or causes, as may be prescribed by Law; and in case of a vacancy in the office of said Clerk, the Court of Appeals shall appoint a Clerk of said Court, who shall hold his office until the election and qualification of his successor, who shall be elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly; and the person, so elected, shall hold his office for the term of six years from the time of election.

Rules for Appeals—The Record—Practice—Costs—Fees—Rules in Equity.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, as soon after their election, under this Constitution, as practicable, to make and publish rules and regulations for the prosecution of appeals to said appellate court, whereby they shall prescribe the periods within which appeals may be taken, what part or parts of the proceedings in the Court below shall constitute the record on appeal, and the manner in which such appeal shall be brought to hearing or determination, and shall regulate, generally, the practice of said Court of Appeals, so as to prevent delays, and promote brevity in all records and proceedings brought into said Court, and to abolish and avoid all unnecessary costs and expenses in the prosecution of appeals therein; and the said Judges shall make such reductions in the fees and expenses of said Court, as they may deem advisable. It shall also be the duty of said Judges of the Court of Appeals, as soon after their election as practicable, to devise, and promulgate by rules, or orders, forms and modes of framing and filing bills, answers, and other proceedings and pleadings in Equity; and also forms and modes of taking and obtaining evidence, to be used in Equity cases; and to revise and regulate, generally, the practice in the Courts of Equity of this State, so as to prevent delays, and to promote brevity and conciseness in all pleadings and proceedings therein, and to abolish all unnecessary costs and expenses attending the same. And all rules and regulations hereby directed to be made, shall, when made, have the force of Law, until rescinded, changed, or modified by the said Judges, or the General Assembly.

The Laws to be Recorded.

The Constitution, Article 3, Section 30, provides, That every Law shall be recorded in the office of the Court of Appeals, and in due time, be printed, published and certified, under the Great Seal, to the several Courts, in the same manner as has been heretofore usual in this State.

The State Reporter.

By Constitution, Article 4, Section 16, provision shall be made by law, for publishing Reports of all causes argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, which the Judges shall designate as proper for publication.

GENERAL LAWS RELATING TO COURT OF APPEALS.

Reporter to be Appointed.

The 80th Article of the Public General Laws, as amended by the Act of 1867, chap. 410, provides for the appointment of a State Reporter, and prescribes his duties as follows:

How Appointed—Term of Office.

SEC. 1. The State Reporter shall be appointed by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and shall hold his office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by said Judges, and shall be styled the State Reporter, and shall be re-eligible from time to time.

Salary.

SEC. 2. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

His Duties.

SEC. 3. He shall report and publish all cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals of this State, from and after the passage of this Act, designated by said Court to be reported, within six months from the time when the same shall have been determined; the reports in all cases shall be limited to a statement of the material facts, the principal points and authorities relied on by the respective counsel, the opinion of the Court, and an abstract or head-note of the points decided; and each volume of said Reports shall also contain a list of the cases therein reported, a list of the cases decided during the period embraced in the volume, designated by the Court as not to be reported, and a copious index.

Printing and Publishing Reports.

SEC. 4. Each volume of the Reports shall contain at least six hundred pages, and shall be printed on good paper, to be selected and purchased by the reporter, at the cost of the State, with clear type, and in size, form, quality of materials, and quantity of matter per page, shall correspond as nearly as possible with the eighteenth volume of Maryland Reports, and shall be sold at a price of five dollars a volume, in fine law binding, or four dollars and a half, when not bound; and shall be printed, published and bound at the expense of the Reporter, who shall be entitled to the copyright of the volume.

State Subscription.

SEC. 5. The State shall take two hundred copies of each volume of said Reports, at the price of six dollars per volume, delivered at the State Library, being at the rate of two dollars per page, of a single volume of six hundred pages, and at the same rate when the volume may exceed six hundred pages.

Article 29th of the Public General Laws, sections 24 to 43, inclusive, relating to the Judges of the Court of Appeals, are as follows:

When Judges are Disqualified.

SEC. 24. Any Judge of the Court of Appeals who shall be connected with any party to a cause, by consanguinity or by affinity, within the fourth degree, counting down from the common ancestor to the more remote, shall be disqualified from sitting in such cause.

Legal Residence.

SEC. 25. No Judge of the Court of Appeals shall be deemed to have abandoned his residence in the Judicial District for which he shall have been elected, by reason of his residence in Annapolis during the term for which he may have been elected, unless he shall signify his intention so to abandon his residence in his said district by voting in the city of Annapolis.

Adjournment of Court.

SEC. 26. Any one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, in the absence of the others, may adjourn the Court until the attendance of the other Judges can be had; and in the absence of all the Judges, the Clerk may adjourn the Court from day to day until a Judge is present.

Return of Process.

SEC. 27. Any one of the Judges may take the return of process, and may order the issuing of the same, and may enter continuances by consent of the parties.

Continuance of Actions.

SEC. 28. No action in the Court of Appeals shall continue longer than the end of the fourth term after the same shall have been instituted, unless by consent of the parties.

Writs of Diminution.

SEC. 29. Upon a writ of diminution issued by the Court of Appeals to any inferior Court, such Court shall certify and return only such parts of the record or proceedings as shall have been omitted in the transcript or transcripts before transmitted to the Court of Appeals.

How Prepared.

SEC. 30. Every application for a writ of diminution, shall contain a specification in writing of the parts of the records or proceedings requisite to be supplied, which shall also be incorporated in the writ of diminution for the guidance of the inferior Court.

Not to Delay a Hearing.

SEC. 31. The issuing of a writ of diminution shall not delay the hearing in the Court of Appeals of any cause, if the return thereto be made before the said cause shall be called for hearing, unless for good cause shown.

Writs of Fieri Facias and Attachment.

SEC. 32. A writ of fieri facias or attachment may be issued upon any judgment of the Court of Appeals, directed to the Sheriff of the County in which the original judgment appealed from was rendered, and returnable to the Circuit Court for such County; and there shall be sent with said writ a short copy of the judgment, and the said writ shall be proceeded on and renewed as if it had been issued from the Circuit Court, to which it is returnable.—1862, ch. 122.

How Writs are Directed and Returnable.

SEC. 33. Either of the writs mentioned in the last preceding section may be directed to the Sheriff of the City of Baltimore; and if so directed, it shall be made returnable to the Court from which the appeal was taken, and the same proceedings shall be had as provided in the said preceding sections.

Scire Facias Against Heirs, &c.

SEC. 34. In case a scire facias shall be issued out of the Court of Appeals against heirs or terre tenants, and one or more of the heirs or terre tenants shall reside in different counties, the scire facias shall be directed to the Sheriff of the proper county, and returned by him to the Circuit Court thereof, and duplicates of said scire facias shall be issued and directed to the Sheriff of each county wherein an heir or terre tenant resides—which duplicates shall be returnable to the Circuit Court of the county to which the original scire facias is returnable—and the Court to which the same are returnable, shall proceed therein in the same manner as if said writs had issued from such Court.

Proceedings Under Scire Facias, &c.

SEC. 35. If the sire facias against heirs or terre tenants be sent to the City of Baltimore, it and its duplicates shall be returnable to the Superior Court, and the same proceedings shall be had in all respects as if the same had been returned to a Circuit Court of a county.

Where Scire Facias may be Sent.

SEC. 36. Any scire facias against heirs or terre tenants, from the Court of Appeals, may be sent to the county or city where the defendant in the original judgment resided, or to the county or to city where the land to be affected by such writ lies.

When Entries may be Made.

ART. 37. If the Court shall be of opinion that there appears to be sufficient matter of substance on any appeal or writ of error to enable them to proceed thereon, the same shall not be reversed or dismissed for want of form, and the Court may permit any entry to be made by either party during the pendency of the appeal, which might have been made by such party after verdict in the Court below; nor shall any judgment or verdict be reversed, if there be one good count in the declaration.

Writs of Error.

SEC. 38. All writs of error wherein there shall be any variance from the original record, or other defect, may be amended and made agreeable to such record.

No Judgment Reversed, &c.

SEC. 39. No judgment shall be reversed in the Court of Appeals, because the verdict was rendered for a larger sum than the amount laid in the declaration, but the plaintiff below, or his legal representative, may amend the record by entering a release of the excess above the sum laid in the declaration.

Relating to Entry or Amendments.

SEC. 40. If any entry or amendments which the Court of Appeals may permit, would require an alteration of the judgment from which the appeal is taken, the Court may, on deciding the appeal, give such judgment as the entry or amendment may require.

Costs.

SEC. 41. Upon the reversal or affirmance of the judgment of a Court of law, the Court of Appeals shall award to the party in whose favor they shall decide, all the costs which accrued in the Court below and in the Court of Appeals, and shall give judgment for the same, and may enforce such judgment by execution.

Costs in Certain Appeals.

SEC. 42. In appeals from equity and the Orphans' Court, the awarding of costs shall be in the discretion of the Court of Appeals.

Pay of Crier and Sheriff.

SEC. 43. The Crier appointed by the Court of Appeals shall receive five dollars a day for his attendance for every day, Sundays excepted, during the terms of session of said Court of Appeals, and whenever, in the judgment of said Court, the attendance or services of a Sheriff may be required in said Court: the Judges thereof may direct a Sheriff to attend or perform such services, for which attendance and services the said Sheriff shall be entitled to a per diem of three dollars and fifty cents, and the Judges of said Court shall, at the end of each session of the said Court, give the said Crier and Sheriff, a certificate of the number of days for which they are respectively entitled to said per diem.

Production of Original Papers, Maps, &c.

SEC. 44. The Court of Appeals shall, upon the application of any appellant or appellee, in any case there depending, and on proper cause shown to said Court, for that purpose, have power to order and direct the clerk of the Court from which said appeal may have been taken, to produce, by himself or some person authorized by him, to the said Court of Appeals, for inspection upon the trial of the said case, any original paper, map or plat filed in the Court below in said case, a copy whereof is set forth in the record sent to the said Court of Appeals; the cost of such production, in every case, to be paid by the party applying for the production of said paper.—1862, ch. 122.

THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

[See Constitution, Article 4, Section 17.]

The duties of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, are prescribed in Article 18, Sections 39 to 41, inclusive, as follows:

Custody of Records and Papers, &c.

SEC. 39. The clerk of the Court of Appeals shall have the custody of all the records and papers in the office of the late Court of Appeals, of the former Court of Appeals, and of the General Court, and shall give certified copies under the seal of his court, of such papers and records, and such copies shall be evidence in the same manner as other certified copies of records are.

To Record Extracts of Deeds, &c.

SEC. 40. He shall carefully file among the Records of his office, without fee or reward, all extracts of deeds transmitted to him by the clerks where such deeds are recorded; and when he shall receive a sufficient number of such extracts as will form a record book of the proper size, he shall cause the same to be well and substantially bound in leather, and placed among the records of his office.

The Clerk's Bond.

SEC. 41. He shall renew his bond on or before the first day of August, in every second year; which bond shall be approved by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and recorded among the records of said Court.

His Residence.

SEC. 42. He shall not be deemed to have abandoned his residence in the city or county where he resided at the time of his appointment, by reason of his residence in Annapolis, during the time for which he may have been appointed, unless he shall signify his intention so to abandon his residence in said city or county by voting in Annapolis.—1865, ch. 340.

Receipts and Expenses.

See Article 18, Section 10—act of 1862, ch. 255—under head of "Clerks of Circuit Courts," relating to the Return of Accounts of Receipts and Expenditures, &c., on the first Monday in June and December of each year, to the Comptroller.

GENERAL LAWS RELATING TO APPEALS TO THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Article 5th of the Public General Laws, relating to appeals to the Court of Appeals, enacts as follows:

How Appeals may be Taken.

SEC. 1. An appeal may be taken from a Court of Law or Equity by application to the clerk; from the Orphan's Court by application to the Register; from the Commissioner of the Land Office by application to the Commissioner; from the County Commissioners by application to their clerk, and from a justice of the peace by an application to the justice; or by filing a petition with the clerk of the Court to which the appeal is made; and upon such application, if made within the time prescribed by law for taking such appeal, the clerk, register, commissioner or justice to whom the same is made shall enter a prayer of appeal upon his docket or minutes of proceedings, and transmit the papers or a transcript of the record as hereinafter required.

Not Necessary to Copy an Instrument Twice.

SEC. 2. When any instrument of writing has been once transcribed into any record intended to be transmitted to the Court of Appeals, it shall not be necessary to copy such instrument a second time in such record, but it shall be sufficient to refer to the same and the page of its first introduction into the record generally; and if copied a second time, the parties concerned in the cause shall not be charged for the second copy.

Appeals from Courts of Law.

SEC. 3. From any judgment or determination of any Court of Law in any civil suit or action, or in any prosecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, any party may appeal to the Court of Appeals.

What Parties May Appeal—Writs of Error.

SEC. 4. Any party to a petition for freedom, and any party to a writ of mandamus, may appeal; and writs of error may be sued out in civil or criminal cases as heretofore practiced in this State.

Appeals from the Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 5. In cases of issues sent from the Orphans' Court, or a Court of Equity, to a Court of Law, to be tried, exceptions may be taken to any opinion given by the Court before whom such issue shall be tried, and an appeal taken on such exceptions; and such appeal, while pending, shall stay all proceedings in the Orphans' Court touching the matter of such issues.

Appeal Under the Insolvent Laws.

SEC. 6. Any person interested may appeal from the decision of the Court on any question arising under the insolvent laws; *provided*, such appeal be entered within thirty days, and a certified copy of the record be transmitted to the Court of Appeals, within sixty days from

the date of the decision appealed from; *and provided also*, that the execution or effect of any judgment, decree, decision or order so appealed from, shall not be suspended or staid, unless a bond shall be given in such penalty and condition, and with such security as the Court may prescribe and approve.—1865, ch. 91.

No Writs of Error after Three Years.

SEC. 7. No writ of error shall be sued out or appeal taken from any judgment or determination of a Court of Law after the expiration of three years from the date of such judgment or determination, except writs of error, coram vobis, where judgments have been entered by mistake.

Subsequent Appeals in Certain Cases.

SEC. 8. If any appeal shall be dismissed because of the failure of the clerk to send up a transcript of the record within time, such dismissal shall not prevent a subsequent appeal: *provided*, such subsequent appeal be taken within the time limited by law for appealing from such judgment.

When Appeals, &c., shall Stand for Hearing.

SEC. 9. All appeals and writs of error shall regularly stand for hearing at the term of the Court of Appeals next succeeding the term to which said appeal shall have been taken or writ of error shall have been prosecuted.

Cases of Mandamus—Questions Under the Insolvent Laws.

SEC. 10. All appeals in cases of mandamus or questions arising under the insolvent laws, on exceptions taken on the trials of issue sent from the Orphans' Courts or Courts of Equity, orders granting injunctions, dissolving or refusing to dissolve the same, appointing a receiver, ratifying or refusing to ratify a Trustee's sale, and all appeals from decisions of the Orphans' Court, and from any judgment or motions to set aside sales, or apply money in the hands of the Sheriff, and all appeals from decisions on matters of law, made by the Courts of Baltimore City, in relation to the streets in said city, shall stand for hearing at the first term after the transmission of the record; *provided*, that from every final judgment or order granting or refusing a peremptory mandamus in any case hereafter brought, involving the title or right to a public office, either party shall have a right to appeal within twenty days, and on such appeal the clerk of the Court shall forthwith transmit the original papers, including the judgment or order, to the Court of Appeals, and said Court shall immediately hear and determine the case.—1870, ch. 263.

State Cases to be Heard at the First Term.

SEC. 11. All cases where the State is interested shall stand for hearing at the first term after the transmission of the record.

Points to be Decided by Court of Appeals.

SEC. 12. The Court of Appeals shall in no case decide any point or question which does not appear by the record to have been tried and decided by the Court below; but no prayer or instruction shall be

deemed defective by reason of any assumption therein, of any fact by the said Court, or because of a question of law having been thereby submitted to the jury; unless it appears from the record that such objection was taken at the trial.—1862, ch. 154.

Cases Under the Insolvent Laws.

SEC. 13. The Court from whose judgment or order under the Insolvent Laws an appeal shall be taken, shall immediately upon the entry of such appeal, certify and state the questions in and decided by such Court; and no question which shall not appear by such certificate to have been raised in said Court shall be considered by the Court of Appeals.

Power to Give and Enforce Judgments.

SEC. 14. The Court of Appeals shall have, on reversing any judgment or part of a judgment at law, power to give such judgment as ought to have been given by the Court below, and may, in all cases, enforce their judgment by execution.

To Give Judgment upon Every Exception.

SEC. 15. If an appeal shall be taken, or writ of error sued out for several exceptions, the Court of Appeals shall give judgment on every exception, if procedendo is to be issued in the case.

Proceedings Under a New Trial.

SEC. 16. In all cases where judgments shall be reversed or affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and it shall appear to the Court that a new trial ought to be had, a writ of procedendo shall issue to the Court from which the appeal was taken, commanding said Court to try said cause again as if it never had been tried; and there shall be sent with the procedendo a transcript of the record, and the said case shall stand for trial at the first term after the receipt of the procedendo; *provided*, thirty days' notice of trial be given to the opposite party.

New Trials in Another County.

SEC. 17. When, on the reversal of a judgment, a writ of procedendo shall be awarded, the Court of Appeals, upon suggestion in writing by either of the parties, supported by affidavits or other proper evidence that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the Court where the judgment so reversed shall have been rendered, shall direct their clerk to transmit a copy of the record to the clerk of the Court of some other county or city, with a writ of procedendo to such Court, directing them to proceed in such action, and to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, and as if such action had been originally instituted in such Court.

Continuances in Certain Cases.

SEC. 18. If an appeal or writ of error be dismissed when taken on any order of the court antecedent to final judgment, and no final judgment shall have been rendered, it shall be the duty of the said court, on application of any of the parties, to order continuances in said case to be entered, and the same to be proceeded with in the same manner and with the same effect as if no such appeal or writ of error had been taken or sued out, and either party may make such sugges-

tion and new parties as could have been made if no appeal had been taken in the case; *Provided*, the court shall be satisfied by the certificate of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, or other proper evidence, that the said appeal or writ of error has been dismissed.

Where Matters of Fact may be Tried.

SEC. 19. Where writs of error, coram vobis, are pending in the Court of Appeals, and it shall appear to the Court necessary to try any matter of fact put in issue by the pleadings in the case, the Court may direct a transcript of the record to the Court where the defendant named in the original action may reside, or to such other Court as the parties in the said cause may agree upon, and the Court to which such transcript shall be transmitted, shall proceed in such action, and to a trial of the facts put in issue.

APPEALS FROM COURTS OF EQUITY.

Time within which Appeals must be Made.

SEC. 20. Any person interested may appeal from the decision of the court on any question under this Article, *provided*, such appeal be entered within thirty days, and a certified copy of the record be transmitted to the Court of Appeals within sixty days from the date of the decision appealed from; *and provided also*, that the execution or effect of any judgment, decree, decision or order, so appealed from, shall not be suspended or staid, unless a bond shall be given in such penalty and condition, and with such security as the court may prescribe and approve.—1865, ch. 96.

Appeals Allowed in Certain Cases.

SEC. 21. An appeal may also be allowed in the following cases, to wit: From any order granting an injunction; or from a refusal to dissolve the same; or an order appointing a receiver, the answer of the party appealing being first filed in the cause; from an order dissolving an injunction; from an order for the sale, conveyance, or delivery of real or personal property, or the payment of money, unless such delivery or payment be directed to be made to a receiver appointed by such court; or from an order determining a question of right between the parties, and directing an account to be stated on the principle of such determination.

Orders Open for Revision.

SEC. 22. On an appeal from a final decree or order, all previous orders which may have passed in the cause shall be open for revision in the Court of Appeals, unless an appeal under the next preceding section may have previously been taken to such order.

No Appeal to Stay Execution without a Bond.

SEC. 23. No appeal from any order shall stay the execution or suspend the operation of such order unless the party praying the appeal shall give bond, with security, to indemnify the other party from all loss and injury which said party may sustain by reason of such appeal, and the staying the operation of such order; such bond to be approved by the judge or clerk of the court where the proceedings

are pending; and upon giving such bond, the appeal shall stay the operation of all such orders, in the same manner as appeals do from final decrees.

Intention to Dispute Previous Orders in Certain Cases Requires a Bond.

SEC. 24. In case a party intends, on an appeal from the final decree or order in the case, to dispute any previous order, and desires to stay the operation of such order, he shall state his intention to dispute the same, in writing, to be filed with the clerk, and shall give bond in such penalty as the court may prescribe, with security to be approved by the court or the clerk, to indemnify the other party from all loss and injury which such party may sustain by reason of the staying the operation of such order.

Appeals in Cases of Injunction.

SEC. 25. Whenever any court having equity jurisdiction shall refuse to grant an injunction according to the prayer of the bill or petition filed in the cause, an appeal may be taken from such refusal by any party aggrieved thereby, and such right of appeal shall not be prejudiced by the filing of an answer to the said bill or petition on behalf of any opposing party, nor by the taking of depositions in reference to the allegations of the bill or petition to be read on the hearing of the application for an injunction; and the said appeal shall be heard on a transcript of the said bill or petition, with such other papers or proceedings in the cause as may be necessary for the purposes of the appeal, and so soon as conveniently may be after such transcript shall have been filed in the Court of Appeals.

What May be Reviewed on Appeal.

SEC. 26. On an appeal from a court of equity, no objection to the competency of a witness, or the admissibility of evidence, or to the sufficiency of the averments of the bill or petition, or to any account stated and reported in said cause, shall be made in the Court of Appeals, unless it shall appear by the record that such objection has been made by exceptions, filed in the court from which such appeal shall have been taken.—1861, ch. 133.

Objections to Jurisdiction, &c.

SEC. 27. No defendant to a suit in equity in which an appeal may be taken, shall make any objections to the jurisdiction of the court below, unless it shall appear by the record that such objection was made in said court.

Certain Cases may be Remanded.

SEC. 28. If it shall appear or be shown to the Court of Appeals that the substantial merits of a cause will not be determined by the reversing or affirming of any decree or order that may have been passed by a court of equity, or that the purposes of justice will be advanced by permitting further proceedings in the cause, either through amendment of any of the pleadings or the introduction of further evidence, making additional parties, or otherwise, then the Court of Appeals, instead of passing a final decree or order, shall order the cause to be remanded to the court from whose decision the appeal was taken, and

thereupon such further proceedings shall there be had by amendment of pleadings, or further testimony to be taken, or otherwise, as shall be necessary for determining the cause upon its merits, as if no appeal had been taken in the cause, and the decree or order appealed from had not been passed, save only that the order or decree passed by the Court of Appeals shall be conclusive as to the points finally decided thereby. And it shall be the duty of the Court of Appeals, in its order remanding the cause, to express the reasons for the remanding, and also to determine and declare the opinion of the court on all points which may have been made before the said court, or which may be presented by the record.

Provisions Relating to Appeals from Courts of Law or Equity.

Clerks to Make Transcripts of Records.

Sec. 29. Upon any appeal being taken in a court of law or equity, or any writ of error sued out, the clerk shall make out and transmit to the Court of Appeals a full transcript of the record of proceedings, under the seal of the court, within nine months after the appeal has been entered or writ of error produced: and upon the receipt of such transcript, the clerk of the Court of Appeals shall enter the case upon his docket, as of the term next after the date of the appeal or of the writ of error.

Dismissal of Appeals.

Sec. 30. No appeals shall be dismissed because a copy of the record shall not have been transmitted within the time required by law, if it shall appear to the Court of Appeals, that such delay was occasioned by the neglect or omission of the clerk, but if the clerk shall have prepared the records as required by law, and the appellant or plaintiff in error, shall have neglected or omitted to pay for such record, or by any other neglect or omission on the part of the appellant or plaintiff in error, the said record shall not be sent to the Court of Appeals within nine months after the appeal has been entered, or writ of error produced, the court from which the appeal was taken may, on motion, strike out the entry of such appeal, and proceed to execution, or other proceedings, as if such appeal had never been entered, and thereafter no other appeal or writ of error shall be allowed.—1864, ch. 322.

Stay of Execution, &c.

Sec. 31. No execution upon any judgment or decree in any court of law or equity shall be stayed or delayed, unless the person against whom such judgment or decree shall be rendered or passed, his heirs, executors or administrators, or some other person in his or their behalf, shall immediately, upon praying an appeal from any such judgment or decree, or suing out a writ of error upon any such judgment, enter into bond with sufficient securities in at least double the sum recovered by such judgment or decree, or in double the value of the matter or thing in controversy, which shall have been recovered or decreed, if a movable chattel or chattels, to be estimated by the court from whose judgment or decree the said appeal shall be made or writ of error directed, with condition as follows or to the following

effect: That if the said party appellant, or party suing out such writ of error, shall not cause a transcript of the record and proceedings of the said judgment or decree to be transmitted to the Court of Appeals within the time required by law, and prosecute the said appeal or writ of error with effect, and also satisfy and pay to the said party in whose favor such judgment or decree was rendered or passed, his executors, administrators or assigns, in case the said judgment or decree shall be affirmed, as well the debt, damages and costs, or the damages or sum of money or other matter or thing, and costs adjudged in the court from which the appeal is taken, or writ of error sued out, as also all damages and costs that may be awarded by the Court of Appeals, then the said bond to be and remain in full force and virtue, otherwise of no effect.

Affidavit Required, &c., that Appeal is Not for Delay.

SEC. 32. The clerk or judge of any court of law or equity, shall approve any bond under the preceding section, but no appeal bond in any case shall be approved, and no execution upon any judgment, order or decree in any of the courts of law or equity, shall be staid or delayed by an appeal, unless the person or persons against whom such judgment, order or decree has been recovered or passed, his heirs, executors or administrators, shall upon praying such appeal, file in the case an affidavit that said appeal is not taken for delay.—1864, ch. 322.

An Appeal Bond Stays Execution.

SEC. 33. The filing of an appeal bond, approved as aforesaid, shall stay any execution which has been issued on any such judgment or decree, whether the same has been in part executed or not; and the sheriff or other officer in whose hands the execution may be, shall, upon the exhibition to him of satisfactory evidence that an appeal bond has been filed and approved, and upon the receipt of the costs which have accrued on said execution, stay all further proceedings, and deliver up the property; *Provided*, that this section shall not extend to appeals from courts of common law rendered by confession, or to any judgment rendered on verdict, unless a bill of exceptions has been taken, or a motion in arrest of judgment has been overruled.

Sufficiency of the Sureties.

SEC. 34. The courts of law and equity and the judges thereof, in vacation, shall have full power and authority to examine into and determine on the sufficiency of the sureties to any bond filed in the offices of the said courts respectively under this article, and the said courts may, from time to time, make such rules and orders for the justifying or proving the sufficiency of such sureties, and for requiring additional security in any case, as they may deem proper.

When Appeal Bonds are Rejected.

SEC. 35. In case any such bond shall be rejected, the court or judge rejecting the same shall have a discretionary power to grant further time to the party to file another bond; and if upon indulgence the party shall file a new bond which shall be approved, the supersedeas thereupon granted shall have a relation back to the day of the filing the first bond.

Bond Not Void for Want of Form.

SEC. 36. No bond required by this article to be executed for the purpose of staying or delaying execution upon any judgment or decree which shall be approved, shall be avoided for any matter of form.

Judgments Confessed may be Appealed from.

SEC. 37. Any judgment, confessed before a justice of the peace, for staying execution, on any judgment or decree in any Circuit Court, or the Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas of the City of Baltimore, may be appealed from, or a writ of error thereon may be brought in like manner, and there shall be the same proceedings to stay execution thereon, as herein prescribed, in relation to judgments rendered in courts of law; and the bond entered into on making the appeal, or suing out the writ of error, and the sureties therein, shall be approved by the clerk of the court in which the original judgment or decree was rendered.

The Bond in Case of Appellant's Death.

SEC. 38. The bond, which any appellant who may die pending any appeal or writ of error shall have executed for the prosecuting an appeal, or suing forth a writ of error, and the securities therein, shall be liable and answerable to the appellee, his executors, administrators or assigns, for the due prosecution of the said appeal or writ of error.

APPEALS FROM ORPHANS' COURTS.

SEC. 39. In all decrees, orders, decisions and judgments made by the Orphans' Court, the party who may deem himself aggrieved by such decree, order, decision or judgment, may appeal to the Court of Appeals; *Provided*, such appeal be made within thirty days after such decree, order, decision or judgment.

Appeal on Decrees, &c., on a Summary Proceeding.

SEC. 40. If the decree, order, decision or judgment shall have been given or made on a summary proceeding, and on the testimony of witnesses, the party shall not be allowed to appeal, unless he shall immediately notify his intention and request that the testimony be reduced to writing, and in such case the depositions shall be at the cost of the party in the first instance reduced to writing.

Transcript of Proceedings.

SEC. 41. The register shall make out, and transmit to the Court of Appeals, a full transcript or record of the whole proceedings of the court in such case, under the hand of the register and the seal of the court, within sixty days after the appeal, or to the next Court of Appeals after said appeal is entered, and upon the receipt of such transcript by the clerk of the Court of Appeals, he shall enter the case upon his docket as of the term next after the date of said appeal.

Decision of Court of Appeals Final.

SEC. 42. The Court of Appeals shall either affirm the decree, judgment, decision or order of the court below, or direct in what manner it shall be changed or amended, and the decision of the Court of Ap-

peals shall be final and conclusive, and when certified under the seal of the court and transmitted to the Orphans' Court, the Orphans' Court shall proceed according to the tenor and directions thereof.

An Appeal Not to Stay Certain Proceedings.

SEC. 43. An appeal from the Orphans' Court shall not stay any proceedings therein which may with propriety be carried on before the appeal is decided; *Provided*, the said Orphans' Court can provide for the conforming to the decision of the Court of Appeals, whether the the said decision may eventually be for or against the appellant.

Appeal by Mutual Agreement.

SEC. 44. If upon an appeal being entered in the Orphans' Court, the parties shall mutually agree, and enter their assent in writing, to be filed by the Register of Wills, that the appeal shall be made to the Circuit Court for the county, or Superior Court for Baltimore, the Orphans' Court shall direct the transcript of the proceedings to be transmitted to the Circuit Court, or Superior Court for Baltimore, whose decision shall be final.

Taxing the Costs.

SEC. 45. It shall be the duty of the clerk or register transmitting a record to the Court of Appeals, to mark upon the record the amount of the costs taxed against the plaintiff and defendant respectively, to the time of the appeal.

Exceptions to Rulings of Courts in Criminal Cases may be Taken to Court of Appeals.

SEC. 46. In all trials upon any indictment or presentment in any court of this State having criminal jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for any party accused, or for the State's Attorney, in behalf of the State of Maryland, to except to any ruling or determination of the court, and to tender to the court a bill of exceptions, which shall be signed and sealed by the court, as is now practiced within this State in civil cases; and the party tendering such bill of exceptions, may appeal from such ruling or determination to the Court of Appeals; *Provided*, that the counsel for the accused shall make oath that such appeal is not taken for delay; and such appeal shall be heard by the Court of Appeals at the earliest convenient day after the same shall have been transmitted to the said court; and after such appeal shall be entered, no judgment shall be rendered against the accused, in case he shall be found guilty, until the Court of Appeals shall have determined upon the exceptions, and remand the case to the court below.—1872, ch. 316.

Appeals from Courts in Banc.

The Act of 1868, ch. 441, provides as follows:

Regulating Decisions of Points and Questions Reserved for Courts in Banc—Appeals.

Section 1. When at the trial of any cause, any party to such cause shall require any point or question decided by the court to be reserved for the consideration of the court in *banc*, and either of the Judges of the said court shall be disqualified to sit in such cause, then it shall be lawful for the party at whose instance the point or question shall be reserved, to elect to have such point or question decided by the remaining Judges or Judge who may be qualified to sit in such cause, or to have the cause removed to some other court of a different circuit for the decision of the Judges thereof, or of such of said Judges who may be qualified to sit in such cause in *banc*, or to take an appeal to the Court of Appeals; and if such party or his counsel shall fail to make and file such election in writing, within thirty days after the announcement of such disqualification, or within thirty days after the trial of the cause in case such announcement shall have been made before the trial, then such point or question shall be decided by the remaining Judges or Judge who may be qualified to sit in such cause; *Provided*, that every point or question reserved upon a motion for a new trial shall be decided by the remaining Judges or Judge who may be qualified to sit in such cause.—1868, ch. 441.

How Points, &c., shall be Reserved

Sec. 2. Points or questions reserved for the court in *banc* shall be taken by means of exceptions, to be reduced to writing, and signed and sealed by the Judges or Judge before whom the cause may be tried, and so framed that the point or question may be fully presented as to both law and fact in case the cause shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeals, instead of being heard by the court in *banc*.—*Ibid.*

When Causes are Removed.

Sec. 3. Whenever any cause shall be removed to any other court, upon a point or question reserved for the court in *banc*, as herein provided, the said cause shall remain in the said court for trial as if the same had originated therein.—*Ibid.*

Appeals in Cases of Grading or Paving Streets in Baltimore City.

The Act of 1870, ch. 322, authorizes appeals to be taken from Courts of Baltimore City to the Court of Appeals, in cases relating to changing grades of streets, or paving the same.

The Act of 1862, ch. 167, adds an additional section (13) to Article II, P. G. L., entitled, "Abatement," relating to the power of the Court of Appeals, on death of parties after appeal taken, before judgment, and no suggestion of death by executors, &c., provides that the court may order execution to issue in said causes, &c.—See Article II, P. G. L., Sections 9, 10 and 11.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

Constitution.—Article IV.—Part III.

The Provisions of the Constitution relating to the Circuit Courts are contained in Part 3d of Article 4th, sections 19 to 26, inclusive.

Eight Judicial Circuits.

Sec. 19. The State shall be divided into eight Judicial Circuits, in manner following, viz. the Counties of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester, shall constitute the First Circuit; the Counties of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil, the Second; the Counties of Baltimore and Harford, the Third; the Counties of Allegany and Washington, the Fourth; the Counties of Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel, the Fifth; the Counties of Montgomery and Frederick, the Sixth; the Counties of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's, the Seventh; and Baltimore City, the Eighth.

A Court in each County—Jurisdiction.

Sec. 20. A Court shall be held in each County of the State, to be styled the Circuit Court for the County in which it may be held. The said Circuit Courts shall have and exercise, in the respective Counties, all the power, authority and jurisdiction, original and appellate, which the present Circuit Courts of this State now have and exercise, or which may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

Chief Judge and Two Associates—Residence—Case of Tie—Two Terms a Year—Intermediate Terms—Special Terms.

Sec. 21. For each of the said Circuits (excepting the Eighth) there shall be a Chief Judge, and two Associate Judges, to be styled Judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected or appointed, as herein provided. And no two of said Associate Judges shall, at the time of their election, or appointment, or during the term for which they may have been elected, or appointed, reside in the same County. If two or more persons shall be candidates for Associate Judge, in the same County, that one only in said County shall be declared elected who has the highest number of votes in the Circuit. In case any two candidates for Associate Judge, residing in the same County, shall have an equal number of votes, greater than any other candidate for Associate Judge, in the Circuit, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for one Associate Judge; but the person residing in any other County of the Circuit and who has the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected. The said Judges shall hold not less than two terms of the Circuit Court in each of the Counties composing their respective Circuits, at such times as are now, or may hereafter be, prescribed, to which Jurors shall be summoned; and in those Counties where only two such Terms are held, two other and intermediate Terms, to which Jurors shall not be summoned; they may alter

or fix the times for holding any or all Terms until otherwise prescribed, and shall adopt Rules to the end that all business not requiring the interposition of a Jury shall be, as far as practicable, disposed of at said intermediate Terms. One Judge, in each of the above Circuits, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; and the said Judges, or any of them, may hold Special Terms of their Courts, whenever, in their discretion, the business of the several Counties renders such Terms necessary.

Points Reserved to be heard in Banc—Right of Appeal Not Precluded—Not to Apply to Appeals from Justices of the Peace and Certain Criminal Cases.

SEC. 22. Where any Term is held, or trial conducted, by less than the whole number of said Circuit Judges, upon the decision or determination of any point or question, by the Court, it shall be competent to the party against whom the ruling or decision is made, upon motion, to have the point or question reserved for the consideration of the three Judges of the Circuit, who shall constitute a Court in *banc* for such purpose; and the motion for such reservation shall be entered of record during the sitting at which such decision may be made; and the several Circuit Courts shall regulate, by rules, the mode and manner of presenting such points or questions to the Court in *banc*, and the decision of the said Court in *banc* shall be the effective decision in the premises, and conclusive, as against the party at whose motion said points or questions were reserved; but such decision in *banc* shall not preclude the right of appeal or writ of error to the adverse party, in those cases, civil or criminal, in which appeal, or writ of error to the Court of Appeals may be allowed by Law. The right of having questions reserved shall not, however, apply to trials of Appeals from judgments of Justices of the Peace, nor to criminal cases below the grade of felony, except when the punishment is confinement in the Penitentiary; and this Section shall be subject to such provisions as may hereafter be made by Law.

Decisions in Two Months.

SEC. 23. The Judges of the respective Circuit Courts of this State, and of the Courts of Baltimore City, shall render their decisions, in all cases argued before them or submitted for their judgment, within two months after the same shall have been so argued or submitted.

Salaries Not to be Diminished.

SEC. 24. The salary of each Chief Judge, and of the Judge of the Court of Appeals from the City of Baltimore, shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, and of each Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, shall be two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.

Clerks to be Elected—Removal—Vacancy.

SEC. 25. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court for each County, who shall be elected by a plurality of the qualified voters of said County, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-

eligible, subject to be removed for willful neglect of duty, or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of a Circuit Court, the Judges of said Court shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election for Delegates to the General Assembly, to be held next thereafter, when a successor shall be elected for the term of six years.

Deputy Clerks.

SEC. 26. The said Clerks shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Judges of their respective Courts, as many deputies under them, as the said Judges shall deem necessary, to perform, together with themselves, the duties of the said office, who shall be removable by the said Judges for incompetency, or neglect of duty, and whose compensation shall be according to existing, or future, provisions of the General Assembly.

THE COURTS AND JUDGES.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XV.

The following general provisions of Article 15th of the Constitution, relate to the Courts and Judges:

Continuance of the Courts until Superseded.

SEC. 2. The several courts existing in this State, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall, until superseded under its provisions, continue with like powers and jurisdiction, and in the exercise thereof, both at law and in equity, in all respects, as if this Constitution had not been adopted; and when said courts shall be so superseded, all causes, then depending in said courts, shall pass into the jurisdiction of the several courts, by which they may [*be*] respectively superseded.

The Jury the Judges of the Law and Fact.

SEC. 5. In the trial of all criminal cases the jury shall be the Judges of law as well as of fact.

Right of Trial by Jury.

SEC. 6. The right of trial by jury of all issues of fact in civil proceedings in the several courts of law in this State, where the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of five dollars, shall be inviolably preserved.

Term of Office of Judges.

SEC. 9. The term of office of all Judges and other officers for whose election provision is made by this Constitution, shall, except in cases otherwise expressly provided herein, commence from the time of their election; and all such officers shall qualify as soon after their election as practicable, and shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately upon their qualification; and the term of office of the State Librarian and of the Commissioner of the Land Office shall commence from the time of their appointment.

THE GENERAL LAWS RELATING TO COURTS.

The provisions of the Public General Laws, Article 29, relating to Courts, are as follows:

Rules and Orders.

SECTION 1. The judges of the several courts of law and of equity, may make such rules and orders, from time to time, for the well-governing and regulating their respective courts, and the officers and suitors thereof, and under such fines and forfeitures as they shall think fit, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one offence—all of which fines shall go to the State.

How Suits may be Dismissed.

SEC. 2. The judges of the several courts of this State exercising civil jurisdiction, shall prescribe by rule of court the manner in which suits may be dismissed by the parties or their attorneys during the recess.

Privileges.

SEC. 3. No person shall sue or be sued in privilege.

Power to Punish for Contempts.

SEC. 4. The power of the several courts of this State to issue attachments, and inflict summary punishments for contempts of court, shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of any person or persons in the presence of the said courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice; or the misbehavior of any of the officers of the said courts in their official transactions; or the disobedience or resistance by any officer of the said courts, party, juror, witness, or any other person or persons to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of the said courts.

The Clerk May Adjourn the Court from Day to Day.

SEC. 5. In case of the absence of the judge of any court, (except the Court of Appeals,) the clerk may adjourn the court from day to day; or he may by written order from the judge, adjourn the court to the next term thereof, or to such other day before the next term as by said order he may be directed.

Judgment by Confession Entered during Recess.

SEC. 6. Any judge in the recess of his court, may order his clerk to enter a judgment by confession with the assent of the parties or their attorneys, in writing, which shall be filed with the order of the judge, and a judgment so entered shall, from the date of its entry by the clerk, have the same effect as if entered during the session of the court.

Appointment of Assistant Counsel.

SEC. 7. The Circuit Courts for the several counties and the Criminal Court of Baltimore, may appoint assistant counsel for the State to aid in the trial of criminal or other State cases in said courts, whenever in the judgment of the court in which any such case is pending, the public interest requires it.

Payment of Assistant Counsel.

SEC. 8. The county commissioners of the several counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, shall levy and pay such sum as in their judgment will be an adequate compensation for the services rendered by such assistant counsel; *Provided*, the sum levied and paid in any single case, shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

Appointment of Auditors.

SEC. 9. In all actions brought in any court founded on account, or in which it may be necessary to examine and determine on accounts between the parties, the court may order the accounts and dealings between the parties to be audited and stated, by an auditor or auditors, to be appointed by such court, and there shall be the same proceedings thereon as in cases of actions of account.

Appointment of Surveyor.

SEC. 10. In any case pending in any court where it is necessary to lay out and locate any lands where, upon the application of either party to such suit, the court shall be of opinion that the county surveyor is in any manner interested or prejudiced against either of the parties, or if either of the parties shall make oath that he believes the county surveyor is interested or prejudiced, the court may appoint some competent person to lay out, locate or survey said lands.

Oath Required.

SEC. 11. The person so appointed, before he proceeds to act, shall take an oath before some justice of the peace that he will faithfully, without favor, affection or prejudice, perform the service for which he was appointed by the court; which oath shall be certified by the justice, and shall accompany such return as the surveyor shall make to the court in the case.

Fees of Special Surveyor.

SEC. 12. The person so appointed shall receive such fees as are allowed by law to the county surveyor for like services.

Inspection of Records.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the judges of the several courts of law and equity, at every term, to inspect the records and papers of the offices attached to their respective courts, relating to lands, tenements, or other real estate, and examine the condition thereof, and see whether the clerk of such court has performed the duties required of him by law, relating to the recording of judgments, decrees, executions and proceedings, and whether he has entered and transcribed the docket entries as required by law. And if it should appear on such examination, that any of the records have become so dilapidated and worn as to require them to be transcribed, he shall order and direct the clerk to transcribe the same into new record books, which the clerk shall procure for that purpose; and such new records, when so transcribed, shall be carefully examined and certified by said clerk, and when so examined and certified, shall be substituted for, and become the records of said court in lieu of the worn out records; and the Mayor and City Council of the city of Baltimore, and the county commissioners of the several counties respectively, shall levy such sum of money as they shall deem a fair compensation for the labor of the clerk in making such new records.—1866, ch. 26.

Judgments.

SEC. 14. The court shall give judgment in all actions according to the very right of the cause and matter in law shall appear to them, without regarding any matters of mere form, so as sufficient matter shall appear in the proceedings, upon which the court shall proceed to give judgment, and that it shall appear that the action has been commenced after the cause thereof shall accrue.

Judgments to Carry Interest.

SEC. 15. All judgments by confession on verdict, or by default, shall be so entered as to carry interest from the time they were rendered.

Interlocutory Judgments When and How Extended.

SEC. 15.* All judgments confessed on terms to be filed, and all judgments confessed without fixing the amount of the same, and where no cause of action is filed by which said amount may be ascertained, shall be considered interlocutory judgments, and the court shall on motion of the plaintiff or his attorney, at any term subsequent to the entry of any such confession of judgment, order an inquisition or cause the judgment to be extended, as in other cases of interlocutory judgments, or as upon a judgment by default.—1864, ch. 311.

When Execution May Issue.

SEC. 16. On all judgments an execution may issue at any time within three years after the date of such judgment, or if there be a stay thereon, at any time within three years after the expiration or removal of such stay, where there has been no change of parties to such judgments, by death or by marriage, but executions by way of attachment, may issue at any time within twelve years from the date of said judgment, and if more than three years have elapsed after the date of the judgment, or expiration, or removal of the stay thereon, the said attachments shall be subject to the same defences by the defendant as in cases of *scire facias*, and in cases of the death or marriage of any plaintiff, the executor, administrator, or other person, who shall be entitled to such judgment, shall, on application to the clerk of the court, or justice of the peace having control of the docket whereon such judgment may have been entered, be made parties to the same and have attachments or other execution, as if no such death or marriage had taken place; and in all such judgments, the plaintiff may have more than one attachment, or other execution to be laid in the hands of different persons, or levied on other property or effects than that taken under the first, though the first be still outstanding; *Provided*, that but one satisfaction of the debt or demand shall be made, and that it shall be in the discretion of the court in all such cases, whether any costs, or if any, what amount of costs shall be allowed on the subsequent attachment or other execution.—1862, ch. 262.

Stay of Execution.

SEC. 17. If a stay of execution be entered on the docket at the time of the rendition of the judgment, or if a judgment be stayed by injunction, supersedeas, appeal, or writ of error, an execution may issue at

any time within three years after the expiration or removal of such stay, but in no case whatever shall the period during which any stay law heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, may have been, or may be in force, be computed as part of said three years.—*Ibid.*

Judgment Against Members of a Partnership.

SEC. 18. A judgment rendered against one or more members of a partnership, or one or more persons jointly liable on any bill, bond, covenant, promissory note, bill of exchange, contract or agreement whatsoever, less than the whole number of partners or persons so bound, shall not work an extinguishment or merger of the cause of action on which such judgment may have been rendered, as respects the liability of the partners or persons not bound by such judgment; and they shall remain liable to be sued as if their original responsibility had been joint and several; *Provided*, that but one satisfaction of the debt or demand shall be made.

Privilege of Superseding.

SEC. 19. Upon all judgments rendered at the second term after the defendant has been summoned, the defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution until the first Thursday of the ensuing term, with the privilege of superseding the same in the manner allowed by law, at any time within two months after the expiration of said stay, and with the power of prosecuting an appeal or suing forth a writ of error, as authorized by law.

Insufficient Assets.

SEC. 20. If an administrator conceives that he has not assets sufficient to discharge the claim, or any part thereof, for which a suit shall be brought against him, he may plead the fact, and a trial by jury shall be thereupon had.

How Judgment shall be Entered.

SEC. 21. If, on any trial so had against an administrator, the debt or demand of the plaintiff shall be contested, and there be any other issue joined than upon the subject of assets, the jury, if they find for the plaintiff upon the issue so joined, and the amount of assets found by them be less than the debt or demand of the plaintiff, shall declare the amount of the debt or demand, and also the sum to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, regard being had to the amount of the assets in hand, and the debts due from the deceased; and the court shall thereupon enter judgment against the defendant for the penalty of the bond or damages laid in the plaintiff's declaration and costs of suit, if the court shall so direct, to be released upon payment of the sum ascertained to be paid by the verdict of the jury and interest thereon, from the time of rendering the said judgment.

How Sum Ascertained shall be Levied.

SEC. 22. The sum so ascertained shall be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased, or of the proper goods and chattels of the defendant, and the residue of the debt or damages so ascertained, shall be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased, which may thereafter come to the hands of the defendant, to be administered with interest as aforesaid, or of the proper goods and chattels of the defendant.

When Plaintiff may Issue Scire Facias.

SEC. 23. If such goods and chattels shall thereafter come to the hands of the defendant as administrator, or into the hands of any other person who may have authority to administer the goods of the deceased, the plaintiff may issue on the said judgment a writ of *scire facias*, suggesting the coming of assets to the hands of the administrator, liable to the payment of the residue of his debt or demand, with interest as aforesaid, so due, upon which, if the defendant contests the same, there shall be a trial by jury, as provided in Section 20 aforesaid.

Liens on Leasehold Estates.

SEC. 24. Every judgment hereafter to be rendered by any of the courts of law of this State, shall be and constitute a lien to the amount and from the date thereof, upon all leasehold interests and terms for years, of the defendants, on land, except leases from year to year, and leases for terms of not more than five years, and not renewable, to the same extent and effect as liens are now created by judgment upon real estate.—1861, ch. 70.

[The intervening Sections relate to the Court of Appeals, which see.]

Powers and Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.

SEC. 44. The Circuit Courts for the several counties are the highest common law courts of record and original jurisdiction within this State, and each has full common law powers and jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases within its county, (except where by law the jurisdiction has been taken away or conferred upon another tribunal,) and all the additional powers and jurisdiction given by the Constitution and by law.

Circuit Judges May Make Orders at Common Law at any place in their Circuit, &c.

SEC. 45. That each of the Circuit Judges of the counties, or Judicial Circuits, as now laid off, constituted and designated by the present Constitution, may make orders at common law at any place in their circuit, to take effect in any part of their circuit, and may require in writing the original papers in any case, or abstracts and transcripts to be produced before them or either of them, wherever they or either of them may be in their circuit; and in all criminal cases tried in the term time of said courts, in which the accused has been allowed to give bail by the court, but the session whereof adjourned or concluded before the accused procure bail; it shall be the duty of the aforesaid court or courts, to pass an order prior to adjournment, directing the clerk of the said Circuit Court, in the absence of all the judges from the court, in which the case may have arisen, to take the bail previously fixed by the said court, upon condition that the party offering to become security shall swear or affirm, as the case may be, that he is worth the amount of the bail in real or personal estate, and further, the clerk must be satisfied of the verity of said affidavit or affirmation.—1868, ch. 52.

Relief to Sheriffs and Collectors.

SEC. 46. On application by petition in writing to the several Circuit Courts, or Circuit Judges of the Supreme Court of Baltimore city, of any sheriff or collector of the county and State taxes, or either of them,

who has failed or neglected to collect any taxes or fees within the time prescribed by law, the court or judge may, on such terms as they may prescribe, by an order, extend the time of such sheriff or collector to complete his collections; which extension may be renewed as may be deemed reasonable; and the said petition and orders shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court or Superior Court, where such application is made.

The Relief may be Extended to Trustees, &c.

SEC. 47. The courts and judges aforesaid may grant the relief and extension provided in the preceding section, in favor of sheriffs and collectors, to the securites, executors, administrators, or trustees, or sheriffs and collectors, who may respectively succeed to these rights and duties.

Comptroller to be Notified.

SEC. 48. The said courts and judges may, in their discretion, require the party applying for such relief, to serve notice on the Comptroller and County Commissioners, or on either of them, according to the character of the taxes represented to be in arrears previous to passing a final order on such application.

SEC. 49. Nothing contained in the three last preceding Sections, shall prevent or delay the enforcement by the Comptroller, County Commissioners, or others interested, of their rights and remedies.

[The intervening Sections from 50 to 72, relate to the Courts of Baltimore city, which see under the heading of "Baltimore City."]

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL JUDGES.

Article 29, Sections 72 to 81, inclusive, of the Public General Laws, entitled "Courts," provides for special judges in certain cases, as follows:

When Judges are Disqualified.

SEC. 72. If the judge of any Circuit Court, or any court in Baltimore city, is connected with a party in controversy by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree, counting down from the common ancestor to the more remote, he shall be disqualified from sitting in such cause, nor shall he sit in any cause wherein he may be interested, or in which he shall have been of counsel, nor in any case wherein his opinion it would be improper for him to sit, by reason of his relation to, or connection with any of the parties to such cause, and where any judge is so disqualified, a special judge shall be appointed in his place, in the manner herein provided.

Special Judge to be Appointed.

SEC. 73. Whenever the judge of any Circuit Court, or of any court in the city of Baltimore, shall be disqualified by any of the causes aforesaid, from sitting in any cause, civil or criminal, or in any case or proceeding pending in his court, (cases in equity excepted,) the clerk of the court, unless the parties to such cause or proceeding, by consent, shall appoint a person to try the same within two months after the announcement of the disqualification of the judge, shall

notify such disqualification to any judge of the Court of Appeals, who shall forthwith appoint a proper person as a special judge to try the same; and the person so appointed shall proceed to the trial thereof at the next regular term of said court, after his appointment, and at such time during the term of said court, as the judge thereof may not be engaged in the trial of any cause or proceeding in his said court, and for the purpose of such trial he shall have all the power and authority pertaining to the judge of said court.

To be Appointed Immediately in Certain Cases.

SEC. 74. Whenever the judge of any Circuit Court shall be disqualified as aforesaid, from sitting in any equity cause or causes pending in his court, the clerk of the court, unless the parties by consent shall appoint a person to try the same within one month after the announcement of such disqualification, shall certify such disqualification to any judge of the Court of Appeals, who shall forthwith appoint a person as special judge, to try such causes, and the person so appointed, shall proceed to act therein until their final settlement, in the same manner as the judge of the said court could have acted but for such disqualification, and in case any of the parties to any such cause are infants, or otherwise incompetent to consent to the appointment of a person to try the same, then the notification and appointment of special judge, as before directed, shall be made immediately, and in like manner the notification and appointment of a special judge, shall be made immediately, whenever any such judge shall be disqualified as aforesaid, to sit or act in any case of an application for an injunction or the appointment of a receiver.

Clerk to Transmit Papers, &c.

SEC. 75. If either of the judges of the courts of Baltimore city, having equity jurisdiction, shall be disqualified as aforesaid, to sit in any cause in equity pending in his court, the clerk of the court where the case is pending, unless the parties thereto, by consent, shall appoint a person to try the same within one month after the announcement of such disqualification, shall transmit all the papers in the case, with a copy of the docket entries to the other court, the judge whereof shall try the same as if it had been instituted in his court, but in cases for an injunction or the appointment of a receiver, the clerk of the court where the same is pending, immediately upon the announcement of the disqualification of the judge, shall notify the judge of the other court, having equity jurisdiction, who shall try the case and act therein, as if it had been instituted in his court.

In Cases of Non-Residence.

SEC. 76. If any of the defendants in any equity cause wherein the judge shall be disqualified as aforesaid, are non-residents, and shall not appear in compliance with an order of publication within ten days after the time fixed by said order for their appearance, the clerk shall certify the fact of their not appearing, and the disqualification of the judge, to any judge of the Court of Appeals, if the case be pending in any of the Circuit Courts, who shall appoint a proper person as a special judge, to try the same as directed in the preceding sections;

and if the case be pending in either of the courts of Baltimore city having equity jurisdiction, the clerk thereof shall certify the fact of such non-appearance and disqualification, and transmit the papers in the case with a copy of the docket entries, to the other court, the judge whereof shall try the case as if it had been instituted in his court.

In Case of Sickness of Judge.

SEC. 77. Whenever a judge of any Circuit Court, or of any of the courts of Baltimore city shall be unable, by reason of sickness or any other cause, to hold any regular law or equity term of his court, or to sit in any cause or causes, civil or criminal, pending in his court, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such court to certify said inability, and the cause thereof, to any judge of the Court of Appeals, who on the receipts of such certificate, shall appoint a proper person as a special judge, to hold such term, and try all cases in said court, whether civil or criminal, which by the rules thereof, are or may be ready for trial at such term, and any special judge so appointed, shall have full power to summon grand and petit jurors, and to do all things necessary to the holding of such term or the trial of such causes.

Vacancies to be Filled.

SEC. 78. If any special judge shall die, resign, or refuse to act, another may be appointed in his place, and appointments may be made until a judge shall be procured who will act.

State's Attorney may Consent to an Appointment.

SEC. 79. In all cases in which the State shall be a party to a cause, the State's Attorney, for the county or city in which the case may be for trial, may consent for and on behalf of the State, to the appointment of a person to try the same.

Special Judge to Take Oath.

SEC. 80. Every person who shall be appointed a special judge, under any of the aforesaid provisions, before he acts as such, shall take an oath before the clerk of the court, that he will try the cases that he is appointed to try, without partiality or prejudice, to the best of his ability, which oath shall be entered by the clerk on his test book, and signed by the judge taking the same, but if the judge appointed to try any equity case, does not reside in the county in which the Circuit Court is held, where said case is pending, he may take such oath before the clerk of the county in the county where such special judge resides, which oath shall be signed by him, and filed in the cause, before he proceeds to act in or try the same.

Compensation.

SEC. 81. Every person appointed a special judge, under any of the aforegoing provisions, shall be allowed ten dollars per day, for every day he shall be necessarily engaged in hearing, trying, continuing, or otherwise disposing of such cause or causes as he may be appointed to try, and ten cents per mile for every mile he shall travel by the usual route in going to and returning from the place where such cause or causes may be for trial, the said per diem and mileage to be paid out of the Treasury.

Proceedings to Condemn Lands.

SEC. 82. In all cases of proceedings to condemn lands, for any purpose whatever, under any law or charter, upon the return and ratification of the inquisition by the proper court, and in all cases in which inquisitions may have been heretofore returned and ratified, the said court shall render a judgment against the persons or corporation for whose use the condemnation may be so made, in favor of the owners named in the requisition, for the amount of the damages awarded by the jury, and unless within ninety days after condemnation ratified, the same shall be abandoned by written notification to said owners, execution may immediately thereafter issue on said judgment, as in other cases of judgments rendered in courts of law.—1870, ch. 371.

May Change the Name of a Person.

The Act of 1868, ch. 311, gives the power to the Circuit Courts of the counties, and the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, to change the name of any person upon petition therefor, &c.

[The judges have also powers and jurisdiction in connection with the entire civil and criminal law of the State, and at common law.]

THE CIRCUIT COURT BAILIFFS.

The bailiffs of the Circuit Courts are appointed by the judges, under Article 4, Section 9, of the Constitution. Their compensation is fixed by Article 38, Section 30, of the Public General Laws, as follows:

Pay of Court Bailiffs.

ART. 38, SEC. 30. Every bailiff attending the Circuit Courts in the counties in this State, shall be entited to the sum of two dollars and fifty cents for each day he shall attend the said courts, and upon the certificate of the clerks of said courts, stating the number of days that the said bailiffs have attended the said courts, the county commissioners of the several counties shall levy for the use of the said bailiffs, the amounts that may be due them. The provisions of this act shall apply to Baltimore county.—1867, ch. 250.

THE CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS, &c.

CONSTITUTION.—ARTICLE IV, SECTIONS 10, 25 and 26.

The following provisions of the Constitution relate to the clerks of the Circuit Courts, &c.:

Election—Removal—Vacancy.

ART. 4, SEC. 25. There shall be a clerk of the Circuit Court for each county, who shall be elected by a plurality of the qualified voters of said county, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-eligible, subject to be removed for willful neglect of duty, or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law. In case of a vacancy in the office of clerk of a Circuit Court, the judges of said court shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election for delegates to the General Assembly, to be held next thereafter, when a successor shall be elected for the term of six years.

Clerks may Appoint Deputies, Subject to Removal by Judges.

ART. 4, SEC. 26. The said clerks shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the judges of their respective courts, as many deputies under them, as the said judges shall deem necessary, to perform, together with themselves, the duties of the said office, who shall be removable by the said judges for incompetency, or neglect of duty, and whose compensation shall be according to existing, or future provisions of the General Assembly.

Clerks' Duties and Fees—Visitorial Power of Judges—Rules for the Clerks.

ART. 4, SEC. 10. The clerks of the several courts, created, or continued by this Constitution, shall have charge and custody of the records and other papers, shall perform all the duties, and be allowed the fees, which appertain to their several offices, as the same now are, or may hereafter be, regulated by law. And the office and business of said clerks, in all their deparments, shall be subject to the visitorial power of the judges of their respective courts, who shall exercise the same, from time to time, so as to insure the faithful performance of the duties of said offices; and it shall be the duty of the judges of said courts respectively, to make, from time to time, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the government of said clerks, and for the performance of the duties of their offices, which shall have the force of law, until repealed, or modified by the General Assembly.

DUTIES OF CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The following are the provisions under the Code of Public General Laws, Article 18, relating to the duties of the clerks of the Circuit Courts:

Custody of all Books and Papers, &c.

SECTION 1. Every clerk shall have the custody of the books and papers pertaining to his office, and shall carefully keep and preserve the same; he shall file all papers delivered to him to be filed, and shall record all judgments, decrees, deeds and writings, which by law are required to be recorded in the office of which he is clerk; he shall issue all writs and process, which by law may be issued from the court of which he is clerk; he shall give a copy of any paper or record in his office to any person applying for the same, upon being paid the usual fees for transcribing such paper or record, and shall annex thereto his certificate, under the seal of his court if required; he shall make proper entries of all the proceedings in the court of which he is clerk, and all entries and records shall be made in a fair, legible hand, in well bound books procured by him for that purpose; and shall perform all the duties required of him, or which may hereafter be required of him, by law.

Shall Attend Office Every Day but Sunday in Person, or by Deputy.

SEC. 2. Every clerk shall attend at his office for the transaction of the business thereof, every day, except Sundays, either in person or by deputy, unless prevented by sickness, accident or necessity.

No Clerk shall Deliver any Blank Writ.

SEC. 3. No clerk of any court of this State shall deliver to any attorney, sheriff or other person, any blank writ whatsoever; and any clerk so offending shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Shall Dispose of all Books, &c., sent him.

SEC. 4. Every clerk shall recive all books, documents, public letters and packages sent to him pursuant to law, and shall carefully dispose of them as the law requires.

Executions and Attachments.

SEC. 5. The clerk of any of the courts of this State may issue an execution on judgment or decree directed to the sheriff of another county, whether a return of *nulla bona* to a writ of execution issued to the sheriff of the county or city, wherein the said judgment or decree was rendered, has been made or not, which writ of execution issued and directed to the sheriff of another county, shall be made returnable to the Circuit Court of the county to which it may be sent, and if sent to the city of Baltimore, returnable to the Superior Court of said city; and there shall be sent therewith by the clerk issuing the same, to the clerk of the court to which said writ shall be returnable, a copy of the docket entries in the case upon which the court may proceed on said execution by renewal or otherwise, in the same manner as if said execution had issued on a judgment or decree rendered in said court, and attachments on judgments or decrees, shall be regarded as executions in the meaning of this section; *Provided, nevertheless*, that no execution or attachment on judgment shall be issued and directed to another county earlier than the same could be issued and directed to the sheriff of the county or city wherein the same may have been rendered, and if there has been no return of *nulla bona* until the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney of record shall make and file with

the clerk issuing the same, an affidavit that he or they are unable to discover in the county or city where the judgment or decree has been obtained, property from which the same can be realized: *and, provided further*, that no judgment or decree shall be a lien upon real estate situated in another county from that wherein the said judgment or decree was obtained, or in the city of Baltimore, except from the date of the entry of the copy of the docket entries by the clerk of the court to which the said writ shall be returnable.—1865, ch. 5.

To Make Returns to Comptroller.

SEC. 6. Every clerk shall, on or before the first Monday of March, June, September and December in each year, transmit to the Comptroller a list of all executions issued by the court of which he is clerk, for fines, penalties or forfeitures, and also a list of the fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by his court, and a list and account, under oath, of all public money received by him, which lists shall contain the names of the parties, the amount of the fines, penalties and forfeitures, and to whom payable, with the costs thereon, and shall embrace all cases not included in former lists returned by him, and shall show from whom and on what account public money has been received.

Payment of Public Money to Treasurer.

SEC. 7. Each clerk shall, on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December, pay to the Treasurer all public money which he may have received, and on his failure to do so within thirty days thereafter, his bond may be put in suit, for the use of the State, in which suit recovery shall be had for the amount appearing to be due the State, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date or dates when the same became payable as aforesaid; and a failure on the part of any clerk to make such payment shall amount to a forfeiture of the commissions to which he would otherwise be entitled, and any recovery on the bond of a clerk for the non-payment of public money received by him, shall be evidence of a misdemeanor in office, for which, upon conviction, he may be removed.—1868, ch. 197.

Clerks' Commissions.

SEC. 8. Each clerk shall be entitled to such commissions on all money paid by him into the treasury, as is allowed by the law regulating their fees.

Compensation not over $2,500 per Year.

SEC. 9. Every clerk, except the clerk of the Court of Appeals, the emoluments of whose office shall exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in any one year, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses incident to his office for the same period, shall pay the excess to the Treasurer, and the clerk of the Court of Appeals shall pay the excess over the sum of three thousand dollars, after making the deductions aforesaid, and every such clerk, the emoluments of whose office shall not amount to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in any one year as aforesaid, may present a statement to the County Commissioners of his county, or to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, under oath, showing the net proceeds of his office, together with a statement of the cost of the necessary record books, stationery and fuel used in his office up to the first Mon-

day in June in each year, and the said County Commissioners, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, are hereby authorized and empowered to pay or levy for the use of said clerk the amount of said books, stationery and fuel as aforesaid; *Provided*, that the amount so paid or levied, shall not, when added to the said net proceeds of his office, exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.—1865, ch. 157.

To Make Semi-Annual Statements of Fees, &c.

SEC. 10. Every clerk, including the clerk of the Court of Appeals, shall twice in every year, on the first Monday in June and December, return a full and accurate account of all his fees, emoluments and receipts, whether on his own account as such clerk, or for the State, city or county, including fines and forfeitures, and also of all expenses incident to his office, and such accounts shall be rendered under oath, and in such forms and supported by such proofs as shall be prescribed by the Comptroller; and every clerk, including said clerk of the Court of Appeals, shall render with his account of the expenses incident to his office, a list of the clerks employed by him, stating the rate of compensation allowed to each, and the duties which they severally perform, and, also, the sums paid for stationery, official and contingent expenses, fuel and other things, and stating the purposes for which said expenses are applied; and in the account of fees, there shall be a separate statement of all those fees charged during the six months included in said account, which, at the date of said account, remain uncollected.—1862, ch. 255.

Guilty of Perjury.

SEC. 11. Any clerk who shall be guilty of false swearing in taking the oath required by the preceding section, with the intention to deceive and defraud the treasury, shall be guilty of perjury.

Clerk's Official Bond.

SEC. 12. The official bond of such clerk shall be answerable for the emoluments of his office over and above the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, herein provided, and he shall also upon failure or neglect to pay or account for the excess over and above said sum, be subjected to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Assistant Clerks and their Compensation.

SEC. 13. The Comptroller shall, from time to time, limit and fix the number and compensation of the assistant clerks and deputies to be employed by any such clerk, and no account for compensation for services of any assistant clerk, deputy, or other person employed in performing any of the duties pertaining to the office of any such clerk, shall be allowed until such assistant clerk, or any other person employed, shall have certified, under oath, that the same services have been performed, that he has received the full sum therein charged to his own use and benefit, and that he has not paid, deposited or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposit or assign, any part of such compensation to the use of any person, or in any way, directly or indirectly paid, or given, nor contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for his office or employment, or the emoluments thereof.

May Enter Judgments and Decrees Satisfied.

SEC. 14. The clerk of any court may enter any judgment or decree satisfied upon the order in writing of the plaintiff or his attorney, and shall file such order among the papers in the cause.

May Enter Judgments Satisfied upon Dockets of Justices, &c.

SEC. 15. The clerk of any court having the custody of dockets of justices of the peace, may enter satisfied any judgment standing open upon such dockets, upon the production, by the party applying for such entry, of the receipt of the plaintiff in the judgment attested by a justice of the peace.

Shall Keep Books for Docket Entries.

SEC. 16. The clerk of every court of law or equity, except the Court of Appeals, shall provide one or more well bound books, and immediately after each term of his court, enter and transcribe therein, the docket entries of each civil suit and action, legal and equitable, which shall have been ended during the said term by trial, judgment, decree, agreement, non pros or abatement; and such transcript shall contain the style or names of the parties, the nature of the case, the docket entries, and if superseded, the name or names of the superseders, and other memoranda as they appear upon the docket, and the judgment, decree, order or agreement, by which the several actions or suits were terminated; and the bills of costs recoverable by the party in whose favor they shall have been awarded, shall be likewise transcribed and entered, and the said books shall be truly and regularly paged and alphabetically indexed, with the names of plaintiffs and defendants, and the whole completed before the ensuing term of the court.

Docket Entries of Executions, &c.

SEC. 17. The said clerk shall also transcribe and enter the docket entries of every execution which shall be entered satisfied or otherwise finally settled, and also the docket entries of every execution or other final process under which any personal property shall have been seized or taken, together with a copy of the schedule or schedules accompanying such execution, and the sheriff's return thereon, regularly paged and indexed as directed in the preceding section, and for the services required of this and the preceding section, the clerk shall be entitled to twenty-five cents for each suit or action, to be taxed in the bill of costs against the plaintiff, or in the additional costs of said execution, and endorsed thereon.

Penalty, $200.

SEC. 18. If any clerk shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, for the use of the State.

Judgments or Decrees Recorded.

SEC. 19. No clerk shall record any judgment, or decree except those relating to the title of lands, or those under which lands have been sold in virtue of an execution thereon.

Shall give Certified Copies of Papers, &c.

SEC. 20. If any person applies for a copy of the record of a judgment or decree, in any case where the judgment or decree is not re-

quired by law to be recorded, the clerk shall make and certify a copy of the same from the papers, minutes and docket entries of such case, which shall be as available as a regular transcript of a recorded judgment or decree.

Shall Enter Appeals to Court of Appeals.

SEC. 21. The clerk of any court shall, upon application during the vacation of said court, enter an appeal from the judgment, order or decree of said court to the Court of Appeals.

May Approve Appeal Bonds, &c.

SEC. 22. The clerks may approve any appeal bond, writ of error bond, bond for removal of proceedings by writ of certiorari, injunction bond, trustee's bond or receiver's bond, to be filed in their respective courts.

May Take Supersedeas.

SEC. 23. The clerks of the Circuit Courts in the several counties, of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, and the Court of Common Pleas, shall have the power and jurisdiction to take supersedeas of judgments and decrees in their respective courts, as a justice of the peace has by law, and the supersedeas as taken shall have the same effect as if taken by a justice of the peace; and every security in a supersedeas of a judgment rendered in the respective courts, and superseded before the clerks of said courts, shall sign the same, or if they cannot write make their marks, to be attested by the clerk; and the several clerks shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents for each supersedeas.

If Satisfied of the Party's Responsibility.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective courts and of the justices of the peace, in taking the supersedeas of any judgment, to accept no party as a superseder, unless satisfied that said party is worth in real or personal estate, over and above his actual debts, the full amount of the judgment proposed to be superseded.

Justices not to take Supersedeas.

SEC. 25. It shall not be lawful for the justices of the peace of the city of Baltimore to take supersedeas of any judgment recovered after the seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty, in the Court of Common Pleas, or the Superior Court of Baltimore city, but such supersedeas shall be taken by the clerks of said courts respectively.

Concurrent Jurisdiction.

SEC. 26. The clerks of the several Circuit Courts for the counties and the city of Baltimore, the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, and the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, shall each have concurrent power with the judge of his court to pass all orders nisi for the ratification of auditor's reports and accounts, but not final orders.

May Pass Orders Nisi.

SEC. 27. The clerks of the Circuit Courts for the counties and the city of Baltimore, and the clerk of the Superior Court of the city of Baltimore, may each pass all orders nisi for the ratification of sales made and reported under decrees or orders of the court of which he is clerk, but not final orders.

May Issue Commissions to Take Testimony.

SEC. 28. Every clerk may issue commissions to take testimony to the standing commissioners appointed by his court for that purpose, and if the parties agree thereto in writing, may issue a commission to any person or persons named in such agreement.

Guardian Assigned Infant Defendant.

SEC. 29. When an infant defendant is returned "summoned," the clerk may issue a commission to some discreet person to assign a guardian for and take the answer of such infant.

May Issue Orders of Publication.

SEC. 30. They may pass and issue orders of publication to notify non-resident defendants.

No Fees until Bond is Given.

SEC. 31. No clerk shall receive any fees or compensation for services rendered as clerk, until he has given bond, executed and approved as herein provided.

Accounts in Legible Hand.

SEC. 32. Every clerk shall make out accounts of his fees in a fair, legible hand, and in words at length.

Costs of Suit.

SEC. 33. He shall deliver to either plaintiff or defendant, (if required,) full copies, in a fair, legible hand, of all the costs of suit recovered by or against the party requiring the same; and on failure to do so, such clerk shall forfeit and pay thirty dollars.

To Endorse on Bonds to Whose Use.

SEC. 34. In all suits brought on bonds given to the State, the clerk shall, before he issues the writ, endorse thereon the name of the party at whose instance and for whose use such suit is instituted.

Sheriff's Oath.

SEC. 35. The clerks of all the courts to which jurors are summoned, shall administer to the sheriff the oath required to be taken by him on his returning a panel of jurors.

Laws and Public Documents.

SEC. 36. No clerk shall deliver the laws and public documents sent to him by the Librarian, to any other person than to him who is entitled to receive the same, or to his order, in writing, under the penalty of fifteen dollars.

Dockets of Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 37. The clerks of the Circuit Courts for the several counties, and the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the city of Baltimore, shall receive and file without fee or reward the dockets and papers of justices of the peace delivered to them, and shall give transcripts thereof for the usual fees, and shall re-deliver the same to the justice upon his re-appointment.

Register, &c., of Notary Public to be Filed.

SEC. 38. In case of the death, resignation, disqualification or removal from office of a notary public, his register and other public papers shall, within sixty days thereafter, be lodged in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county, or Superior Court of Baltimore city, who may bring and maintain actions of trover and detinue for the same; and such registers or public papers shall not in any case be liable to be seized or taken in execution for debt, or for any demand whatsoever.

[Sections 39 to 42, of this article, relate to the clerk of the Court of Appeals.—See ante.]

Clerks to Bond in $14,000.

SEC. 42. The clerks of the several Circuit Courts for the counties shall each give bond to the State of Maryland, in the penalty of fourteen thousand dollars, with good, able and sufficient securities, being persons of visible and landed estates within this State, to be approved by the judge of the Circuit Court of which he is clerk.

Bond Renewed every Second Year.

SEC. 43. The said bond shall be recorded in the office of the court of which he is clerk, and shall be renewed every second year during the first four days of the fall term of said court, and where the Circuit Court for any county is held in December, such court shall be deemed a fall term in the meaning of this section.

To Execute Bond under Penalty of $1.000.

SEC. 44. On default of any clerk to execute the bond required by the two preceding sections within the time therein prescribed, such defaulter shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment in the name of the State, in the Circuit Court for the county in which such officer shall reside.

To Transmit Copy of Bond to Comptroller.

SEC. 45. It shall be the duty of each clerk to transmit to the Comptroller, on the first day of January next after the execution of said bond, a certified copy thereof.

Duties in the Absence of Judge.

SEC. 46. He shall, in the absence of the judge of the court on occasion of sickness at any regular or adjourned term of the court, call over the civil appearance docket, take the returns of the sheriff, and enter the appearance of the defendants when required, either in person or by attorney.

May Enter Judgments by Consent.

SEC. 47. He may, at any regular or adjourned term of the court, in the absence of the judge aforesaid, by consent of parties in person or by attorney, enter up judgments on the trial, appeal, reference and appearance dockets, in the same manner as if the judge was present; and the same shall be as effectual as if the judge was in court.

To Deliver Civil Commissions.

SEC. 48. All civil commissions issued by the Governor and sent by the Secretary of State to the clerks of the respective Circuit Courts, and the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, shall be by them respectively delivered immediately to the persons to whom such commissions are directed, and who may apply for the same.

To Report to Secretary of State once a Month.

SEC. 49. The said clerks shall report to the Secretary of State at least once a month, the names and offices of all officers who have taken and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution and laws to be taken before them.

To Give Certificates of Qualification.

SEC. 50. Each clerk of the Circuit Court for the counties, and the Superior Court of Baltimore city, shall, when required to do so by any person, give a certificate under the seal of his office of the qualification of any public officer who has taken and subscribed the oaths of office before him, or whose oath of office is recorded in his office.

Shall Record all Instruments of Writing.

SEC. 51. The said clerks shall record all deeds, mortgages, bills of sale and other instruments required to be recorded, in a well bound book, which book shall contain an alphabetical index in the names of all the parties to such deed, mortgage, bill of sale or other instrument of writing; *Provided*, that they shall not be required to record or receive for recording any deed, mortgage, bill of sale or other instrument of writing, unless the fees for recording the same as regulated by law shall first be paid by the person offering the same for record.—1865, chap. 157.

Shall Make Alphabetical Indexes.

SEC. 52. They shall make a full and complete general alphabetical index (unless the same shall have already been done) in a book or books well bound for that purpose, of all deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, manumission, and other conveyances of record in their respective offices: which index shall be both in the names of each and all the grantors, bargainors, donors or mortgagors, and each and all the grantees, bargainees, donees or mortgagees; and shall refer to the book and page of the record of the several conveyances designating the same.

Shall Continue Alphabetical Indexes.

SEC. 53. They shall continue and keep up the alphabetical indexes required by the preceding section, by noting at the time of recording any deed, mortgage, bill of sale, or other conveyance, the names of parties, and the character of the conveyance in such alphabetical index, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section.

Shall Certify Time of Record.

SEC. 54. Every clerk, after he records any deed, shall, before he delivers the original, carefully and with accuracy enter the substance of such deed—that is to say, the date of the deed, the Christian names and surnames of the parties, with their additions, (if any;) the

name of the land or estate, (if any,) in such deed mentioned to be conveyed; the courses, metes and bounds thereof, if expressed in the deed; and the number of acres, (if therein stated;) and such other description of the land conveyed as may be contained in such deed, and the place where the same may lie; the consideration for making the deed, and the estate conveyed by such deed, in the very expressions thereof: and also state and certify immediately after and following such entry the day such deed was recorded, and shall sign his name thereto.

Record Books.

SEC. 55. The said clerk shall make the entry aforesaid on good royal writing paper, such as is commonly used in record books, each sheet measuring in length nineteen inches, and in breadth twelve inches, with a margin in blank of about half an inch at the sides, top and bottom of each page, and shall transmit the same, on or before the first day of June in each year, to the clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Deeds to be Endorsed when Received.

SEC. 56. Every clerk who receives a deed, or instrument of writing which is required to be recorded within a specific time, shall endorse thereon the time when he receives the same.

[Sections 57, 58, 59 relate to free negroes, manumission, &c., and have become obsolete.]

Shall Apply for Blank Licenses.

SEC. 60. He shall apply before the first of May in each year, to the Comptroller for such number of blank licenses of every sort as may probably be required for the use of his county for one year, or the fractional part of the year, terminating on the thirtieth day of April then next ensuing.

Shall Grant Licenses to Applicants.

SEC. 61. He shall grant to every person who shall apply for the same, such license as he may desire and be authorized to obtain, properly filled up and signed by the clerk.

Shall Make Returns to Comptroller Semi-Annually.

SEC. 62. He shall, on or before the first Monday of June and December in each year, return to the Comptroller under oath, a list and account of the licenses issued by him; which shall contain the number of licenses issued of each grade and kind, when issued, what amount of money was received for each license, and person to whom the same was granted; and also show the number, grades and description of blank licenses remaining unissued.

Fine of $1,000 *for Failure to Apply for Blank Licenses.*

SEC. 63. Any clerk who shall fail or neglect (annually) on the first day of May, or at such other time or times as may be necessary, to apply to the Comptroller for blank licenses, in the manner herein directed, shall forfeit and pay for every such failure or neglect, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Official Bond to be Sued for Certain Neglect.

SEC. 64. Any clerk who shall refuse or neglect to return to the Comptroller lists and accounts of all licenses issued by him, as hereinbefore required, shall be charged by the Comptroller with the whole amount of blank licenses delivered to such clerk, at the several rates fixed by law therefor; and the Comptroller shall immediately thereafter direct the official bond of such clerk to be put in suit for recovery thereof.

Shall Make Returns to Grand Jury.

SEC. 65. Every clerk shall lay before every grand jury attending his court, a list of all licenses granted by him and not by him before returned to any grand jury.

Clerks shall Transfer Traders' Licenses when Stocks of Goods are Sold, &c.

When any trader shall sell and dispose of his goods, wares and merchandise, and at the same time shall sell his license to the person or persons purchasing said goods, wares and merchandise, the purchase and transfer of said license shall be entered by the clerk of the Circuit Court, where such license was obtained, and the clerk's fee for said service shall be fifty cents.—1870, ch. 353.

Clerks, &c. Not to Practice Law.

ART. 11, SEC. 16, P. G. L., provides that no Register of Wills, or clerk of any court, shall practice as attorney at law in any of the courts of this State whatsoever, nor shall any Deputy Register of Wills, or any deputy clerk of any court, practice as attorney at law in any court of this State of which he is an officer, or to which he may be attached as a deputy or assistant officer.—1868, ch. 404.

The clerks of Circuit Courts have other duties prescribed for them, under other General Articles of the Code of Public and Local Laws and special Acts of Assembly.

FEES OF CLERKS.

The fees of clerks are prescribed by Article 38, Sec. 10, Public General Laws, as follows:

ART. 38, SEC. 10. The clerk of the Court of Appeals, the clerks of the Circuit Courts, and the clerks of the courts of the city of Baltimore, may charge the fees herein allowed for the performance of their respective duties, to wit:

For filing any paper or thing required to be filed, and entering the same on the docket or minutes of the court, to be charged but once,	$ 5
For docket entry of any judgment or decree,	25
For entering the naturalization of an alien with certificate under seal, including all oaths taken thereon,	3 00
For granting any license of any kind,	50
For taxing the costs in any suit or proceeding, to be charged but once,	15

For a transcript thereof, with the items thereof at large when demanded, to be charged to the person requiring the same, $ 10
For every search for matter above a year's standing, however remote the period may be, if found, 15
For affixing the seal to every paper or thing, when required, except writs and process, 10
For issuing writs or process of any kind under seal, for every ten words, and so pro rata, 1¼
For issuing summons for witnesses, including the names of all witnesses applied for at the time, 15
For issuing summons for witnesses duces tecum, 20
For short copy of judgment not under seal, 15
For transcribing the docket entries in each suit and of each execution as required by law, for each transcript, 25
For certificate of the attendance of a witness or juror, 5
For certificate under seal of the qualification of any judge, or one or more justices of the peace, to any instrument of writing, including all searches made for the purpose of said certificate, 25
For certificate under seal of an admission of an attorney, 1 00
For recording anything required by law to be recorded, and for copies of any papers, for each ten words or figures, and pro rata, 1
For arraigning a criminal, 50
For drawing, impaneling and swearing a petit jury, and entering the same on the docket, 75
For drawing, impaneling and swearing a grand jury, and entering the same on the minutes of the court, 1 25
For each oath taken in court and entering the same, 5
For each entry necessary to be made on the docket or minutes of the court except those above mentioned, 5
For granting and registering a certificate of freedom, under seal, 1 00
For making alphabets and lists of transfers of property for each ten words, and so pro rata, except alphabets to docket, 1¼
For copying surveyors' plots or recording the same, the same per diem allowed to surveyors for making them.
All original papers to which a party is entitled, to be delivered without charge for a search.
No search to be charged for looking for any judgment or other record or thing of which a copy is required, or which may be necessary to be recited in any suit or process.
No charge to be made for any docket entry not actually made.
For receiving and paying over all public money received for taxes, licenses or otherwise, five per centum, except the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall receive one per centum commissions for receiving and paying over.
For entering satisfaction of judgment on justice's docket, 15
For granting hawker's and peddler's license, to be paid by the hawker or peddler, 1 00

Removal of Causes.

The 74th Section of Article 75, of Public General Laws, provides that in all suits or actions at law, issues from the Orphans' Court, or other courts sitting in equity, and in all presentments and indictments now pending, or which may be pending at the time of the passage of this Act, or which may be hereafter instituted in any of the courts of this State, except the Court of Appeals, having jurisdiction thereof, the judge or judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, supported by affidavit made by any of the parties thereto, or whenever any party to such cause, or the counsel of any party shall, by other proper evidence, make it satisfactorily appear to the court such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the court in which such suit or action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment is pending, or when the judges of said court shall be disqualified, under the provisions of the Constitution, to sit in any such suit, action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment, shall order and direct the record of proceedings in such suit, action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment, to be transmitted to some other court, and of a different circuit, if the party applying shall so elect, having jurisdiction in such cases, which said court shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action, issue or petition, presentment or indictment had been originally instituted therein; *Provided*, that such suggestion shall be made before or during the time at which the issue or issues may be joined in said suit or action, issues, petition, presentment or indictment, unless the party or parties applying for such removal shall, in addition to such affidavits as have herein already been provided for, further state under oath, that he, she or they, had come to such belief, or been convinced of that fact, since the issue or issues in said cause had been made, upon which additional statements being made and filed, the cause shall be removed, notwithstanding the issues had been made up.

Sec. 75. When any suit or action, issues, petitions, presentment or indictments shall be removed according to the provisions of the preceding section, it shall and may be lawful for the party at whose instance the said suit or action, &c., was not removed, if he, she or they, shall think that justice cannot be done him, her or them, in said court to which said suit or action, &c., has been removed, to file an affidavit, as prescribed by the preceding section, in said court to which said removal is ordered, suggesting that he, she or they, cannot have justice in such court, whereupon the said court shall remove the said cause, suit or action, &c., to such other court, (and of a different circuit if the party applying shall so elect,) having jurisdiction in such cases, as the said court shall think will best tend to justice between the parties to the said suit or action..

Section 76 provides that the judge may cause a special panel of forty-eight jurors to be selected by the sheriff to try the removed cause, &c., and may also direct talesmen to be summoned, &c.

Section 77 provides that in all criminal cases the party to be tried shall not be removed until the first day of the session of the court to which the cause has been removed.

Section 78 provides that the court may allow the State's Attorney not over $40, to be paid by the county from which the case was removed.

THE JUDGES OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE PRESENT DAY—HISTORY OF MARYLAND COURTS.

The following is a complete List of the Judges in Maryland, and the dates of their term of service, from the commencement of the Revolution, and the establishment of the State Government, in 1777, to the date of this publication. It also furnishes a brief historical sketch of the successive organizations of the Judiciary Department of the State, for the same period of time:

THE COURTS AND JUDGES OF MARYLAND,

In 1777.

The General Assembly of Maryland, at its February Session in 1777, in pursuance of the power reserved to the Legislature by the sixty-first Article of the Constitution and form of Government, for filling, in the first instance only, all the *Civil Offices* in the disposition of the Governor, with the advice of the Council, made the following appointments:

In the General Court.

Charles Carroll, (Barrister,) Chief Judge.

Benjamin Rumsey and Solomon Wright, Judges.

The gentlemen thus appointed, did not accept. Barrister Carroll, at the time of his appointment, was a member of the Senate.

In the Court of Chancery.

Richard Sprigg, Chancellor.—Resigned on the 20th of March, 1778.

In the Court of Admiralty.

Benjamin Nicholson, Judge.—Superseded by the Constitution of the United States.

Attorney General.

Thomas Jennings.—Did not accept.

THE JUDGES OF MARYLAND,

From 1778 to 1806.

The General Assembly, at its February Session, 1777, passed a resolution, under which the Court of Appeals was to be composed of five Judges.

The General Assembly, at its October Session, 1778, made the following appointments of Judges, who were commissioned by the Governor, December 22d, 1778:

In the Court of Appeals.

Benjamin Rumsey, Chief Judge.

Benjamin Mackall, 4th; Thomas Jones, Solomon Wright and Jas. Murray, Judges.

THEIR SUCCESSORS.

The Governor, under his power to fill vacancies, appointed Richard Potts, October 10th, 1801, and Littleton Dennis, October 20th, 1801, in place of Judges Wright and Murray, deceased. Judge Wright died in 1791 or 1792, and Judge Murray died in 1783 or 1784.

JUDGES IN THE GENERAL COURT.

Wm. Paca, Chief Judge; appointed February 12th, 1778. Henry Hooper and Alexander Contee Hanson, Judges; appointed at the same time.

THEIR SUCCESSORS.

The following Judges of the General Court, were appointed the successors in office of the Judges aboved named, to 1805, when the General Court was abolished:

Nicholas Thomas, appointed second Judge, March 9th, 1778, in place of Mr. Hooper, who did not accept.

Robert Hanson Harrison, appointed Chief Judge, March 10th, 1781, in place of Chief Judge Paca, who resigned October 24th, 1778.

Robert Goldsborough, Jr., appointed January 20th, 1784, in place of Judge Thomas, deceased.

Jeremiah Townley Chase, appointed October 5th, 1789, in place of Judge Hanson, resigned to accept the office of Chancellor.

Thomas Johnson, appointed Chief Judge, April 20th, 1790, in place of Chief Judge Harrison, deceased.

Samuel Chase, appointed Chief Judge, October 7th, 1791, in place of Chief Judge Johnson, who was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Robert Goldsborough, appointed Chief Judge, in place of Chief Judge Chase, April 2d, 1796.

Gabriel Duvall, appointed Judge, April 2d, 1796, in place of Judge Goldsborough, appointed Chief Judge.

Judge Jeremiah Townley Chase, appointed Chief Judge, February 8th, 1799, in place of Chief Judge Goldsborough, deceased.

John Done, appointed Judge, February 8th 1799, in place of Judge Chase, appointed Chief Judge.

Richard Sprigg, appointed December 29th, 1802, in place of Judge Duvall, who resigned on his appointment to the office of Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

THE CHANCELLORS OF MARYLAND.

The following is a complete list of the Chancellors of the State, from 1777 to 1854, when the High Court of Chancery was abolished:

Richard Sprigg, appointed by the General Assembly, April 3d, 1777; resigned March 20th, 1778.

John Rogers, appointed by the Governor and Council, March 20th, 1778; died 1789.

Robert Hanson Harrison, appointed October 1st, 1789; declined accepting.

Alexander Contee Hanson, appointed Oct. 3d, 1789; died in 1806.

Gabriel Duvall, appointed January 20th, 1806; declined accepting.
Robert Smith, appointed January 23d, 1806; declined accepting.
William Kilty, appointed January 25th, 1806; died in 1821.
John Johnson, appointed October 15th, 1821; died in 1824.
Theodorick Bland, appointed August 16th, 1824; died in 1846.
John Johnson, appointed December 21st, 1846; office expired March 10th, 1854, under the Constitution of 1851.

THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL,

From 1777 to 1873.

The following is a list of the Attorneys General, from 1777 to 1873; the office was abolished in 1851, and re-established in 1864:

James Tilghman, was appointed Attorney General, August 7th, 1777, but did not accept.

Benjamin Galloway, appointed January 6th, 1778; did not accept.

Luther Martin, appointed February 11th, 1778, who accepted.

William Pinkney, appointed December 21st, 1805, to succeed Mr. Martin, who resigned.

John Thomson Mason, appointed July 12th, 1806, to succeed Mr. Pinkney, who was appointed Minister to Great Britain.

John Johnson, was appointed October 18th, 1806, to succeed Mr. Mason, who resigned.

John Montgomery, appointed April 29th, 1811, to succeed Mr. Johnson, who was appointed Chief Judge of the First Judicial District. Mr. Montgomery went out of office on the change of the Constitution, by Act of 1816, chap. 247, and confirmed by Act of 1817, chap. 69.

Luther Martin, appointed February 11th, 1818, under the Act of 1817, chap. 146.

Nathaniel Williams was appointed Assistant Attorney General, January 13th, 1820, to continue in office during the indisposition of the Attorney General.

Thomas B. Dorsey was appointed February 18th, 1822.

Thomas Kell was appointed August 17th, 1824, to succeed Mr. Dorsey, resigned.

Roger B. Taney was appointed September 3d, 1827, to succeed Mr. Kell, resigned.

Josiah Bayley was appointed July 22d, 1831, to succeed Mr. Taney, resigned.

George R. Richardson was appointed to succeed Mr. Bayley, resigned, and took the oath of office June 25th, 1845.

Robert J. Brent was appointed February 12th, 1851, to succeed Mr. Richardson, deceased.

The office of Attorney General was abolished by the Constitution of 1851, which by Article 3, Sec. 32, provided that no law should be passed creating the office of Attorney General.

The Office Re-established.

The office of Attorney General was re-established by the Constitution of 1864; the officer to be elected by the people every four years.

Hon. Alexander Randall, of Annapolis, was elected November, 1864.

Hon. Isaac D. Jones was elected November, 1867, under the new Constitution of 1867, for four years.

Andrew K. Syester, of Washington County, was elected November, 1871, to succeed Gen. Jones, whose term of office had expired.

THE COUNTY COURTS REORGANIZED.

THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICTS,

From 1791 to 1801.

The County Courts were reorganized by the Act of 1790, chap. 33, and the several Counties laid off into Districts, and the Governor and Council were authorized to appoint and commission for each of the said Districts, one person of integrity and experience, and sound legal knowledge, to be styled in the commission, Chief Justice of the County Courts in such District, and also to appoint and commission in each County, two persons of integrity, experience and knowledge, to be styled in the commission, Associate Justices of the County Court of the County for which they are appointed. The Associate Justices were not required to be lawyers. This Act was repealed by the Act of 1801, chap. 74, and the County Courts again reorganized with a similar provision in the Act as that above mentioned.

THE COUNTY COURTS AND DISTRICT JUSTICES.

First District.

[*St. Mary's, Calvert, Prince George's and Charles Counties.*]

Michael Jenifer Stone, appointed Chief Justice, January 17th, 1791.

Richard Sprigg, Jr., appointed January 28th, 1802, to succeed Chief Justice Stone, who was not re-appointed under the Act of 1801, ch. 74.

John Mackall Gantt, appointed February 11th, 1803, to succeed Chief Justice Sprigg, who was appointed a Judge of the General Court.

Second District.

[*Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties.*]

James Tilghman, appointed Chief Justice, January 17th, 1791.

Third District.

[*Anne Arundel, Baltimore and Harford Counties.*]

Thomas Jenings, appointed Chief Justice, January 8th, 1791.

Benjamin Nicholson, appointed January 10th, 1791, in place of Mr. Jenings, who did not accept.

Joshua Seney, appointed May 8th, 1792, to succeed Chief Justice Nicholson, deceased.

Henry Ridgely, appointed November 25th, 1796, to succeed Chief Justice Seney, who resigned.

Fourth District.

[*Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties.*]

John Done, appointed Chief Justice, January 17th, 1791.

William Whittington, appointed February 25th, 1799, to succeed Chief Justice Done, who was appointed a Judge of the General Court.

William Polk, appointed January 28th, 1802, to succeed Chief Justice Whittington, who was not re-appointed under the Act of 1801, ch. 74.

Fifth District.

[*Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany Counties.*]

Richard Potts, appointed Chief Justice, January 8th, 1791.

William Craik, appointed January 16th, 1793, to succeed Chief Justice Potts, who resigned.

Richard Potts, appointed October 15th, 1796, to succeed Chief Justice Craik, who resigned.

William Craik, appointed October 20th, 1801, to succeed Chief Justice Potts, who was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Willliam Claggett, appointed January 28th, 1802, to succeed Chief Justice Craig, who was not re-appointed under the Act of 1801, ch. 74.

THE COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

For Baltimore County.

The General Assembly of Maryland established the following Courts for *Criminal business*, exclusively, in Baltimore county, (which then included Baltimore city,) by successive Acts of Assembly, with one law judge, styled the Chief Justice, and Associate Justices, who were not required to be men of legal knowledge:

Court of Oyer and Terminer and the City Court.

By the Acts of 1791, ch. 50, and 1793, ch. 57, a commission was directed to be issued to one person of integrity, experience and sound legal knowledge, to be styled Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Jail Delivery for Baltimore county; and to four other persons of integrity, experience and knowledge, to be styled Associate Justices of the said court, for the trial of all offences committed in said county.

The Act of 1794, ch. 65, directed that two persons of integrity, experience and knowledge, should be commissioned as Assistant Justices of Baltimore County Court, who together with the Chief Justice of Baltimore County Court, were to hold courts for the trial of all offences committed in the county.

The Acts of 1797, ch. 121, and 1798, ch. 65, separated the Criminal business of the county and city, and established the Baltimore City Court, for the trial of all offences committed within the city or precincts; and the Act of 1797, ch. 121, directed that two, and the Act of 1798, ch. 65, that three persons of integrity, experience and knowledge, should be commissioned as Associate Justices of the said court, to act in conjunction with the Chief Justice of the third district, to transact the business of the said court.

The Act of 1799, ch. 58, directed that a commission of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery for the trial of all felonies, &c., committed in Baltimore county and city, should issue to one person of integrity, experience and sound legal knowledge, to be styled Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery for Baltimore county, and two other persons of integrity, experience and knowledge, to be styled Associate Justices of the said court.

Samuel Chase was appointed Chief Justice, January 2d, 1792, and went out of commission under the operation of the Act of 1794, ch. 65.

Walter Dorsey was next appointed February 9th, 1800, and was commissioned under the Act of 1799, ch. 58.

John Scott was appointed April 5th, 1808, to succeed Chief Justice Dorsey, who resigned.

Luther Martin was appointed August 12th, 1813, to succeed Chief Justice Scott, deceased.

At December Session, 1816, a new court, called the "Baltimore City Court," was organized in place of the court of Oyer and Terminer, which changed the judges without changing the jurisdiction.

Nicholas Brice, Chief Judge, appointed February 5th, 1817.

William McMechen and Alexander Nisbett, Associate Judges, appointed February 5th, 1817.

W. G. D. Worthington, appointed Associate Judge, February 2d, 1833, to succeed Judge McMechen, deceased.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT,

In 1804.

The General Assembly of Maryland, by the Act of 1804, ch. 55, confirmed by the Act of 1805, ch. 16, abolished the Court of Appeals and the General Court. The General Assembly also reorganized the Court of Appeals, and the County Courts in the several Judicial Districts. The following appointments of Judges were made, by the Governor, under the above Acts.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Jeremiah Townley Chase, Chief Judge, appointed January 16th, 1806.

Gabriel Duvall, Robert Smith, James Tilghman, John Thomson Mason and William Polk, Judges, appointed respectively on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of January, 1806.

The following were their successors in office:

Richard Sprigg was appointed Judge, January 27th, 1806, in place of Mr. Duvall, who did not accept.

John Buchanan, was appointed Judge, January 28th, 1806, in place of Mr. Mason, who did not accept.

Joseph Hopper Nicholson was appointed Judge, March 26th, 1806, in place of Mr. Smith, who did not accept.

John Mackall Gantt was appointed March 27th, 1806, to succeed Judge Sprigg, deceased.

Richard Tilghman Earle was appointed May 20th, 1809, to succeed Judge Tilghman, deceased.

John Johnson was appointed March 25th, 1811, to succeed Judge Gantt, deceased.

John Done was appointed December 14th, 1812, to succeed Judge Polk, deceased.

William Bond Martin was appointed December 13th, 1814, to succeed Judge Done, who resigned.

Walter Dorsey was appointed March 14th, 1817, to succeed Judge Nicholson, deceased.

John Steven, Jr., was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals, December 20th, 1821, to succeed Judge Johnson, who was appointed Chancellor.

Chief Judge Chase was prevented from attending the court at June term, 1823, owing to indisposition; he resigned June 18th, 1824.

Stevenson Archer was appointed Judge, August 8th, 1823, to succeed Judge Dorsey, deceased.

Chief Judge Buchanan acted as Chief Judge of Court of Appeals during June term of 1824, on the western shore, under the 6th Section of Act of 1805, ch. 65, in place of Chief Judge Chase, resigned; he was commissioned Chief Judge, July 27th, 1824.

Thomas B. Dorsey was appointed Judge, July 24th, 1824, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Chief Judge Chase.

E. F. Chambers was appointed Judge, August 7th, 1834, to succeed Judge Earle, who resigned June 6th, 1834.

Associate Judge Spence was appointed Judge, May 20th, 1835, to succeed Judge Martin, deceased.

THE COUNTY COURTS.

First Judicial District.

[*St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's Counties.*]

Gabriel Duvall, Chief Judge was appointed January 16, 1806. Richard Sprigg and John Mackall Gantt, Associate Judges, appointed, respectively, January 16th and 17th, 1806.

The following were their successors in office:

Richard Sprigg was appointed Chief Judge, January 27th, 1806, in place of Mr. Duvall, who did not accept.

Thomas Buchanan was appointed Associate Judge, January 27th, 1806, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Sprigg.

Edmund Key was appointed Associate Judge, January 28th, 1806, place of Mr. Buchanan, who did not accept.

John Mackall Gantt, was appointed Chief Judge, March 27th, 1806, to succeed Chief Judge Sprigg, deceased.

Daniel Clarke was appointed Associate Judge, March 28th, 1808, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Gantt.

John Johnson was appointed Chief Judge, March 25th, 1811, to succeed Chief Judge Gantt, deceased.

John Rousby Plater was appointed Associate Judge, August 22d, 1815, to succeed Judge Clarke, deceased.

John Steven, Jr., appointed Chief Judge, December 20th, 1821, to succeed Chief Judge Johnson, appointed Chancellor.

Clement Dorsey was appointed Associate Judge, April 21st, 1832 to succeed Judge Plater, deceased.

Second Judicial District.

[*Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties.*]

James Tilghman, Chief Judge, appointed January 18th, 1806. Joseph Hopper Nicholson and Lemuel Purnell, Associate Judges, appointed respectively January 27th and 28th, 1806.

The following were their successors in office:

Edward Worrell was appointed Associate Judge, March 27th, 1806, in place of Mr. Nicholson, who did not accept.

Richard Tilghman Earle was appointed Chief Judge, May 26th, 1809, to succeed Chief Judge Tilghman, deceased.

Robert Wright was appointed Associate Judge, to succeed Associate Judge Worrell, who resigned.

Philemon B. Hopper was appointed Associate Judge, October 25th, 1826, to succeed Judge Wright, deceased.

John B. Eccleston was appointed Associate Judge, February 8th, 1832, to succeed Judge Purnell, resigned.

E. F. Chambers was appointed Chief Judge, August 7th, 1834, to succeed Chief Judge Earle, resigned.

Third Judicial District.

[*Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties.*]

Jeremiah Townley Chase, Chief Judge, appointed Jan'y 16th, 1806.

Henry Ridgely and Richard Hall Harwood, Associate Judges, appointed respectively, January 27th and 28th, 1806.

The following were their successors in office:

Richard Ridgely was appointed Associate Judge, July 30th, 1811, to succeed Judge H. Ridgely, deceased.

Charles J. Kilgour was appointed Associate Judge, November 29th, 1817, to succeed Judge Harwood, who resigned.

Thomas H. Wilkinson was appointed Associate Judge, March 30th, 1820, to succeed Judge Ridgely, deceased.

Thomas B. Dorsey was appointed Chief Judge, July 27th, 1824, to succeed Chief Judge Chase, resigned.

Nicholas Brewer, Jr. was appointed Associate Judge, October 18th, 1837, to succeed Judge Kilgour, deceased.

Fourth Judicial District.

[*Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties.*]

William Polk, Chief Judge, appointed January 20th, 1806.

John Done and James B. Robbins, Associate Judges, appointed respectively, January 27th and 28th, 1806.

The following were their successors in office:

John Done was appointed Chief Judge, December 14th, 1812, to succeed Chief Judge Polk, deceased.

William Whittington was appointed Associate Judge, December 20th, 1812, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Done.

William Bond Martin was appointed Chief Judge, December 13th, 1814, to succeed Chief Judge Done, who resigned.

Ara Spence was appointed Associate Judge, October 26th, 1826, to succeed Judge Robbins, deceased.

William Tingle was appointed Associate Judge, March 9th, 1827, to succeed Judge Whittington, deceased.

Judge Spence was appointed Chief Judge, May 20th, 1835, to succeed Chief Judge Martin, deceased.

Brice J. Goldsborough was appointed Associate Judge, October 13th, 1835, to succeed Judge Spence, promoted to Chief Judge.

Fifth Judicial District.

[*Frederick, Washington and Allegany Counties.*]

John Thomson Mason, Chief Judge, appointed January 19th, 1806.

John Buchanan and William Claggett, Associate Judges, appointed respectively January 27th and 28th, 1806.

The following were their successors in office:

John Buchanan was appointed Chief Judge, January 28th, 1806, in place of Mr. Mason, who did not accept.

Abraham Shriver was appointed Associate Judge, January 29th, 1806, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Buchanan.

Roger Nelson was appointed Associate Judge, May 7th, 1810, to succeed Judge Claggett, deceased.

Thomas Buchanan was appointed Associate Judge, May 5th, 1815, to succeed Judge Nelson, deceased.

Sixth Judicial District.

[*Baltimore and Harford Counties.*]

Robert Smith, Chief Judge, appointed January 17th, 1806.

Benjamin Rumsey and Thomas Jones, Associate Judges, appointed respectively, January 27th and 28th, 1806.

The following were their successors in office:

Zebulon Hollingsworth was appointed Associate Judge, January 29th, 1806, in place of Mr. Rumsey, who did not accept.

Joseph Hopper Nicholson was appointed Chief Judge, March 26th, 1806, in place of Mr. Smith, who did not accept.

Theodorick Bland was appointed Associate Judge, October 10th, 1812, to succeed Judge Jones, deceased.

Charles Wallace Hanson, was appointed Associate Judge, February 5th, 1817, to succeed Judge Hollingsworth, who was removed.

Walter Dorsey was appointed Chief Judge, March 14th, 1817, to succeed Chief Judge Nicholson, deceased.

William H. Ward was appointed Associate Judge, January 20th, 1818, to succeed Judge Bland, who accepted an office or place from the President of the United States.

Stevenson Archer was appointed Chief Judge, August 8th, 1823, to succeed Chief Judge Dorsey, deceased.

Thomas Kell was appointed Associate Judge, August 6th, 1827, to succeed Judge Ward, deceased.

Richard B. Magruder was appointed Associate Judge, October 30th, 1832, to succeed Judge Hanson, resigned.

John Purviance was appointed Associate Judge, May 7th, 1833, to succeed Judge Kell, resigned.

John C. Legrand, appointed February 19th, 1844, to succeed Judge Magruder, deceased.

REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT,

Under the Constitution of 1851.

In 1851, on the 4th of July, a new Constitution went into effect in this State, which reorganized the Judiciary Department, and made the Judges elected, for *ten years*, by the people, instead of their being appointed by the Governor. It divided the State into four Judicial Districts, for the election of four Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Chief Justice to be selected by the Governor. It also divided the State into eight Judicial Circuits, with one Judge for each Circuit, except the fifth, (Baltimore city,) for which it provided four Courts, with one Judge for each.

The Act of 1852, ch. 357, provided for the separation of Baltimore county from Baltimore city, and the Constitution of 1851 provided that as soon as a county seat was located, and the public buildings completed, the Baltimore County Court should there hold its sessions, which was accomplished in January, 1858.

THE JUDGES IN 1851.

The following is a List of the Judges elected November, 1851, for ten years, and their Circuits, under the Constitution of 1851:

THE COURT OF APPEALS IN 1851.

Hon. John Carroll Legrand, Chief Judge.

Hon. John Bowers Eccleston, Hon. William Hallam Tuck, and Hon. John Thomson Mason, Judges.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS IN 1851.

First Judicial Circuit.

[*St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's Counties.*]

Hon. Peter W. Crain, Judge.

Second Judicial Circuit.

[*Anne Arundel, Howard, Calvert and Montgomery Counties.*]

Hon. Nicholas Brewer, Judge.

Third Judicial Circuit.

[*Frederick and Carroll Counties.*]

Hon. Madison Nelson, Judge.

Fourth Judicial Circuit.

[*Washington and Allegany Counties.*]

Hon. Thomas Perry, Judge.

Sixth Judicial Circuit.

[*Baltimore, Harford and Cecil Counties.*]

Hon. Albert Constable, Judge.

Seventh Judicial Circuit.

[*Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline Counties.*]

Hon. Philemon B. Hopper, Judge.

Eighth Judicial Circuit.

[*Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties.*]

Hon. Ara Spence, Judge.

COURTS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Superior Court.—Hon. William Frick, Judge.
Court Common Pleas.—Hon. William L. Marshall, Judge.
Criminal Court.—Hon. Henry Stump, Judge.
Circuit Court for Baltimore City.—Hon. Wm. Geo. Krebs, Judge.

[The Circuit Court was established by the Act of 1853, ch. 122, in pursuance of the provisions of the 12th section of the 4th Article of the Constitution.]

The following changes took place in the Judges above elected, from 1851 to 1861:

In the Court of Appeals.—Hon. Jas. Lawrence Bartol was appointed by the Governor, May 1st, 1857, and elected November 4th, 1857, to succeed Judge Mason, resigned; and Hon. Brice John Goldsborough, Associate Justice, was appointed and commissioned by the Governor, November 22d, 1860, to succeed Judge Eccleston, deceased.

In the Sixth Judicial Circuit.—Hon. James M. Buchanan was appointed by the Governor, September 3d, 1855, (to succeed Judge Constable, deceased,) until the next General Election, on November 7th, 1855, when the Hon. John H. Price, was elected Judge for ten years.

In the Seventh Judicial Circuit.—Hon. Richard B. Carmichael was appointed by the Governor, April 3d, 1858, to succeed Judge Hopper, deceased.

In the Eighth Judicial Circuit.—Hon. Jas. A. Stewart was appointed by the Governor, September 30th, 1854, to succeed Judge Spence, resigned; and Hon. Thos. A. Spence was elected November 7th, 1855, to succeed Judge Stewart.

In the Superior Court of Baltimore City.—Hon. Benjamin C. Presstman was appointed by the Governor, August 4th, 1855, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Judge Frick, until the next General Election, November 7th, 1855, when Hon. Z. Collins Lee was elected. Hon. Robert N. Martin was appointed by the Governor, December 6th, 1859, to succeed Judge Lee, deceased.

In the Criminal Court.—Hon. Hugh Lenox Bond was appointed by the Governor, March 15th, 1860, to succeed Judge Stump, who was removed.

THE JUDGES IN 1861.

The term of all the Judges elected in 1851, having expired in 1861, with the exception of those elected to fill vacancies, (who held for ten years,) their successors were elected at the General Election, in November, 1861. After the General Election in 1861, the Judges of the Courts of the State, were as follows:

The Court of Appeals in 1861.

Hon. Richard Johns Bowie, Chief Justice, elected November 6th, 1861, vice Judge Tuck, and commissioned Chief Justice, November 16th, 1861; Hon. James Lawrence Bartol, Judge; Hon. Brice John Goldsborough, Judge, (elected November 6th, 1861,) and Hon. Silas Morris Cochran, Judge, elected November 6th, 1861, vice Chief Justice Legrand.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGES IN 1861.

First Judicial Circuit.—Hon. George Brent, Judge, elected November 6th, 1861, vice Judge Crain.

Second Judicial Circuit.—Hon. Nicholas Brewer, Judge, re-elected November 6th, 1861.

Third Judicial Circuit.—Hon. Madison Nelson, Judge, re-elected November 6th, 1861.

Fourth Judicial Circuit.—Hon. Daniel Weisel, Judge, elected November 6th, 1861, vice Judge Perry.

Sixth Judicial Circuit.—Hon. John H. Price, Judge.

Seventh Judicial Circuit.—Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, Judge.

Eighth Judicial Circuit.—Hon. Thomas A. Spence, Judge.

In the Fifth Judicial Circuit, which comprised the courts of Baltimore city, the Judges in 1861, were as follows:

Superior Court.—Hon. Robert N. Martin, elected Nov. 6th, 1861.

Court of Common Pleas.—Hon. John C. King, elected November 6th, 1861, vice Judge Marshall.

Circuit Court.—Hon. Wm. George Krebs, holding over.

Criminal Court.—Hon. Hugh Lenox Bond.

The following changes took place from 1861 to 1864:

In the Second Judicial Circuit—Hon. Wm. Hallam Tuck, was appointed by the Governor, Oct. 24th, 1864, to succeed Judge Brewer, who died October, 16th, 1864.

**In the Fifth Judicial Circuit*—Hon. George French was appointed by the Governor, January 20th, 1865, to succeed Judge Weisel, who was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals.

**In the Sixth Judicial Circuit*—Hon. Geo. A. Pearre, was appointed by the Governor, August 29th, 1865, and elected November 7th, 1865, to succeed Judge Smith, deceased.

In the Seventh Judicial Circuit—Hon. James B. Ricaud, was appointed by the Governor, and commissioned March 10th, 1864, to succeed Judge Carmichael, who resigned.

In the Circuit Court for Baltimore City—Hon. Wm. Alexander was elected by the people, November 4th, 1863, to succeed Judge Krebs, deceased.

REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1864.

In 1864, on the first day of November, a new Constitution went into effect in this State, which again reorganized the Judiciary Department, by abolishing the existing system, and providing for a new election in November, 1864, of Judges, by the people, for fifteen years, or until the age of seventy years. It divided the State into five Judicial Districts, for the election of five Judges of the Court of Appeals. It also divided the State into thirteen Judicial Circuits. The Judges of the Court of Appeals were removed, one Judge was added from the new Fourth District.

*See page 143, under Constitution of 1864.

Under the new organization and election, the Judges and their Districts and Circuits, were as follows:

THE COURT OF APPEALS IN 1864.

Hon. Richard Johns Bowie, Chief Justice.

Hon. James L. Bartol, Hon. Brice John Goldsborough, Hon. Silas Morris Cochran, and Hon. Daniel Weisel, Associate Justices.

THE CIRCUITS AND JUDGES IN 1864.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*St. Mary's and Charles Counties.*]

Hon. George Brent, Judge.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties.*]

Hon. Wm. Hallam Tuck, Judge.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Prince George's and Montgomery Counties.*]

Hon. Samuel H. Berry, Judge.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Frederick County.*]

Hon. Madison Nelson, Judge.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Washington County.*]

Hon. George French, Judge.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Allegany County.*]

Hon. James Smith, Judge.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Carroll and Howard Counties.*]

Hon. John E. Smith, Judge.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Baltimore County.*]

Hon. Daniel C. H. Emory, Judge.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Harford and Cecil Counties.*]

Hon. John H. Price, Judge.

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.*]

Hon. John M. Robinson, Judge.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Talbot and Caroline Counties.*]

Hon. Henry M. Goldsborough, Judge.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties.*]

Hon. Thomas A. Spence, Judge.

BALTIMORE CITY COURTS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Hon. Robert N. Martin, Judge.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Hon. William Alexander, Judge.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Hon. John C. King, Judge.

THE CRIMINAL COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Hon. Hugh Lenox Bond, Judge.

The following changes took place in the Judges above elected, from 1864 to 1867:

In the Court of Appeals.—Hon. Peter Wood Crain was appointed Associate Justice by the Governor, March 19th, 1867, to succeed Justice Cochran, deceased.

In the Second Judicial Circuit.—Hon. Daniel Randall Magruder, by a decision of the Court of Appeals, was declared to have been duly elected, November 7th, 1865, in place of Judge Tuck.

Attorney General.—Alexander Randall.

REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1867.

In 1867, on the fifth day of October, a new Constitution went into effect, which again reorganized the Judiciary Department, and provided for a new election of all the Judges in the State, for a term of fifteen years. It divided the State into eight Judicial Circuits, seven of which are composed of the counties, and the eighth of Baltimore city. The Court of Appeals consists of the Chief Judges of the first seven Judicial Circuits, and one Judge specially elected from Baltimore city; the Chief Judge is designated by the Governor.

The first seven Judicial Circuits elect a Chief Judge and two Associate Judges, and the eighth Circuit, (Baltimore city,) elects five Judges, one for each Court in the city, who also sit collectively, as the Supreme Bench, for special purposes, with Hon. T. Parkin Scott, as Chief Judge.

THE COURT OF APPEALS IN 1867.

Chief Judge.—Hon. James Lawrence Bartol.

Associate Judges.—Hon. James Augustus Stewart, Hon. John Mitchell Robinson, Hon. Richard Grason, Hon. Richard Henry Alvey, Hon. Oliver Miller, Hon. Madison Nelson and Hon. George Brent.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS IN 1867.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Wicomico Counties.*]

Hon. James A. Stewart, Chief Judge.

Hon. J. R. Franklin and Hon. Levin T. H. Irving, Associate Judges.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil Counties.*]

Hon. John M. Robinson, Chief Judge.

Hon. Joseph A. Wickes and Hon. Fred'k Stump, Associate Judges.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Baltimore and Harford Counties.*]

Hon. Richard Grason, Chief Judge.

Hon. Geo. Yellott and Hon. Alfred W. Bateman, Associate Judges.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Allegany and Washington Counties.*]

Hon. Richard H. Alvey, Chief Judge.

Hon. William Motter and Hon. Thomas H. Perry, Associate Judges.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Anne Arundel, Carroll and Howard Counties.*]

Hon. Oliver Miller, Chief Judge.

Hon. Edw. Hammond and Hon. W. M. Hayden, Associate Judges.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Frederick and Montgomery Counties.*]

Hon. Madison Nelson, Chief Judge.

Hon. W. Veirs Bouic and Hon. John A. Lynch, Associate Judges.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's Counties.*]

Hon. George Brent, Chief Judge.

Hon. Robert Ford and Hon. Daniel R. Magruder, Associate Judges.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

[*City of Baltimore.*]

The Supreme Bench, Hon. T. Parkin Scott, Chief Judge; Hon. George W. Dobbin, Hon. Henry F. Garey, Hon. Campbell W. Pinkney and Hon. Robert Gilmor, Jr., Associate Judges.

The Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City are assigned to the following Courts:

Superior Court.—Judge Dobbin with Judge Garey to assist.
Court of Common Pleas.—Judge Garey with Judge Dobbin to assist.
Criminal Court.—Judge Gilmor with Judge Dobbin to assist.
Circuit Court.—Judge Pinkney with Judge Scott to assist.
Baltimore City Court.—Judge Scott with Judge Pinkney to assist.

The following changes have taken place in the Judges from 1867 to the date of this publication:

In the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Hon. Wm. P. Maulsby, on the 20th of January, 1870, was appointed by the Governor Chief Judge of the Circuit and the Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of Judge Nelson, deceased. At the general election in November, 1871, Hon. Richard Johns Bowie was elected Chief Judge for fifteen years.

In the Third Judicial Circuit, George C. Maynadier was appointed, February 28th, 1871, Associate Judge, in place of Hon. Alfred W. Bateman, who resigned. Hon. James D. Walters was elected Judge for fifteen years in place of Judge Maynadier, in November, 1871.

In the Fourth Judicial Circuit, Hon. George A. Pearre was elected, November, 1871, for fifteen years, vice Judge Perry, deceased.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hon. Isaac D. Jones, elected for four years. Hon. Andrew K. Syester, elected November, 1871.

CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

James S. Franklin, Esq., elected for six years, from 1867.

THE ORPHANS' COURTS.

Constitution.—Article IV, Part V, Section 40.

Three Judges—Term—Jurisdiction—Vacancy.

Sec. 40. The qualified voters of the city of Baltimore, and of the several counties, shall, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, elect three men to be Judges of the Orphans' Courts of said city and counties, respectively, who shall be citizens of the State, and residents for the twelve months preceding, in the city or county, for which they may be elected. They shall have all the powers now vested in the Orphans' Courts of the State, subject to such changes as the Legislature may prescribe. Each of said Judges shall be paid a per diem for the time they are actually in session, to be regulated by law, and to be paid by the said city, or counties, respectively. In case of a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Orphans' Court, the Governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation, or rejection by the Senate, some suitable person to fill the same for the residue of the term.—*Constitution, Art.* 4.

THE GENERAL LAWS RELATING TO ORPHANS' COURTS.

The provisions of the Public General Laws in reference to Orphans' Courts, are contained in Article 93, Sections 227 to 253, &c.

The Governor Designates the Chief Judges.

Art. 93, Sec. 227. The Governor shall, of the three persons elected Judges of the Orphans' Court, in the several counties, and in the city of Baltimore, designate and commission one as Chief Judge of his respective court.

The Judges' Per Diem.

Sec. 227.* The Judges of the Orphans' Court of the several counties, shall each receive the sum of four dollars, and the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, shall receive six dollars for every day's attendance upon the sessions of said court, to be paid by the counties and the city of Baltimore, respectively.—1868, ch. 169.

Terms of Court.

Sec. 228. The Orphans' Court, unless a different time is prescribed by the local law, shall be held in each county and the city of Baltimore, at the usual place of holding the court of said county or city, on the second Tuesday in every month of February, April, June, August, October and December, and oftener if need be, according to its own adjournment; and any one of the judges of the said court, in the absence of the others, shall have power to hold the said court at a stated time of adjournment, only for the purpose of adjourning; any two of them shall have full power to do any act which the said court is, or shall be authorized by law to perform, and any two of them shall have

power to hold the court, on any day not named in an adjournment, on the application of any person having pressing business in the said court; *Provided*, notice thereof be given to all, and in such case the register shall record that such notice hath been given.

Recess, &c.

SEC. 229. A recess of the Orphans' Court shall be deemed and taken to be not only such days as they may not hold a court, but also such parts or portions of a day as they may not be in actual session; if the Orphans' Court shall not meet on a day fixed for its meeting, the register shall adjourn the court from day to day until a meeting shall be had according to law.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 230. The court shall have full power to take probate of wills, grant letters testamentary and of administration, direct the conduct and settling the accounts of executors and administrators, superintend the distribution of the estates of intestates, secure the rights of orphans and legatees, and to administer justice in all matters relative to the affairs of deceased persons.

Powers of the Courts—To Keep a Seal.

SEC. 231. The Orphans' Courts shall have full power, authority and jurisdiction to examine, hear and decree upon all accounts, claims and demands existing between wards and their guardians, and between legatees or persons entitled to any distributive share of an intestate's estate, and executors and administrators, and may enforce obedience to any execution of their decrees in the same ample manner as the courts of equity in this State. They shall keep a seal for their several courts, and for the office of Register of Wills of their county, and the said seal shall be affixed to all certificates of the court, or of the register, and to every process and writ issued from the court.

May Inquire into Conduct of Guardians.

SEC. 232. The court may, on the application of an infant, or any person in his behalf, suggesting improper conduct in any guardian whatever, either in relation to the care and management of the property or person of any infant, inquire into the same, and at their discretion, remove such guardian and make choice of another, who shall give security, and conduct himself in the manner herein prescribed, and shall receive the property and custody of the said ward.

May Summon Witnesses.

SEC. 233. The court may issue a summons for any person concerned in the affairs of a deceased person, for a witness, or any other person whose appearance in said courts shall be deemed necessary or proper for any purpose. And such summons may issue to any county in the State, and shall be returnable in their discretion, and they may enforce obedience to their summons by attachment, and may punish the party for his contempt, by a fine not exceeding thirty dollars.

May Commit Refractory Witnesses.

SEC. 234. The court may, if a witness before the court shall refuse to give evidence, commit him to the custody of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, until he give evidence or be discharged, according to law, or they may attach and sequester his estate.

May Issue Attachment after Two Summonses.

SEC. 235. The court may, whenever two summonses shall be regularly returned "*non est*" by the sheriff, or other officer of the county where the party last resided, issue an attachment against his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, and upon return thereof, with a schedule of the property annexed, may by order or commission, under seal, authorize some person or persons to take into his or their custody, the property contained in such schedule, or any part thereof, and to receive the profits thereof, to be accounted for until the party summoned shall appear and obey the order of the court, or until further order; and the sheriff or other officer shall deliver the property accordingly. And the person or persons to whom the same shall be committed, shall, before receiving the same, give bond with security in such penalty as the court shall direct, for rendering a true account of such property and the profits, and for the delivery of the same according to the order of the court, deducting such allowance for loss, and such commission, not exceeding five per cent., as the court shall allow; and such bond shall be recorded, and be in all respects on a footing with an administration bond.

May Deliver the Property to Heirs, &c.

SEC. 236. They may, whenever the purpose for which the property was sequestered is answered, order the same and the profits thereof, deducting for loss and commission as aforesaid, to be delivered to the party or to his heirs, devisees, or legal representatives, upon their respective applications, and satisfying the court of the parties' right in case the purposes for which the attachment was issued cannot be answered.

May Order Money to be Invested, &c.

SEC. 237. The Orphans' Courts may, in their discretion, and whenever to them it shall seem proper, either ex-officio or upon application, order any administrator to whom they may have granted administration, or any guardian whom they may have appointed, or whose bond they may have approved, to bring into court, or place in bank, or invest in bank, or other incorporated stock, or any other good security, any money, or funds received by such administrator or guardian; and the court shall direct the manner and form in which such money or funds shall be placed in bank, or invested; and the same shall at all times be subject to the order and control of the court, and if the administrator or guardian shall not, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the court, comply with the order, his administration or guardianship may be revoked.

May Inquire into Property Concealed.

SEC. 238. If an administrator shall believe that any person conceals any part of his decedent's estate, he may file a petition in the Orphans' Court of the county in which he obtained administration, alleging such concealment, and the court shall compel an answer thereto, on oath, and if satisfied upon an examination of the whole case that the party charged has concealed any part of the personal estate of the deceased, may order the delivery thereof to the administrator, and may enforce obedience to such order by attachment, imprisonment or sequestration of property.

Provisions of Preceding Section Extended.

SEC. 239. The provisions of the aforegoing section are extended to all cases where any person interested in any decedent's estate shall, by bill or petition, allege that the administrator has concealed, or has in his hands and has omitted to return in the inventory or list of debts, any part of his decedent's assets; and if the court shall finally adjudge and decree in favor of the allegations of such petition or bill, in whole or in part, they shall order an additional inventory, or list of debts, as the case may be, to be returned by the administrator, and appraisement to be made accordingly, to comprehend the assets omitted; and such additional inventory or list of debts shall have the same effect to all intents and purposes, as any inventory or list of debts, before returned; and the court may compel obedience to the said order by attachment and imprisonment, and sequestration of property; and if the said administrator shall, either before or after such process of attachment, imprisonment and sequestration, fail to comply with such order, his administration may be revoked, and the court may direct his bond to be put in suit, and the assets ordered to be comprised in such additional inventory or list of debts, shall be decreed and taken to be within the condition of said bond.

May Cause Issues to be Sent to Circuit Courts, &c.

SEC. 240. If upon the answer to any petition or bill filed under the provisions of the last two preceding sections, either party shall require it, the court shall cause an issue or issues to be made up and sent to the Circuit Court of the county, or the Superior Court of Baltimore city, as the case may be, to be there tried and disposed of as other issues from the Orphans' Court; and either party to such bill or petition may appeal to the Circuit Court of the county, or the Superior Court of Baltimore city.

May Revoke the Administration, &c.

SEC. 241. Whenever any joint administrator or executor shall apprehend that he is likely to suffer by the negligence or misconduct in the administration, improper use, or misapplication of the assets of the estate by any executor or administrator, he shall make complaint to the Orphans' Court, and if the same shall be adjudged well founded, the court shall have authority in their discretion to revoke the powers and authority of the executor or administrator so complained of, and to enforce by attachment and commitment, if necessary, the surrender and delivery to the remaining executor or administrator of the assets, and of all book accounts and evidences of debt of the estate that may be in the possession or control of the person so dismissed from the administration, and the remaining executors or administrators shall have remedy by an action in the case for the recovery of any loss or damage that they may be subject to, or suffer by the executor or administrator whose powers shall have been revoked as aforesaid.

May Compel the Rendition of an Account.

SEC. 242. Whenever the Orphans' Court shall revoke letters testamentary, or of administration, or of guardianship, it shall be the duty of the party whose letters or guardianship may be revoked, forthwith to render to such court an account of his administration or guardian-

ship, up to the period of the rendition of such account; and in case he shall fail to do so within the time fixed by such court, the court may compel the rendition of such account by attachment, sequestration of property, and imprisonment of the party so failing, until such account shall be rendered as aforesaid.

May Compel Delivery of Property to a New Administrator.

SEC. 243. When any Orphans' Court shall revoke any letters testamentary, or of administration, and there be no remaining executor or administrator, it shall be the duty of the court to appoint a new administrator; and if the party whose letters testamentary or of administration may be revoked, shall not, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the court, deliver over to such new administrator, or to the remaining executor or administrator, as the case may be, all the property of the deceased remaining in his hands unadministered, and also all the books, bonds, notes and evidences of debt, or funds, and all title to property or stocks which belong to, or are due, or which may become due to the decedent, in his possession, and also pay over to such new administrator, or remaining executor or administrator of the decedent, all the money due to him as executor or administrator of the decedent, the court may compel the delivery and payment over as aforesaid by attachment and sequestration of the property of the party whose letters may be revoked, and may also direct to be put in suit the administration or testamentary bond of such executor or administrator whose letters have been revoked.

May Appoint New Trustee in Case of Death.

SEC. 244. In all cases where special Acts of Assembly have been passed, authorizing any Orphans' Court to appoint a trustee to sell and dispose of real estate, the property of minors, and the trustee appointed hath died or removed without completing his trust, the Orphans' Court of the proper county, shall appoint another trustee to carry into effect the provisions of the particular Act.

Proceedings, How Regulated.

SEC. 245. The course of proceedings shall be regulated in each case in which proceedings may be had under the preceding section, by the provisions of the particular Act under which a trustee has been appointed, who has died or removed, without fully executing and completing his trust.

The New Executor made Party to all Suits Pending.

SEC. 246. If letters testamentary, or of administration, shall be revoked by the Orphans' Court, and new letters granted, pending any action at law or in equity, against the executor or administrator, whose letters are revoked, there shall be the same proceedings to make the proper executor or administrator a party in the action, upon the suggestion of such revocation, as in cases where a defendant has died pending an action.

Scire Facias to Issue, &c.

SEC. 247. If in the case mentioned in the preceding section there had been a judgment rendered previous to the revocation of the letters, a scire facias shall issue upon such judgment against the proper

executor or administrator, suggesting the revocation of the letters of the former executor or administrator, and there shall be the same proceedings as in ordinary cases against executors and administrators.

Additional Legal Proceedings.

SEC. 248. If a judgment shall be obtained against an executor or administrator, who has been made a party to a suit in the place of an executor or administrator whose letters have been revoked, and it shall not be found by the jury that the executor or administrator, against whom such judgment has been rendered, has assets sufficient to discharge the same, the plaintiff in such judgment may also issue a scire facias on such judgment against the executor or administrator whose letters have been revoked, suggesting that such executor or administrator did receive assets of the deceased, liable to such judgment more than was paid over or delivered by such executor or administrator, to the person obtaining the said letters testamentary or of administration, and if the same shall be controverted, it shall be ascertained by a jury in the same manner as in cases of scire facias, suggesting assets against the second executor or administrator, and in case of a verdict and judgment being given against such former executor or administrator, execution may issue thereon in the same manner as against other executors and administrators, and the plaintiff may also sue the bond of such former executor or administrator.

May Direct Plenary Proceedings, &c.

SEC. 249. The Orphans' Court may, in all cases of controversy therein, upon the application of either party, direct a plenary proceeding by bill or petition, to which there shall be an answer on oath; and if the party refuse to answer any matter alleged in the bill or petition proper for the court to decide upon, he may be attached, fined and committed, or his property may be attached and sequestered.

May Give Judgment or Decree in Certain Cases.

SEC. 250. On such plenary proceeding, all the depositions shall be taken in writing, and recorded; and if either party require it, the court shall direct an issue or issues to be made up and sent to any court of law convenient for trying the same, and the issues shall be tried in the said court of law as soon as convenient, without any continuance longer than may be necessary to procure the attendance of witnesses; and the power of the court of law and the proceedings thereto relative, shall be as directed by law, respecting the trial of issues; and the Orphans' Court shall give judgment or decree upon the bill and answer, or the bill, answer and depositions, or finding of the jury, and may in all cases of contest award costs in their discretion, and compel payment by attachment and fine, or by attachment and sequestration.

To be Filed in Proceedings in Case of Appeal.

SEC. 251. In all cases of plenary proceedings, or caveat filed in any of the Orphans' Courts of this State, where any motion or application to the court shall be made in writing, it shall be the duty of the court to reduce to writing, and sign the order or decree that may be made by them on such motion or application, and the said motion or application to the court, and the order or decree thereon, shall be filed as

a part of the proceedings, and in case of appeal from the final decree of the Orphans' Court, be transmitted to the appellate court with the other proceedings, and be subject to the judgment and revision of such appellate court.

To Exercise no Jurisdiction not Expressly Conferred.

SEC. 252. The Orphans' Court shall not, under pretext of incidental power or constructive authority, exercise any jurisdiction not expressly conferred by law; but every judgment, decree, decision or order of the said courts may be enforced by attachment and sequestration, as aforesaid; and if the said judgment, decree, decision or order be for paying money, the property sequestered may, at the discretion of the court, be applied to the purpose for which such judgment, decree, decision or order was given.

Letters of Administration.

ART. 93, SEC. 14. Whenever any person hath died intestate, leaving in this State personal estate, letters of administration may forthwith be granted by the Orphans' Court of the county wherein was the party's mansion-house or residence; or in case he had no mansion or residence within the State, letters shall be granted in the county where the party died; and in case the party neither had mansion or residence, nor died within this State, letters may be granted in the county wherein lies, or is supposed to lie, a considerable part of the party's personal estate. Nevertheless, whenever any person dying, leaving in this State property subject to administration, the said letters of administration shall be granted in the county wherein was the mansion-house or residence of the deceased; *Provided*, he had such lying in said county.—1865, ch. 162, Sec. 6.

Concurrent Jurisdiction.

ART. 93, SEC. 283. The Orphans' Courts of the State shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the several Circuit Courts of this State, as Courts of Equity, with like powers to adopt rules and regulations, so as to authorize and direct the sales of real estate of intestates, where the appraised value of said real estate shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and to confirm and ratify said sales in the same manner as such sales are confirmed and ratified by the several Circuit Courts of the State as Courts of Equity.—1866, ch. 81.

Trustee's Sale and Ratification, &c.

ART. 93, SEC. 284. The Orphans' Courts shall have the authority to appoint a trustee to make such sales, which trustee may be the administrator, or any other person, in the discretion of the court, and who shall give bond with security, to be approved by the Orphans' Court or the Register of Wills, and proceed with such sale in the manner usually practiced in the Courts of Equity in this State; and upon the ratification of such sale by the Orphans' Court and the payment in full of the purchase money, and not before, the said trustee shall proceed to convey the title of said intestate to said real estate in the same manner as trustees under the appointment of Circuit Courts are now authorized to do, and the said Orphans' Court may allow the same commissions to any trustee, so appointed, as are now allowed to a trustee appointed to sell under a decree in equity; *Provided*, that no-

thing herein contained shall apply to any cases now pending in said courts.—1868, ch. 336.

Guardian and Ward—Sales and Investments.

Art. 93. Sec. 167. The Orphans' Court, if they shall think such sale advantageous to the ward, may order any guardian to sell leasehold estates of his ward. and shall order the proceeds to be invested in bank stock or any other good security, in the name of the ward, and no sale, transfer or disposal of the said stock shall be made without the order of the court. The said court may also, if they shall think the same advantageous to the ward, order any guardian to lease any leasehold estates of the ward, for the whole or any part of the unexpired term, on such terms as may be deemed advantageous; *Provided*, that such agreement for a lease shall not have any effect until reported to and approved by the court, and the rents arising on each lease shall be accounted for as other property or income of the ward.—1868. ch. 380.

For appeals to the Court of Appeals, see "Court of Appeals."

Masters and Apprentices.

By Article 6th of the Public General Laws, the Orphans' Court may hear and determine all matters in dispute between masters and apprentices; may grant releases to apprentices; may rebind apprentices that may be released for cause or otherwise, and shall have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to masters and apprentices. The Orphans' Courts may also bind out as apprentices such children as are suffering through the extreme indigence or poverty of their parents, the children of beggars, illegitimate children, and the children of persons out of the state where sufficient sustenance is not afforded.—Sections 1 and 11.

[The Orphans' Courts have other powers and duties prescribed by the Testamentary Laws of the state.]

THE REGISTERS OF WILLS.

Constitution.—Article IV.—Part V, Section 41.

The provisions of the Constitution, relating to the Registers of Wills, are as follows:

Register of Wills—Term—Vacancy.

Const. Art. 4, Sec. 41. There shall be a Register of Wills in each county of the State, and the city of Baltimore, to be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said counties and city, respectively, who shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; he shall be re-eligible, and subject at all times to removal for wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, in the same manner that the clerks of the courts are removable. In the event of any vacancy in the office of Register of Wills, said vacancy shall be filled by the Judges of the Orphans' Court, in which such vacancy occurs, until the next general election for Delegates to the General Assembly, when a Register shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter.

Compensation of Registers.

CONST. ART. 3, SEC. 45. Provides that the amount of compensation to a Register of Wills in any of the counties shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars a year, and in the city of Baltimore, thirty-five hundred dollars a year, over and above office expenses and compensation to assistants; and provides further, that such compensation of Registers' assistants and office expenses shall always be paid out of the fees or receipts of the office.

Tie Vote or Contested Election.—In case of a tie vote at the election of Judges, Clerks or Registers of Wills, or any contested election, see Constitution, Article 4, Sec. 12.

THE DUTIES OF REGISTERS OF WILLS UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The duties of the Register of Wills are prescribed by the Public General Laws, Article 93, Sections 253 to 272, &c., as follows:

Register's Bond, $7,000.

SEC. 253. The Register of Wills in each county, before he acts as such, shall give bond with two good and sufficient securities in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars, payable to this State, conditioned for the faithful performance of his said office of Register of Wills, which bond shall be taken and securities approved by the Judges of the Orphans' Court and recorded in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county in which the party so executing the bond shall live, or the Superior Court of Baltimore city, if Register of said city; and every Register shall renew his bond on or before the 31st day of December, in every second year.—1861, ch. 83.

In Default of Giving Bond, $1,000 Penalty.

SEC. 254. On default of any Register of Wills to execute the bond required by the preceding section, within the time therein prescribed, such defaulter shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment, in the name of the State, in the Circuit Court of the county in which such officer shall reside, or if he reside in the city of Baltimore, to be recovered by indictment in the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

Copy of Bond Sent to Governor.

SEC. 255. It shall be the duty of each Register of Wills to transmit to the Governor, on the first Monday of October next after the execution of said bond, a certified copy of the bond executed by him.

Duties of the Register.

SEC. 256. Each Register shall diligently attend each meeting of the Orphans' Court in his county or city, and under their direction make full and fair entries of their proceedings, and also make a fair record in a strong bound book or books, of all wills proved before him or the said court, or authenticated according to law, and of all other matters by law directed to be recorded in the said court, or in his office; he shall make out and issue every summons, process, or order of the court, and shall, in every respect, act under their control and

direction, as the clerk of a court of law is under the direction of the said court of law; and he shall give out and certify under the seal of the court, any copy of any part of the proceedings in the court, or in his office, which any person may demand, and he shall be entitled to a reward for any service by him done, according to the table of fees now or hereafter settled by law.

To Attend His Office Daily.

SEC. 257. He shall attend his office daily in person or by deputy unless prevented by sickness, accident or necessity, for the dispatch of office business; he shall lodge every orignal paper and record by him made up, in some repository of the court house of the county or city, or in such other place of safety as the said court may appoint, and the County Commissioners of the county, or Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, shall provide and keep in repair the said repository at the county's charge.

Duties in the Recess.

SEC. 258. He may, in the recess of the Orphans' Court, receive inventories and accounts of sales, examine vouchers, and state guardians and administrators' accounts, subject to the review of and final passage or rejection by the Orphans' Court.

May Take Probate of Accounts.

SEC. 259. He may take probate of accounts against deceased persons' estates, that are proper to be brought before him, or before the Orphans' Court, for passage or settlement.

May Pass Claims, &c., Not Over $50.

SEC. 260. He may, in the recess of the Orphans' Court, pass any account against the estate of any deceased person, where the amount of such account or claim doth not exceed the sum of fifty dollars; and shall keep a record of every claim passed by him, in the same manner as of claims passed by the Orphans' Court.

May Take Probate of Wills during Recess.

SEC. 261. He may, during the recess of the Orphans' Court, take the probate of wills, and grant letters testamentary or of administration.

Penalty of $100 *for Accepting Gifts, &c.*

SEC. 262. He shall not demand, take or receive from any person whatsoever, any fee, gratuity, gift, or reward, for giving his advice in any matter or thing relative to his office, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

Same Penalty for Receiving Reward for Other Services.

SEC. 263. He shall not plead as an attorney in any court in the county where he is register, for any person, on any pretence whatsoever; and shall not exact, extort, demand, take, accept or receive from any person whatsoever, any fee, gratuity, gift or reward, for giving his advice in any matter or thing that will be transacted in the courts of the county where he is Register, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence.

[Sections 264 and 265 relate to Free Negroes, &c., and are obsolete.]

Register to Act as Auditor under Penalty.

SEC. 266. In all cases where a Register of Wills has been appointed auditor for the purpose of ascertaining the sum for which judgment shall be rendered against any executor or administrator, it shall be his duty to act in virtue of such appointment, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every such neglect; and in all cases where a person other than the Register of Wills hath been appointed as aforesaid, who shall refuse to act, the Register of Wills shall be appointed auditor in the place of the person refusing, and shall forthwith proceed to discharge the duties thereof, under the penalty above mentioned. And the said register, and every other person who shall act as auditor, shall be allowed for his trouble the same fee as the register is by law entitled to receive for the stating an account of the same number of sides which any statement by him to be made as auditor shall contain, to be paid by the plaintiff to such auditor, and to be allowed to such plaintiff in his costs against the executor or administrator as other costs are taxed against them.

Register's Pay Not to Exceed $2500 per year.

SEC. 267. Every Register, the emoluments of whose office shall exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in any one year, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses incident to his office for the same period, shall pay the excess to the treasurer.—See Constitution, Article 3, Section 45.

To Make Semi-Annual Reports of Fees.

SEC. 268. Every Register shall return to the Comptroller on the first Monday of June and December in every year, a full and accurate account of all his fees, emoluments and receipts, and of all the expenses incident to his office, and such account shall be rendered under oath, and in such form, and shall be supported by such proofs as shall be prescribed by the Comptroller; and every Register shall render with his accounts of the expenses incident to his office, a list of the clerks employed by him, stating the rate of compensation allowed to each, and the duties which they severally perform, and also an account of the sums paid for stationery, official or contingent expenses, fuel and other things, and stating the purposes for which said expenses are applied: and in the account of fees there shall be a separate statement of all those fees charged during the six months included in said account which, at the date of said account, remain uncollected.—1862, ch. 269.

False Swearing.

SEC. 269. Any Register who shall be guilty of false swearing in taking the oath required by the preceding section, with the intention to deceive and defraud the treasury, shall be guilty of perjury.

Bond for Emoluments, $2500.

SEC. 270. The official bond of such Register shall be answerable for the emoluments of his office over and above the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, herein provided, and he shall also upon failure or neglect to pay or account for the excess over and above said sum, be subjected to a fine not exceed one thousand dollars.

Comptroller to Fix the Number and Pay of Assistant Clerks.

SEC. 271. The Comptroller shall, from time to time, limit and fix the number and compensation of the assistant clerks or deputies to be employed by any such Register, and no account for compensation for services of any assistant clerk, deputy or other person employed in performing any of the duties pertaining to the office of any such Register, shall be allowed until such assistant or other person employed shall have certified, under oath, that the same services have been performed, that he has received the full sum therein charged to his own use and benefit, and that he has not paid, deposited or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposit or assign, any part of such compensation to the use of any person, nor in any way directly or indirectly paid, or given, nor contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for his office or employment, or the emoluments thereof.

Entry of Claims Against Decedents.

ART. 93, SEC. 114. The Register of Wills shall enter in a suitable book, to be provided by him for that purpose, all claims against a decedent, in regular order, as they are passed by the Orphans' Court or Register of Wills, giving the date of the passage, the name of the creditor, the character of such claim, whether open account, note, bond, bill obligatory, judgment or other evidence of debt, and the amount thereof; if an open account, the interest due thereon up to the date of the passage, shall be stated separately; if a note, bond, bill obligatory, judgment, or other evidence of debt, the date thereof, and the date from which interest begins to run, shall also be stated, and other particulars of such claims; and the entry of a claim upon such book shall be taken as notice to the administrator of its existence; and the Register of Wills shall be entitled to receive, for making such entry of each claim, the sum of ten cents, to be paid by the claimant.—1862, ch. 142.

To Receive Ambulatory Wills for Safe Keeping.

ART. 93, SEC. 329. Every Register of Wills in this State shall receive, for safe keeping, the will of any living person who resides in the city or county for which such Register is appointed, every such will being first sealed up and endorsed with the name of the testator, its date, and the date of its delivery to the Register, and the name of the executor or other person to whom it may be delivered at the death of the testator; and such Register shall receive for each will so deposited fifty cents, and shall immediately index it in an index to be kept for that purpose, and there keep it in his office in a depository to be kept for that purpose, until the death of the testator, unless delivered to such testator or to his order, in his lifetime, upon a receipt therefor being given on said index.—1864, ch. 157.

Fees of Registers of Wills.

The fees of Registers of Wills are prescribed by Sec. 26 of Article 38, Public General Laws, entitled "Fees of Officers," as follows:

SEC. 26. The Registers of Wills shall be allowed the fees following, to wit:

For taking probate of will, entering the names, all necessary oaths included, $ 75

For granting letters testamentary, or of administration, letters de bonis non, or ad colligendum, (whether one or more persons be included therein,) drafting, taking, filing and recording bond, issuing warrant with oath to appraisers, and administering the necessary oaths to the person or persons to whom such letters may be granted, including all seals to letters and warrants to appraisers, $3 50

For transcript of a will to be annexed to letters testamentary or of administration, for every ten words or figures thereof, and so pro rata, 1

For drafting, taking and entering the renunciation of a widow, executor, guardian or other person, 10

For every certificate annexed to or endorsed on any paper or instrument not filed or recorded in the office without seal, when so required, 8

For every search made for any matter or thing above a year's standing, however remote or distant the period may be, if found, 15

For affixing the seal of office to any certificate, transcript, exemplification or other paper, if expressly required by law, or any person, but in no other case, 10

For examining and passing every claim or voucher against a deceased person's estate and endorsing certificate thereof on every such claim or voucher when passed by the court or register, for each, 10

For stating and passing every account of an executor, administrator, collector or guardian, including all searches and references for that purpose, for every ten words or figures in said account, and so pro rata, 2

For every voucher against a deceased person's estate or a minor, entered in each account so stated and passed in addition thereto, 5

For entering and recording the appointment of a guardian and approval of securities, 10

For drafting, taking and filing a guardian's bond, 50

For taking, filing and recording the recognizance or indenture of an apprentice bound by the Orphans' Court, 50

For exemplification of letters testamentary without a copy of will, or of administration under seal of office, 50

For making out the balance and distribution of a deceased person's estate, including all searches and references for that purpose, 50

For entering the appointment of persons to ascertain and report the annual value of the real or personal estate of minors, and issuing warrant under seal with probate thereon, 75

For issuing a second or other warrant under seal of office for the appraisement of personal property or assets belonging to a deceased person's estate, with a probate thereon, 50

For granting on parchment a certificate of freedom or pass, under seal of office, and recording or registering the same, without any additional charge for a search of will or testament, 1 00

For entering and recording an order of court for a sale of property, and a transcript thereof under certificate and seal of office, $ 50

For entering an order of court to notify creditors to produce their claims, and a transcript thereof under a certificate and seal of office, 50

For entering an appeal with prayer and order in relation thereto, 10

For taxing, making out and filing a bill of costs of the parties to a petition, libel, caveat, or in any case of controversy, with the several items or articles at large, 15

For a copy thereof, if demanded and delivered, 10

For making out docket for the Orphans' Court, for every ten words or figures written, and so pro rata, 1½

For alphabeting every instrument, proceeding, paper or other matter recorded in the office, and endorsing or entering thereon a certificate referring to the record, other than alphabets to the docket of citations and attachments, 5

For filing, entering, endorsing and preserving each paper in any controverted case, and not otherwise charged for, 5

For issuing summons, attachment or other process where there are one or more persons, under seal, 30

For writing and taking probate of account or claim against estates of deceased persons, including the oaths, 10

For an entry on the docket not herein provided for, if allowed by the Orphans' Court, 5

For entering any judgment, order or decree of the Orphans' Court, 25

For recording or transcribing any paper or thing not herein provided for, for every ten words or figures, and so pro rata, 1

For recording indenture of apprentice bound by his father or himself, or by the trustees of the poor, 40

For receiving and paying over any taxes due the State or other public money, he shall retain five per centum, except in the city of Baltimore, where he shall retain two per centum.

Clerks and Registers of Wills.

Article 81 of the Public General Laws, relating to "Revenue and Taxes," provides as follows:

Sec. 146. It shall be the duty of the several Clerks and the several Registers of Wills in this State to account with upon oath and pay to the Treasurer, on the first Monday of March, June, September and December in each and every year, all sums of money received by them, respectively, under this Article, for which they shall be allowed a commission of five per centum upon the amount so paid over.—1866, ch. 96.

Sec. 147. Provides that if Clerks or Registers fail to pay over as required, the Comptroller is to notify the State's Attorney, who shall sue the bond of said officers to recover amount due with ten per cent. interest. Upon recovery, said clerk or Register shall be removed from office, and forfeit his commissions.—Ibid.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND CONSTABLES.

ARTICLE IV.—PART VI, SECTIONS 42 AND 43.

The following provisions of the Constitution relate to the office of Justice of the Peace and Constables:

Governor to appoint Justices—Appointment of Constables—Removal—Term—Jurisdiction.

CONST. ART. 4, SEC. 42. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint such number of Justices of the Peace, and the County Commissioners of the several counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively, shall appoint such number of Constables, for the several Election Districts of the counties and wards of the city of Baltimore, as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and Justices of the Peace and Constables, so appointed, shall be subject to removal by the Judge, or Judges, having criminal jurisdiction in the county, or city, for incompetency, willful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law. The Justices of the Peace and Constables, so appointed and commissioned, shall be conservators of the peace, shall hold their office for two years, and shall have such jurisdiction, duties and compensation, subject to such right of appeal, in all cases, from the judgment of Justices of the Peace, as hath been heretofore exercised, or shall be hereafter prescribed by law.

Vacancies.

CONST. ART. 4, SEC. 43. In the event of a vacancy in the office of a Justice of the Peace, the Governor shall appoint a person to serve as Justice of the Peace for the residue of the term; and in case of a vacancy in the office of Constable, the County Commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall appoint a person to serve as Constable for the residue of the term.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The powers and duties of the Justices of the Peace, under the Public General Laws, Article 51, and other Articles, are as follows:

Justices Shall Qualify Within Thirty Days.

ART. 51, SEC. 1. Every Justice of the Peace shall, within thirty days after his commission shall have been received in the clerk's office of the county or city, take and subscribe the oaths and declaration prescribed by the Constitution; and upon his failure to do so, his office shall be deemed vacant.

Fine of $40 for Acting Before Taking Oath.

SEC. 2. No person commissioned as a Justice of the Peace shall act as such before he has taken the oaths and made the declaration required by law; and every person violating this section shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of forty dollars.

Cannot Accept any United States' Office.

SEC. 3. If any Justice of the Peace, having qualified as such, shall accept of any office under the Government of the United States, and shall still act as Justice of the Peace, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of forty dollars.

Two Justices for every New Ward and District.

SEC. 4. For each new election district that may be formed and established in the several counties, and for each additional ward that may be created in the city of Baltimore, there shall be elected by the legal, and qualified voters thereof at the time of electing Justices in the other districts and wards, two Justices of the Peace, unless a different number be specially provided by law.

May Hear and Determine Cases.

SEC. 5. Any Justice of the Peace of the county where the defendant resides may, if the case be within his jurisdiction, try, hear and determine the matter in controversy between the plaintiff and defendant, upon full hearing of the allegations and evidence of both parties, and shall give judgment according to the laws of the land, and the equity and right of the matter.

Shall Keep a Docket, &c.

SEC. 6. Each Justice of the Peace shall keep a docket, and therein record and make regular entries of his proceedings in all cases in which he shall act in virtue of his office; and he shall furnish the plaintiff and defendant respectively with a copy of any judgment by him given when required.

Justices Responsible for Omissions in Docket.

SEC. 7. If any Justice shall omit to keep a docket, so that by such neglect or omission the plaintiff (having obtained a judgment before such Justice) shall lose his debt, the Justice shall satisfy to the said plaintiff the debt, interest and costs so lost.

Shall Keep Index to Docket.

SEC. 8. Each Justice shall also keep a full alphabet or index to his docket, under a penalty of two dollars, to be recovered on presentment by the grand jury, one-half to the informer and the other half to the use of the county.

Delivery of Docket on Resignation, &c., to Clerk of Court.

SEC. 9. Whenever a Justice of the Peace shall vacate his office by resignation, removal from office or the expiration of his official term, he shall deliver his docket, together with all the notes, bonds, accounts and papers in his possession appertaining to judgments, or whereupon suits have been entered to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such Justice resides, or to the Clerk of the Court of Common

Pleas in case such Justice resides within the city of Baltimore, within thirty days after such resignation, removal from office or expiration of official term; and any Justice of the Peace who shall fail to deliver his docket as agreed (in case the said docket shall not have been unavoidably lost or destroyed) shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars or to six months imprisonment in the jail of the county or city, at the discretion of the court.—1864, ch. 179.

In Case of Death of Justice, Administrator Responsible for Delivery of Docket.

Sec. 10. If a Justice of the Peace dies, the delivery provided for in the preceding Section shall be made by his administrator, or other person in whose hands the said docket and papers may be, within thirty days after receiving the same; and such administrator or other person shall be subject to the same penalty for neglect or failure to make such delivery which is appointed in the last preceding Section.—1864, ch. 179.

Clerks to Keep Dockets, &c., as Records.

Sec. 11. The clerks to whom such dockets and papers are delivered shall keep the same as other records, and shall deliver transcripts from the dockets or papers so returned to the person applying for the same.

A Justice May Issue a Process on Copy of another Justice's Docket.

Sec. 12. Any Justice of the Peace of the same county may issue process of any sort on a copy of another Justice's docket, made by the clerk, if the docket has been delivered to him, that he might issue if the docket had been kept by himself.

Civil Jurisdiction.

Sec. 13. The civil jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace extends to all cases for the enforcement of contracts, and to obtain redress for wrongs where the debt or damages claimed shall not exceed one hundred dollars; to all suits on bonds with penalty exceeding one hundred dollars, where the sum due and claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars; to actions of replevin, where the value of the thing in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and which value shall be ascertained by appraisers summoned and sworn by the sheriff or other officer to whom the writ of replevin is directed; and to all cases of attachment against non-resident or absconding debtors, where the sum claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Justices have no Jurisdiction in Certain Cases.

Sec. 14. But no Justice of the Peace shall have any jurisdiction in actions where the title to lands is involved, nor in actions for slander, for breach of promise to marry, or to enforce any lien for work or materials furnished.

Actions of Replevin.

Sec. 15. In all actions of replevin, the proceedings before Justices of the Peace shall be similar to those in the several Circuit Courts of this state.

Concurrent Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts, over $50.

SEC. 16. In all cases where the amount claimed or the thing in action exceeds the sum or value of fifty dollars, and Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction, the several Circuit Courts for the counties shall have concurrent jurisdiction with Justices of the Peace.

No Blank Summons or Execution.

SEC. 17. No Justice of the Peace shall grant any blank summons or execution to any constable or party; and any Justice so granting a blank summons or execution shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred.

Process in Civil Cases shall be a Summons.

SEC. 18. The process to be issued by the Justices of the Peace in civil cases shall be a summons, wherein shall be stated briefly the purpose for which the party is summoned, and made returnable before the Justice issuing the same or before some other Justice to be named therein, on a day to be stated in said summons, not exceeding forty days from the time of issuing the same.

Defendant Failing to Appear, Justice to Fix a Day, &c.

SEC. 19. If the summons shall be returned "summoned," and the defendant shall fail to appear on the return day thereof, then the Justice shall fix a day of trial not less than six nor more than fourteen days from the return day, and proceed to try such case ex parte, the defendant to have the right to appear at any time before judgment and make any defence he may have, as if he had appeared at the return day the of summons.

Case to be Tried if Any One of Several Defendants Appear.

SEC. 20. Where there is more than one defendant, and some shall appear, and some who have been summoned shall fail to appear, the Justice shall proceed to try the case as if all had appeared.

Summons for Witnesses.

SEC. 21 A Justice of the Peace shall issue summonses for witnesses at the instance of either party, and shall compel the attendance of such witnesses by attachment.

Failure of Witness to Appear.

SEC. 22. If the witness shall fail to appear on the return day of the summons, the Justice shall issue an attachment of contempt, made returnable before the Justice issuing the same, who may, at his discretion, fine such defaulting witness in any sum not exceeding three dollars; and shall issue execution for such fine and costs, and the same shall be collected and paid to the Justice, who shall, on or before the first day of January, annually, pay the same to the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county, or the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city.

Postponement of Trial.

SEC. 23. If either party, on the day of trial, shall ask a postponement the Justice shall postpone the trial to another day, not exceeding fourteen days, if the Justice shall be satisfied by the oath of the party or otherwise, that a postponement is necessary to a fair trial of the case.

Either Party Appearing, Case may be Tried Ex Parte.

SEC. 24. If either party shall fail to appear on the day to which a case is postponed, the Justice may proceed to try the case ex parte.

No Special Pleading.

SEC. 25. No special pleading shall be required in any action before a Justice of the Peace.

Shall Enter Judgment Within Three Days.

SEC. 26. Justices of the Peace shall enter up judgment in all cases brought or tried before them within three days after a final hearing of the case.

Judgments to Carry Interest.

SEC. 27. All judgments for the payment of money, entered by a Justice of the Peace, shall be so entered as to carry interest thereon from the date thereof.

Both Parties Appearing, &c., Any Justice may Render Judgment.

SEC. 28. If the parties appear before the Justice on the return day of the summons, and the Justice enters judgment, either by confession of the party or after hearing and trying the case, such judgment shall be valid, although the summons may be made returnable before any or some Justice of the Peace, without naming specifically which Justice.

May Enter Judgment Confessed Without a Summons.

SEC. 29. A Justice of the Peace may enter a confession of judgment by a defendant without any summons having been issued, and such judgment shall be valid.

Judgment in Favor of Defendant of Equal Effect as for Plaintiff.

SEC. 30. In all cases for debt, tried before a Justice of the Peace, he may enter judgment against either plaintiff or defendant for such sum as to him may appear just and right, with such costs as may have accrued in the case; which judgment, if in favor of the defendant, shall be of equal effect as a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and may be enforced in the same manner.

Jurisdiction Extends to Administrators.

SEC. 31. The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace extends to cases where administrators are parties, plaintiffs or defendants, except that no administrator shall be sued before a Justice within twelve months from the date of his letters.

If no Assets, &c., the Case to be Sent to Court.

SEC. 32. If any administrator shall allege in writing, and verify the same by oath, that he has no assets in his hands, or that he has reasonable cause to believe the assets will not be sufficient to pay the debts of the decedent, then the Justice of the Peace shall transmit the proceedings in relation thereto to the next Circuit Court for the county, or the Baltimore City Court, and such court shall hear and decide the case.

No Jurisdiction where Titles to Land are at Issue.

SEC. 33. If the defendant, in an action before a Justice of the Peace for cutting, destroying or carrying away timber or wood to or from

any land in this State, or for doing any other injury to such lands, shall allege in writing that he claims title to said lands, or that he acted under a person claiming title to the same, whom he shall name in such allegation, and shall verify said allegation by oath, the Justice shall take no further cognizance of the case.

Judgment Revived by Scire Facias.

SEC. 34. Where any judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace, or any supersedeas on such judgment, shall have continued for more than three years without being satisfied, the same may be revived by a scire facias, returnable on a certain day not exceeding forty days from the issuing thereof; and scire facias may be issued by a Justice when either of the parties die or marry after a judgment has been rendered by a Justice.

Any Justice may Issue Scire Facias.

SEC. 35. Such scire facias may be issued by any Justice of the Peace of the county or city where the judgment was rendered, either on the original judgment or upon an authenticated copy thereof, and shall be returnable before the Justice issuing the same, or before any other Justice who may be named therein.

Justice to Require Bond before Issuing Replevin.

SEC. 36. Before issuing a replevin, the Justice shall require and take from the party demanding such writ, a bond to the party holding the property, with one or more securities, whom the said Justice shall, in his conscience, believe to be worth double the value of the specific articles of property intended to be replevied: with condition that if the above bound ——— do and shall well and truly prosecute the said writ of replevin with effect, and also shall and will return the goods and chattels afore-said, if the same be adjudged, and in all things abide by and perform the judgment of the said Justice, or of such other Justice of the Peace in and for the said county as shall decide in the premises, then the said obligation to be void, else to be and remain in full force and virtue in law.

The Plaintiff may Give the Bond.

SEC. 37. The plaintiff suing out a replevin, or any other person on his behalf, may give the bond required by the preceding section; but the securities, in all cases, ought to be ample.

When the Case may be Tried Ex Parte.

SEC. 38. If the summons in replevin shall be returned served, and the defendant shall fail to appear, the Justice shall fix a day of trial, not less than six nor more than fourteen days from the return day, and shall proceed to try such replevin ex parte on the day so fixed if the defendant does not appear: or if the summons is returned non est, the Justice shall renew the same, returnable not less than ten days from the issuing thereof, and if such renewed summons be returned non est, the Justice shall proceed as if the defendant had been returned summoned and had failed to appear.

Attachment Against Absconding Debtors.

SEC. 39. Any person making the affidavit, and exhibiting the proofs and vouchers necessary to authorize an attachment to be issued from

the Circuit Court against a non resident or absconding debtor, may have an attachment issued by a Justice of the Peace against such debtor, if the cause of action does not exceed one hundred dollars.

When Attachment is Returnable.

SEC. 40. Such attachment shall be returnable before the Justice who issued the same, upon a day certain to be named therein, not less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the date of the issuing thereof.

Notice to be set up in Public Places.

SEC. 41. The plaintiff, at the time of issuing the attachment, shall give notice by setting up at three or more of the most public places in the election district or ward in which such attachment may issue, at least ten days before the return day thereof, an affidavit of the truth of his claim, together with a copy of such claim, and also a copy of such attachment.

If Garnishee Submits Property, &c., Condemned.

SEC. 42. If the defendant, or the garnishee in whose hands property may be attached, shall not show cause to the contrary, the Justice may condemn such property; *Provided*, he is satisfied by the oath of the plaintiff, or by other proof, that the notice required above has been given.

In Attachments, before Execution, Bond to be given.

SEC. 43. The plaintiff, in an attachment, before execution on any judgment of condemnation shall be issued, shall give bond to the defendant in such penalty as the Justice of the Peace shall direct, not less than double the amount of the judgment of condemnation, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said Justice, and conditioned to make restitution of the property so condemned, or the value thereof; and to pay such damages as may be awarded to the defendant, if the defendant shall at any time within twelve months and a day from the date of issuing the attachment, appear either in person or by his agent, before the Justice issuing such attachment, or before some other Justice of the same county, and make it appear that the plaintiff has satisfied the said debt, or show that it ought not to be paid, or that the said defendant was not indebted to the plaintiff at the time of issuing said attachment.

Rights of Garnishee.

SEC. 44. A garnishee, in whose hands any such attachment is laid, shall have the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities as if such attachment had issued from the Circuit Court; but to avail himself of his rights he must appear at the return of the attachment, and he shall not have the four days thereafter for his appearance allowed in the Circuit Court.

Supersedeas and Execution.

SEC. 45. No execution shall issue upon any judgment or decree obtained in any court of record of this state; *Provided*, the defendant therein shall come before a Justice of the Peace of the county where such judgment or decree was rendered, within two months after the rendition of such judgment or decree, and together with two other persons, such as the said Justice shall approve of, confess judgment

for his debt and costs of suit, adjudged or decreed, with stay of execution for six months thereafter; which confession shall be made in manner and form following, that is to say: "You, ———, do confess judgment to ———, for the sum of ——— and costs, which were recovered by the said ———, against ———, on the ——— day of ———, in the ——— court; the said ——— to be levied of your goods or chattels, lands or tenements, for the use of the said ———, in case the said ——— shall not pay and satisfy to the said ———, so aforesaid recovered against him, with the additional costs thereon, on the ——— day of ——— next." Which confession shall be signed by the Justice before whom the same is made, and forthwith returned to the clerk of the court in which the judgment or decree was rendered, who shall record the same; if the judgment was rendered in the Court of Appeals, the confession aforesaid may be made before a Justice of the Peace in the county or city where the defendant resides.

Execution may be Superseded within Two Months.

SEC. 46. The plaintiff in any judgment or decree may issue execution thereon, at any time within two months after the rendition of the same, or after expiration of the stay which may be entered thereon, unless the defendant shall supersede the same as provided in the preceding section; but if the defendant shall supersede as aforesaid, within the two months, it shall stay any execution previously issued, and the sheriff shall not proceed on such execution, if the defendant shows him a certificate of the Justice that the judgment has been superseded, the defendant paying the cost of the execution.

Stay of Execution Computed.

SEC. 47. The stay of execution on a supersedeas taken under the preceding sections, shall be computed from the date of the supersedeas, but where a judgment has been confessed in the Circuit Court, at the second term thereof, with stay of execution till the next term, the stay of execution by supersedeas on such judgment shall be computed from the first Thursday of the term next ensuing the said second term; and when the judgment of a Justice of the Peace is superseded, the stay of execution shall be computed from the date of the judgment, and not from the date of the supersedeas.

Administrators may Supersede Judgments.

SEC. 48. Administrators may supersede judgments rendered against them in the same manner that other persons may, but by doing so an administrator renders himself liable for the amount of the judgment and costs.

Supersedeas not Invalidated for Want of Form.

SEC. 49. If the form of a supersedeas above given be not precisely followed, it shall not invalidate the supersedeas; *Provided*, it is in substance and meaning similar to said form.

Defendant may Confess Judgment with Stay of Execution.

SEC. 50. No execution shall issue on any judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace, if the defendant therein, within two months after the rendition of such judgment, shall go before the Justice of the Peace who rendered the same, together with security such as the Justice shall approve, and confess judgment for the debt and costs of suit ad-

judged, with stay of execution for six months if the amount of the judgment is less than thirty dollars, and if the amount of the judgment is more than thirty dollars then with stay of execution for twelve months; the said confession to be in the form heretofore prescribed.

When Defendant may Supersede before another Justice.

SEC. 51. If the Justice who rendered the judgment be dead, or out of office, the defendant may supersede the same before any other Justice of the same county, upon a short copy of the judgment.

One Person may Supersede Judgment.

SEC. 52. A Justice of the Peace may take one person as security on a supersedeas of a judgment of a Justice of the Peace.

Form of Docket Entry, &c.

SEC. 53. If a Justice, in taking a supersedeas, reads over the form hereinbefore prescribed to the party and his security he may enter the same short on his docket or on the judgment, in this form or to this effect, "superseded by A. B. and C. D. as the case may be, this ——— day of ——— for ——— months," which shall be as valid as if the confession had been written out at length in the form hereinbefore given.

Security shall Sign his Name, &c.

SEC. 54. Every security in a supersedeas of a judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace shall sign the same; or if he cannot write, make his mark; and no such supersedeas shall be valid against any security unless his signature or mark shall have been affixed thereto and attested by the Justice.

When a Constable is not to Proceed on an Execution.

SEC. 55. An execution may be issued by a Justice of the Peace previous to the supersedeas of the judgment, but the constable or sheriff shall not proceed on said execution if a certificate that the judgment has been superseded be shown to him, the defendant paying the costs of execution.

Securities Discharged after Four Years.

SEC. 56. No execution or scire facias shall issue against the securities on any supersedeas taken on a judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace, after the expiration of four years from the date of said supersedeas; and after the lapse of the said four years such securities shall be discharged.

When Supersedeas is a Lien upon Lands.

SEC. 57. A confession of judgment by way of supersedeas of a judgment or decree in a court of record shall be a lien on the lands of the persons therein named, from the time such supersedeas is filed with the clerk of the court, in the same manner as judgments rendered in any court of law.

Not to Defeat Lien of the Original Judgment.

SEC. 58. The confession of a judgment by way of supersedeas shall not defeat the lien of the original judgment.

May Issue Execution on Judgment or Supersedeas, &c.

SEC. 59. Any Justice of the Peace may issue an execution or any other process on any judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace of his county, or on any supersedeas taken on such judgment, after the stay expires, either on the original judgment or on a copy thereof from the docket of another Justice.

Attachment by Way of Execution.

SEC. 60. Any Justice of the Peace may issue an attachment by way of execution in any case where he is authorized to issue a fieri facias.

May Issue Execution, &c., on Short Copy, &c.

SEC. 61. Any Justice may issue execution or any other process on a short copy of a judgment rendered by a Justice of any other county or city in this State; *Provided*, said short copy be certified by the clerk of the Circuit Court where the judgment was rendered, under the seal of his office; and if such judgment was rendered in the city of Baltimore, the same be certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the Superior Court.

In Case a Justice of the Peace Dies, &c.

SEC. 62. If any Justice of the Peace shall die, or shall cease to act as such from any other cause, any Justice of the Peace in the same county shall have the same power to receive returns of writs or process, to issue any writ or process, and to do all other acts in relation thereto as such Justice would have had if he were living and acting as a Justice of the Peace.

Constable to Give Notice, &c.

SEC. 63. If any constable or other officer returns process before another Justice, by reason of the death or disqualification of the Justice before whom the same was returnable, he shall give notice, previous to the return thereof, to the plaintiff or his agent, and the defendant, of the Justice before whom he intends returning the same.

Probates, Affidavits and other Instruments.

SEC. 64. Justices of the Peace shall write and prepare all probates, affidavits, supersedeas and other instruments to be executed by them when required, except acknowledgments of deeds.

Fines for Swearing, &c.

SEC. 65. Any fine imposed by a Justice of the Peace for swearing in his presence contrary to law, shall be placed in the hands of a constable for collection, by execution or otherwise, and when collected they shall be paid by the constable to the County Commissioners of the county, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be.

Execution on Judgment.

SEC. 66. Hereafter no execution issued upon a judgment rendered by any of the Justices of the Peace within any of the counties of this State or in the city of Baltimore, and levied upon any real estate or leasehold property of the defendant in such judgment, shall be a lien upon the real estate or leasehold property upon which it is so levied, unless at or before the time of issuing such execution the plaintiff in such judgment shall file the same with the Clerk of the Circuit Court

in which the defendant resides, or with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, if the defendant resides in said city, to be recorded by him in a book kept for that purpose, for which he shall receive twenty-five cents in each case, which sum shall be recovered by the plaintiff as part of the costs of his execution.—1868, ch. 443.

Clerk to Record Judgment, &c.

SEC. 67. The said clerk shall record the said judgment forthwith, and shall endorse thereon the time and place of its record, and may then deliver the same to the plaintiff.—Ibid.

No Sale Valid unless Sections 66 and 67 are Complied with.

SEC. 68. No sale of any real or leasehold property, made by any constable under any execution issued upon any judgment rendered by any Justice of the Peace of this State, shall be valid unless it shall appear that the provisions of the two preceding Sections have been complied with—Ibid.

Execution upon Property Claimed by Another Person.

SEC. 69. When an execution on a judgment of a Justice of the Peace is levied upon property claimed by any person other than the party against whom it issued, such person or his agent or attorney may apply to a Justice of the Peace of the county or corporation in which the levy is for a warrant to a constable, requiring him to summon both the judgment creditor and debtor, to show cause why the property so levied upon should not be discharged from the levy, and said warrant shall be returnable in not less than five days; and if an earlier day shall have been fixed for the sale of the property so levied upon, the Justice shall make an order on the warrant requiring a postponement of the same until after the return day; and upon hearing the parties, or such of them as may attend after being summoned, he shall order the property to be delivered to the claimants, or the person from whom it was taken, or shall dismiss the summons, as may seem most proper, and may give such judgment for costs as shall seem just, subject, however, to the right of appeal, as now provided by law; and upon appeal from the judgment of a Justice awarding the property to the claimant, the Justice shall require security of the claimant for the safe keeping and return of the property, to await the determination of the appeal.—1870, ch. 84.

On Appeal from Order or Judgment.

SEC. 70. Upon appeal from an order or judgment under the preceding Section, the court hearing such appeal shall give such judgment respecting the property, the expense of keeping it, and any injury done it as may appear to be most equitable to all parties.—Ibid.

ATTACHMENTS ISSUED BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Public General Laws, Article 10, Sections 34 to 37, relating to attachments issued by Justices of the Peace, are as follows:

Justices may Issue Attachments in Certain Cases.

SEC. 34. The several Justices of the Peace of this State may issue an attachment, by way of execution on any judgment obtained before any Justice of the Peace, in all cases where a writ of fieri facias might issue.

Attachments Against Non-Resident or Absconding Debtors.

SEC. 35. Any Justice of the Peace may issue an attachment against a non-resident or absconding debtor, where the sum claimed shall not exceed one hundred dollars; but no special pleading shall be required before a Justice of the Peace.

Attachment of Wages, &c.

SEC. 36. No attachment of the wages or hire of any laborer or employee in the hands of the employer, whether private individuals or bodies corporate, shall effect any salary or wages of the debtor which are not actually due at the date of the attachment, and the sum of ten dollars of such wages or salary which may be due shall be exempted from attachment, whether on warrant or on judgment.

Judgment Against Garnishee.

SEC. 37. Any judgment of condemnation against a garnishee, and execution thereon, or payment by such garnishee, shall be sufficient and pleadable in bar in any action brought against him by the defendant in the attachment for or concerning the property or credits so condemned.

For Sections 37 to 45, see Act of 1864, ch. 447, providing for "Attachments on Original Process."

Attachments on Original Process.

SEC. 45. Every Justice of the Peace may issue an attachment in any of the cases mentioned in the Act of 1864, ch. 447, where the sum claimed shall not exceed one hundred dollars, upon the party applying for the same, making, before the Justice, the affidavit, and exhibiting the proofs and vouchers necessary to authorize an attachment to be issued from the Circuit Court in such cases, and giving bond with security to be approved by said Justice in double the sum alleged to be due, and conditioned as is provided in the fourth Section of said Act, except such changes of language as may be necessary to make the same applicable to a proceeding before a Justice of the Peace, and such attachment shall be returnable before the Justice who issued it on a day certain to be named therein, not less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the date of issuing it, and the plaintiff shall give notice of the issuing of such attachment in the same manner as in case of attachments before a Justice against non-resident or absconding debtors, and a writ of summons shall also be issued with such attachment as is usual in cases of debt before a Justice, and the proceedings on such attachment shall conform, as near as practicable, to the practice and proceedings, under writs of attachments, against non-resident or absconding debtors issued by a Justice of the Peace.

APPEALS FROM JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Public General Laws, Article 5, Sections 50 to 59, inclusive, relate to Appeals from Justices of the Peace.

Parties Aggrieved may Appeal, &c.

SEC. 50. Any party aggrieved thereby may appeal from any judgment of a Justice of the Peace to the Circuit Court for the county or Baltimore City Court, in Baltimore, at any time within sixty days

from the rendition of such judgment; and the court to which such appeal is taken shall hear the case *de novo*, and determine the same according to law and the equity and right of the matter, and this Section shall be construed to include all actions of debts for the collection of fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by any law of the State, and which are made recoverable before a Justice of the Peace in which a right of appeal may not be given by the law imposing the same.—1872, ch. 182.

In Case of Death of either Party.

SEC. 51. If either party die after the rendition of a judgment by a Justice of the Peace, his executor or administrator may appeal within sixty days after the rendition of the judgment.

Justice to Enter Appeal, &c.

SEC. 52. On the party signifying his intention to appeal, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace to enter the appeal, with the date thereof, upon his docket, and to transmit the papers in the cause to the clerk of the Circuit Court or the clerk of the City Court of Baltimore city.

Appeals Docketed, &c.

SEC. 53. All appeals shall be docketed, and summons for the appellee issued by the clerk of the Circuit Court, or City Court, immediately upon the filing the papers in his office, and no petition shall be necessary in any case.

Case to Stand for Trial at First Term.

SEC. 54. If the summons shall be returned summoned, and the papers shall have been filed ten days previous to the commencement of the then next term of the court, the case shall stand for trial at the first term; but if the papers are not filed within that time, the case shall not stand for trial until the second term.

When Court may Hear Cases Ex Parte.

SEC. 55. If two summonses be returned "non est," or one summons be returned "served," the court may hear and determine the case ex parte.

Appeal Bond Necessary to Stay Execution.

SEC. 56. No appeal from a judgment of a Justice of the Peace shall stay execution unless an appeal bond in double the sum recovered, with approved and sufficient security be filed with the Justice, with condition that if the party appealing shall not prosecute his appeal at the next Circuit Court for the county or the next term of the City Court with effect, and also pay and satisfy the party in whose behalf the judgment of the Justice shall be given, his executors, administrators or assigns, in case the said judgment shall be affirmed, as well the debt, damage and costs, adjudged by the Justice from whose judgment such appeal shall be made, as also all costs and damages that shall be awarded by the court, before whom such appeal shall be heard, tried and determined, then the said bond to be and remain in full force and virtue, otherwise to be of none effect.

Appeal Bond to Operate as Supersedeas.

SEC. 57. When an appeal bond shall be filed with sufficient securities, the said appeal shall operate as a supersedeas to any execution on said judgment, notwithstanding a levy may have been made;

Provided, the said appeal shall be taken and the bond filed within sixty days after judgment, and the party appellant first pays or tenders payment to the officer making such levy, all legal fees which shall have accrued on said levy.

In Case of the Death of the Justice, &c.

SEC. 58. If the Justice of the Peace rendering any judgment appealed from, goes out of office by death or otherwise before an appeal bond has been executed by the party appealing, such appeal bond may be executed before any other Justice in the same county or city, and such bond shall have the same effect as if executed before the Justice rendering the judgment appealed from.

When Certain Judgments are Affirmed upon Appeal.

SEC. 59. Where any judgment of a Justice of the Peace imposing any fine or penalty for the violation of any law or ordinance, shall be affirmed upon appeal, the court to which such appeal is taken shall have the power to commit the defendant or appellant in case of non-payment of such fine or penalty and costs; *Provided*, that no person shall be imprisoned under this Section for a longer period than thirty days for any one offence.—1870, ch. 55.

JURISDICTION IN CASES OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The Act of 1870, ch. 434, extends the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in certain counties named, to cases of assault and battery.

Jurisdiction of Justices Extended.

1. The Justices of the Peace in and for Dorchester, Kent, Caroline, Calvert, Carroll, Queen Anne's, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Harford, Charles and Worcester counties, shall have jurisdiction over and may take cognizance of all actions of assault and battery in which the damages claimed do not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars; and also criminal jurisdiction in all cases of assault and battery committed in said counties, unless it shall appear to the said Justices of the Peace, upon the hearing of the case, that the said assault and battery was committed with intent to kill.

May Appeal to Circuit Court.

2. In all cases hereafter tried under this Act before the Justices of the Peace in and for the counties above named, either party shall be allowlowed an appeal to the Circuit Court of the county in which the offence was committed, where they shall be tried *de novo*, and all such appeals shall be taken in such manner as is now provided for by law in other cases of appeals from judgments of Justices of the Peace.—1870, ch. 434.

FEES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

In Act of 1870, ch. 164, repeals all sections of the several articles of the Code of Public Local Laws relating to fees of Justices of the Peace, and also Sections 17, 18 and 19 of Article 38 of the Public General Laws; and adopts the following in lieu thereof:

Fees of Justices of the Peace.

ART. 38, SEC. 17. The Justices of the Peace of this State shall be entitled to receive the fees allowed in the following table; and such fees shall be taxed and paid by the party against whom the judgment shall be rendered, to wit:

For issuing summons in debt or damages, or writ of replevin,	$ 25
For each summons for witnesses, including all the witnesses applied for at the same time,	25
For venire to summon freeholders,	35
For fieri facias,	35
For venditioni exponas,	35
For scire facias,	45
For every supersedeas,	20
For every oath or affidavit,	10
For probate of account,	10
For every judgment rendered where there is no trial,	25
For every judgment rendered on trial,	60
For every warrant of attachment against a resident debtor,	45
For every attachment against a non-resident or absconding debtor,	1 00
For attachment of contempt,	25
For venire to summon a jury in a case of forcible entry and detainer, and summons to truant,	1 00
For taking inquisition and return thereon,	4 00
For warrant of restitution,	1 00
For taking every acknowledgment of every deed, or other instrument of writing, from each person making an acknowledgment,	30
For a certificate of estrays,	40
For issuing a writ of attachment by way of execution,	45
For taking replevin or other bonds,	25
For every continuance,	10
For every transcript from the docket,	15
For every search,	10
For binding apprentices, each justice,	25

SEC. 18. Justices of the Peace shall be entitled to be paid in criminal cases by the county or city of Baltimore, as the case may be, the following fees:

For issuing each state writ,	25
For search warrant,	25
For taking recognizances of witnesses, each,	25
For taking recognizances in each case reported to court,	25
For every commitment,	25
For every releasement,	25
For holding an inquest upon a deceased person,	5 00
For issuing an attachment for a witness refusing to attend on summons of a commissioner,	50
For taking depositions in cases of contested elections, per day,	3 00

Number of Justices of the Peace in each County, &c.

For the Acts of Assembly prescribing the number of Justices of the Peace in the election districts of each county, and wards of Baltimore city, see the references under the head of Executive Appointments, in "Executive Department," page 46.

THE CONSTABLES.

CONSTITUTION, ART. IV, PART VI, SECTIONS 42 AND 43.

For the above Provisions of the Constitution, see Justices of the Peace, page 161.

DUTIES OF CONSTABLES UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The Public General Laws, Article 53, relate to the powers and duties of Constables as follows:

Constables to Qualify within Thirty Days.

SEC. 1. Every Constable elected shall, within thirty days after his commission has been received by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, or the Superior Court of Baltimore city if in the city of Baltimore, make the declaration of religious belief and take and subscribe the oaths prescribed by the Constitution before said clerk.

To Give Bond in $2000.

SEC. 2. Every Constable shall also, before he acts as such, give bond to the State of Maryland, with good and sufficient security to be approved by the county commissioners of the county, or the judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, in the penalty of two thousand dollars' conditioned "that the said Constable shall well and faithfully execute the same office in all things appertaining thereto, and shall also well and truly account for all moneys placed in his hands for collection, or received by him on judgment, and shall well and truly pay over the same;" and the said bond shall be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county, or of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, and a copy thereof under the seal of the said court shall be good evidence to prove the execution of such bond in any court of this State.

Constables for New Election Districts, &c.

SEC. 3. For each new election district that may be formed and established in the several counties, and for each additional ward that may be created in the city of Baltimore, there shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters thereof, at the time for electing Justices and Constables in the other districts and wards, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables, unless a different number be specially provided by law.

To Execute all Process and Return the Same.

SEC. 4. Every Constable shall obey and execute all process, directed to him from any Justice of the Peace, concerning any matter, debt or demand between party and party, and all criminal process directed to him from any Justice of the Peace, and shall return such criminal or civil process according to the command therein contained.

Fined One Dollar for not Making Returns.

SEC. 5. If a Constable to whom any summons is delivered shall not make return thereof according to the command of the same, it shall be lawful for the Justice who issued the said summons, upon application

of the plaintiff or his agent or attorney, and proof made of the delivery of the said summons by the confession of the constable or by the oath of the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, or any other credible witness, to call such Constable before him, and unless a good excuse is offered, fine him for said neglect any sum not exceeding one dollar.

To Serve and Levy Executions same as Sheriff.

SEC. 6. He shall serve and levy all executions issued by a Justice of the Peace in the same manner as the Sheriff is authorized to do, but no Constable shall summon appraisers in laying a writ of fieri facias or attachment.

Not Compelled to Serve Process beyond his District or Ward.

SEC. 7. He shall have full power and authority to serve and execute civil or criminal process, and to do and perform all matters and things appertaining to the duties of his office throughout the county or city in which he shall reside; and the responsibility of Constables and the securities on their bonds, shall be co-extensive with their authority to serve and execute process; but nothing herein shall compel any Constable to serve or execute civil process beyond the limits of the election district or ward for which he shall be elected or appointed.

May be Fined Two Dollars for not Returning Execution.

SEC. 8. If any Constable shall neglect to make due return of any execution directed to him, the Justice who issued the execution, upon proof of the delivery thereof to the Constable, may call such Constable before him, and may, unless good excuse is offered, fine him not exceeding two dollars, and the Justice may thereupon allow a future day, not exceeding fourteen days, to such Constable to make return of said execution, and if he fail to make return by the time limited, the Justice may at the request of the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, enter judgment against the Constable and his securities for the amount of the debt and costs.

Constables to have Remedy Against Defendant, &c.

SEC. 9. If any Constable against whom any such judgment shall be entered, shall satisfy the plaintiff the amount of his debt and costs, he shall have the same remedy against the defendant on the plaintiff's judgment against such defendant as the plaintiff himself might originally have had.

Bond Responsible for Performance of Duty.

SEC. 10. Every Constable shall serve and execute a warrant of distress when required within the limits of the district or ward of the county or city for which he is elected or appointed, and his bond shall be responsible for the due performance of this duty, and he is authorized to execute such warrant in any part of his county or city, but he shall not be obliged to execute the same beyond his district or ward; if he execute or undertake to execute the same, his bond shall be liable.

To Give Receipts for Claims Given Him for Collection.

SEC. 11. Whenever any evidences of debt are put into the hands of a Constable for collection, he shall execute a receipt for the same if demanded, and upon his neglect or refusal to do so, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, to be recovered before a Justice by the party grieved.

May Sell Property under Execution.

SEC. 12. A Constable may by virtue of any execution from a Justice of the Peace, seize and sell the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the party against whose property said execution shall have issued, in and to any lands or tenements within the county in which such execution shall issue.

May Execute a Deed for Property Sold.

SEC. 13. A deed of bargain and sale, executed and acknowledged by any Constable for any lands and tenements, or interest or estate in, or relating to or growing out of any lands or tenements sold by virtue of any execution issued on any judgment of a Justice of the Peace, shall be good and effectual to transfer and convey to any purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, any right or estate to or in the premises which by such grantees may be legally acquired, under and by virtue of any such sale; *Provided*, such sale be ratified and confirmed agreeably to law.

In Case a Constable Dies, &c.

SEC. 14. If any Constable to whom any execution has issued from any Justice of the Peace shall die without having made any levy thereunder, the securities of said Constable on the bond which would be liable under the said execution may return the said execution to the Justice issuing the same, or any other Justice of the Peace of the same county, if the Justice issuing the same shall have died or is not in office, with the endorsement of the fact thereon, and the Justice to whom such execution shall be returned, shall have power to issue another execution, upon being furnished with a copy of the judgment upon which the execution was issued, if he is not the Justice who rendered the judgment.

If Constable Dies after Executing Property.

SEC. 15. If the Constable shall die after having taken in execution any property, real or personal, before making sale thereof, his security or other person interested in behalf of said deceased Constable, or the plaintiff, or other person interested on behalf of the plaintiff, may have a new writ of fieri facias or venditioni exponas, as the case may require issued by the same or some other Justice of the county, directed to any Constable of the county, and under such new writ the Constable shall seize and take, and sell and convey the property taken in execution by the deceased Constable, in the same manner as the deceased Constable might have done if he had lived.

If Constable Dies Without Giving a Deed, &c.

SEC. 16. If any Constable shall sell any lands and tenements, and shall die or remove beyond the limits of the county, without executing a deed of conveyance to the purchaser thereof, the judge of the Circuit Court for the county in which the lands lie, or the judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, if the lands lie in said city, on application by petition in writing by the purchaser or his legal representatives, may appoint some person to execute and deliver the deed to the purchaser, or his legal representatives, for the lands and tenements so sold, and such deed, if the sale has been confirmed by the court, shall be as valid as if executed by the Constable who made the sale.

If Constable Dies Before Selling Property, &c.

SEC. 17. If a Constable shall die without having made sale of property taken in execution, his executor or administrator shall not receive more than one-half the usual poundage fees, and the Constable who makes sale of such goods shall not receive more than one-half the usual poundage fees.

Suits on Constables' Bonds.

SEC. 18. Where a Constable is defaulted for any sum or sums of money, or has collected any sums of money, and refuses or neglects to pay the same to the person entitled thereto, and the sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, the person to whom the same is due may apply to any justice of the county or city, who shall issue his summons against the Constable and his securities, in the usual form, and upon trial, may give judgment for the amount due and costs against the Constable and his securities in the same manner as if the securities were bound in a joint and several note with the Constable, from which judgment there shall be the same right of appeal and supersedeas as in other cases.

Evidence of Constables' Securities.

SEC. 19. A certificate from the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county, or the Superior Court of Baltimore city, stating who are the securities of a Constable, and the time when they became such, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, and it shall not be necessary to produce a full copy of the bond.

Constables' Receipt Given the Creditor, to be Sufficient Evidence, &c.

SEC. 20. In all suits by a creditor upon the bond of a Constable for any neglect of duty, or default in not prosecuting and recovering money upon any claim placed in his hands for collection according to law, or for a breach of duty in not paying over money collected by him upon any such claim, the receipt of such Constable to the creditor or his agent for the claim for collection, or proof that he received it for collection according to law, shall be sufficient prima facie evidence to entitle the plaintiff to recover in such suit, unless the defendant shall prove that the Constable has discharged his duty in such case according to law.

Bond in Force unless Prevented from Recovering the Money, &c.

SEC. 21. The bond of the Constable which shall be in force at the time he shall receive claims for collection, shall be liable to be sued and recovered upon, in cases under the last preceding section, unless it shall appear in proof that after using reasonable diligence he was prevented from recovering the money from the defendant, by a supersedeas of the judgment recovered against him, or an injunction or certiorari, or unless the powers of the Constable shall cease before he could by execution, and the use of proper diligence, recover such claim.

Any Other Bond of Constable Liable for Neglect, &c.

SEC. 22. The last preceding Section shall not preclude any creditor from instituting suit upon any other bond of the Constable, if neglect, default or breach of duty shall arise under or during the official action of the Constable under such bond.

Any Justice may Issue Against the Constable, &c.

SEC. 23. Where any Constable shall receive money and shall fail to pay the same to the party to whom due, or to his executors, administrators or assigns, any Justice on application of the party, his executors, administrators or assigns, may issue a summons against the Constable for the money by him received, and may direct said summons to any Constable or other person willing to serve the same, and on return of such summons the Justice shall proceed as in other cases.

Constable not Allowed a Supersedeas.

SEC. 24. Upon a judgment rendered under the last preceding Section, the Constable shall not be allowed a supersedeas, but execution may issue forthwith.

Constable Sworn to Grand Jury.

SEC. 25. Each Constable shall be sworn up at every Circuit Court of the county, or Criminal Court of Baltimore, to the Grand Jury.

To Visit Gaming Tables and Report Them.

SEC. 26. They shall visit all places within their respective cities or counties where it is suspected gaming tables are kept, and give information of all violations of law to the next Circuit Court or Criminal Court of their county or city.

To Require Certain Persons to Produce License.

SEC. 27. They shall require any person carrying goods from place to place for sale, to produce a license, and in case of refusal or neglect to produce the same, shall carry such person before a Justice, who shall take recognizance from him with security to appear at the next Circuit Court of the county or Criminal Court of Baltimore city.

To Require Non-Residents Selling Liquors to Produce License.

SEC. 28. They shall make strict inquiry, and call on all persons who do not reside in their respective counties or city, and who are retailing spirituous liquors, for their license, and upon their refusal to produce the same, shall give information to some Justice of the Peace, under the penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace.

Shall Inspect Retailer's Measures.

SEC. 29. Every Constable shall, upon complaint, enter into the house of any retailer, and there call for and inspect the measures used by such retailer.

Sections 31, 32 and 33, relate to meetings of negroes and slaves, and are obsolete.

Constable to Deliver Committed Persons to Sheriff at Jail.

SEC. 34. Every Constable shall deliver to the Sheriff at the jail any person who may be committed to his custody for that purpose by a Justice of the Peace or other officer having the power to commit.

See Justices of the Peace, page 171, sec. 68.

FEES OF CONSTABLES.

The Public General Laws, Article 38, Sections 12 and 13, as per Acts of 1865, chapter 67, and 1872, chapter 424, prescribe the fees of Constables, &c., as follows:

Constables' Fees.

ART. 38, SEC. 12. The several Constables in this State shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees:

For serving state warrant and return,	$ 75
For serving a search warrant,	75
For serving summons in civil suit and return,	45
For serving summons for witness, each witness,	20
For serving scire facias and return,	40
For levying fieri facias and return,	20
For delivering a person committed over to jailor, and five cents per mile for every mile he may have to travel, and the actual necessary traveling expenses of each prisoner.	75
For summoning jury in inquest, each juror,	15
For levying attachments for contempt,	75
For serving writ of replevin and return,	45
For serving warrant of distraint,	25
For summoning and swearing appraisers on distress for rent, and on replevin, each appraiser,	25
For serving an attachment in the hands of each garnishee,	50
For killing dog found killing sheep, to be paid by the owner of the dog,	4 00
For poundage fees on any distraint, replevin, attachment or fieri facias, 8 per cent. on the first $25 and 3 per cent. on the residue, but if the defendant shall supersede the judgment on which the execution or attachment shall have been issued within four days after the same shall have been levied or served, the Constable shall only be entitled to receive one-half of said poundage fees.	
For arresting any person charged with a misdemeanor, for entering any enclosure and destroying property therein, in the limits of the city of Baltimore, or within four miles thereof,	1 00

SEC. 13. The county commissioners in the several counties and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall levy on the assessable property of their respective counties, or the said city, the amount of fees that the Constables of the several counties or the said city are entitled to receive for executing criminal business; *Provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall exempt any criminal from paying the cost of his arrest if he shall be of sufficient ability to do so. All Public Local Laws relative to the fees of Constables are hereby repealed.

THE SHERIFFS.

CONSTITUTION, ART. IV, SEC. 44, AND ART. 15, SEC. 8.

The provisions of the Constitution relating to Sheriffs are contained in Article 4, Section 44, &c., as follows:

Election—Qualification—Term—Bond—Vacancy.

SEC. 44. There shall be elected in each county, and in the city of Baltimore, in every second year, one person, resident in said county or city, above the age of twenty-five years and at least five years preceding his election, a citizen of this State, to the office of Sheriff. He shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; shall be ineligible for two years thereafter, shall give such bond, exercise such powers, and perform such duties as now are, or may hereafter be fixed by law. In case of a vacancy by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or neglect to qualify, or give bond, or by disqualification, or removal from the county or city, the Governor shall appoint a person to be Sheriff for the remainder of the official term.

Sheriff to give Notice of Elections.

ART. 15, SEC. 8. The Sheriffs of the several counties of this State and of the city of Baltimore, shall give notice of the several elections authorized by this Constitution, in the manner prescribed by existing laws for elections to be held in this State, until said laws shall be changed.

SHERIFFS' DUTIES UNDER GENERAL LAWS.

The duties of the Sheriff under Article 88, of the Public General Laws, are as follows:

Shall take Oath within Thirty Days.

ART. 88, SEC. 1. Every Sheriff elected shall, within thirty days after his commission has been received by the clerk of his county or city, make the declaration of religious belief required by the Constitution, and also take the oaths therein prescribed before such clerks.

Shall give Bond in $25,000.

SEC. 2. He shall also, before he acts as such, give bond to the State of Maryland in the penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars, with security to be approved by two Judges of the Orphans' Court, or the Judge of the Circuit Court for his county, if he be elected for a county, or any two Judges of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, or the Judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, if he be elected for said city, with condition that he shall well and faithfully execute the office of Sheriff of ——— county, or the city of Baltimore, in all things appertaining thereto, and shall well and truly perform all the duties required by law to be by him performed.

Shall give Bond each Year.

SEC. 3. He shall give such bond in each year of his sheriffalty before the first day of January in each year; and the bond shall be recorded by the clerk administering the oath of office.

On Failure to Bond—Governor to Appoint a Successor, &c.

SEC. 4. If any Sheriff in office, prior to the first day of any January last past, shall have failed at any time heretofore to give and offer for record the bond in the preceding section, required within ninety days after the said first day of January last past of his sheriffalty, it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the respective counties, or of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, as the case may be, to give notice forthwith of such failure to the Governor of the State, whose duty it shall be at once to require the Attorney General to institute the proper proceedings to vacate the office of said Sheriff, and upon said vacation, to appoint a successor until the next general election. If the bond hereinbefore required should be filed within the ninety days hereinbefore named, but subsequent to the first day of January in any year, it shall, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore required, be so conditioned as to make the obligors in such bond responsible also for all official acts of said Sheriff, committed or done by him from the said first day of January up to the date of the filing of the said bond, as well as thereafter.—1867, ch. 314.

Special Oath Relating to Jurors.

SEC. 5. Before acting as Sheriff, he shall also, under the penalty of fifty dollars, take the following oath: "I, A. B., do swear, that in summoning jurors for any purpose, I will use my utmost diligence to summon and return as jurors sober, intelligent and judicious persons, of good reputation and character for honesty and impartiality, to serve as jurors; and that I will not summon, (or permit any officer under me,) to summon any juror who in my judgment will be influenced in determining any of the matters which shall come before him as a juror, by hatred, malice or ill-will, fear, favor or affection, or by any partiality whatever, and that I will not summon or return as a juror any person who, in my opinion, or to my knowledge, may have solicited to be returned on the panel of jurors, or may have been recommended or requested to be returned by another person." The above oath shall be taken before the clerk, and be by him recorded.

Oath in Open Court.

SEC. 6. On the return of jurors to each term of the court to which the same may be returned, the Sheriff shall take in open court an oath, in the precise form of the oath prescribed in the preceding section, except substituting the words "I have not summoned" for "I will not."

In Case of Illness, &c.

SEC. 7. The oath mentioned in the last preceding section may be made by the Sheriff before the clerk at the time he makes his return of jurors, instead of making it in open court, in cases where the Sheriff cannot possibly attend the court by reason of sickness or other causes, and in no other cases.

Serving Writs and Process.

SEC. 8. All writs and process shall be directed to the Sheriff, unless he is disqualified, or unless where by law the writ or process may be directed to another officer.

According to Command.

SEC. 9. He shall serve and return all writs and process directed to him, according to the command contained therein.

May Re-arrest any Person.

SEC. 10. He may re-arrest any person that he has before arrested on a capias or attachment, and permitted to go at large; and such second arrest shall be as available as if the party had been detained under the first; *Provided*, such second arrest be made before or during the session of the court to which the writ is returnable.

May take a Bail Bond.

SEC. 11. He or his deputy, when he arrests a person on a writ for any criminal offence not punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, may take a bail bond from the person so arrested, with security to be by him approved, and in a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars, with condition that the person so arrested shall appear in court on the day the said writ is returnable, and attend the court from day to day, and not depart therefrom without the leave of the said court; and if the person so arrested cannot give bail bond, he shall be taken before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law.

How Taken and Returned.

SEC. 12. Such bail bond shall be taken in the name of the State, and shall be returned to the court to which such writ is returnable, on the first day thereof.

Upon Failure to Produce any Person, &c., Sheriff Amerced.

SEC. 13. When a Sheriff shall return any person arrested upon criminal process, either mesne or final, and shall fail to bring such person into court, and shall be amerced, the court may, in the name of the State, for the use of the State, or such person as may be interested, on motion of the State's Attorney, direct judgment to be entered against such Sheriff for the sum for which he shall have been amerced; or for the fine, penalty or forfeiture, and costs for which judgment may have been entered against the person so arrested, which judgment shall have the same effect as if rendered on verdict.

Duty of the Court.

SEC. 14. The court, in imposing such amercements, shall govern themselves by such principles as under all circumstances shall appear to them to be reasonable, taking care to keep the public indemnified from all costs and charges.

Sheriff Amerced on Failure to Return Writ, &c.

SEC. 15. If any Sheriff shall fail to return an original writ within the time limited by rule of the court for that purpose, the court, on motion, shall amerce the Sheriff to the amount of the debt or damages and costs due from the defendant, to be ascertained by the oath of the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, and such other proof as the court may require, and shall enter judgment nisi the second day of the next term thereafter, for the amount of the amercement aforesaid, in the name of the plaintiff against such Sheriff; which judgment shall have the same effect as if rendered upon verdict.

On Failure to Return Execution, Judgment Entered Against Sheriff.

SEC. 16. If any Sheriff shall fail to make return of a writ of execution within the time limited by rule of court for that purpose, the court may cause judgment to be entered in the name of the plaintiff,

against such Sheriff, for the amount of the judgment recited in such execution, which judgment shall have the same effect as a judgment rendered on verdict.

Unless said Writ was not Received by Him, &c.

SEC. 17. The court, on motion, shall order a Sheriff to make return of any original writ, or writ of execution, unless such Sheriff shall satisfy the court by his oath or otherwise, that the said writ was not received by him, or to his knowledge by any of his deputies.

If Sheriff Pay Plaintiff he may Issue Execution in his own Name.

SEC. 18. If a Sheriff shall pay to the plaintiff any judgment rendered against him as aforesaid, he shall thereupon be entitled to the original cause of action, or the judgment, as fully as the plaintiff was; and may issue any execution in his own name, or in the name of the plaintiff, on such judgment for his own use, or prosecute such action to judgment and execution for his own use; and shall be entitled to every other benefit and advantage from such judgment or cause of action and suit thereon depending, that the original plaintiff might have had thereon.

When Writs from another County are Returnable—Fine Fifty Dollars.

SEC. 19. The Sheriff shall serve and return all writs and process which may be sent from another county or city and delivered to him, to the court to which the same is returnable, on or before the second day of the session of such court; and if he neglect or fail to do so, it shall be considered a contempt of the court, and such Sheriff, for such contempt, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding $50.

Court Imposing Fine to Certify the Same, &c.

SEC. 20. The court imposing the fine for the contempt mentioned in the last preceding section, shall certify the same to the Circuit Court of the county where the Sheriff resides; or if he resides in the city of Baltimore, to the Superior Court of Baltimore city; and upon the receipt of such certificate by the court to which it may be sent, the said court shall forthwith compel the payment of the same in the same manner as if the fine had been imposed by such court.

May Return Writs, &c. by Mail.

SEC. 21. The Sheriff may return any writ or other process sent from another county or city, to the clerk of the court to which the same may be returnable, by mail, in a cover sealed up and duly addressed; but the non-return of such process by time hereinbefore limited, shall not be excused by any evidence which such Sheriff may offer, to prove that such writ or process was deposited in the post office to be so transmitted, except the positive affidavit in writing of the said Sheriff himself, setting forth substantially the process so transmitted, the return endorsed thereon, the manner in which the same was covered and addressed, and the actual time when the same was deposited in the post office.

Court if Satisfied, may Remit the Fine.

SEC. 22. If the court before which said Sheriff shall be brought for contempt, shall be satisfied of the facts contained in such affidavit, and that such process was deposited in the proper post office in due time, to be transmitted to the court to which the same was returnable,

the said court may remit the fine aforesaid, and discharge the sheriff from the attachment, on payment of the costs arising from the proceedings had in consequence of the non-return of the writ or process; and the court shall direct the affidavit to be filed, and their judgment in relation thereto to be entered on the record of their proceedings; but nothing herein contained shall, in any manner, affect the remedy given the party grieved by the next succeeding section, for the neglect or delay of the Sheriff in not making a due return of said process.

Sheriff Neglecting to Return any Process from another County, Fined $200.

SEC. 23. When any process shall be issued from any Circuit Court of a county, or the Court of Common Pleas, or the Superior Court of Baltimore city, or the Circuit or City Court of Baltimore city, directed to the Sheriff of another county or the said city, and the Sheriff to whom the same shall be directed shall neglect to make due return thereof to the court to which such process may be made returnable, such court may on motion and on proof of the delivery of such process to said Sheriff, amerce said Sheriff in a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and enter judgment against him for the amercement so imposed, in the name of the State, but for the use of the party aggrieved by the neglect of said Sheriff; which judgment shall be as valid as if rendered upon verdict, and the party for whose use the same shall have been entered, may sue out execution thereon.

Sheriff's Executor to Return Process in Case of Death.

SEC. 24. If any Sheriff shall die either before or after the expiration of his term of service, having in his hands any writ or process executed or unexecuted, or in part executed, his executor shall forthwith return the same to the clerk or register of the court out of which it issued, together with all papers, (if any,) showing the proceedings of such Sheriff in virtue thereof.

How such Process may be Issued by Clerks, &c.

SEC. 25. On application by the person for whose use such process may have issued, the clerk or register shall issue such process as he might have issued if the return had been made by the deceased Sheriff: and the same may be issued before or after the return day named in the process in the hands of such deceased Sheriff; or if the executor shall neglect or refuse to make the return as aforesaid, the plaintiff may issue a duplicate or new writ, as provided in the following section:

If Sheriff Moves Out of the County, &c.

SEC. 26. If any Sheriff hath taken into possession, any goods or chattels, lands or tenements, by virtue of any writ of execution, and shall remove out of the county or city wherein he acted as Sheriff before the return day of such execution, or without having made any return thereof, the plaintiff or his representative, before the return day, may obtain a duplicate of such writ of execution, or after the return day a new writ of execution directed to the Sheriff or some coroner of the county or city, for the time being, as the case may require; under which duplicate or new writ of execution, such Sheriff or coroner may seize, and take into his possession, the goods or chattels, lands

or tenements seized and taken by the removed Sheriff, and sell the same as in other executions, and shall be entitled to the whole poundage fees, to the exclusion of the Sheriff so removing.

When Judge May Order Schedule, &c. Amended, &c.

SEC. 27. If any Sheriff has taken any goods, chattels, lands, or tenements, in virtue of any execution, and shall die, resign or remove from the county before the same are sold, and the goods, chattels, lands or tenements, shall be insufficiently or informally described in the schedule returned by such Sheriff, the court from which such execution issued, or the judge thereof during the recess, shall order the schedule and return of any such Sheriff to be amended so as to describe with sufficient certainty the property purporting to be taken in virtue of such writ.

If Sheriff Dies Without Executing a Deed, &c.

SEC. 28. If any Sheriff shall make sale of any lands or tenements, and shall die without executing a deed of conveyance to the purchaser, the court out of which the execution issued, under which the lands were sold, may, on the application of the purchaser or his legal representative, order and direct the Sheriff for the time being, or some one of the coroners, (as the case may be,) of the county or city in which the lands or tenements lie, to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser, or his legal representative; this to apply to all officers making sales under executions.

Deeds for Lands, &c., Sold Under Execution by a Justice.

SEC. 29. Any deed made by a Sheriff, for any lands, or any estate, or interest therein sold by him under an execution, issued by a Justice of the Peace, shall have the same effect as a deed made by a constable under similar circumstances.

Venditioni Exponas Issued in Certain Cases.

SEC. 30. If any Sheriff shall have taken property in execution and shall fail to make sale thereof for five years, or shall be in insolvent circumstances, the person for whose use such execution was issued may, in either case, have a venditioni exponas issued to the Sheriff for the time being.

To Execute the Sentence of Death.

SEC. 31. The Sheriff shall execute the sentence of death pronounced against any criminal by the judgment of any court of this State, whenever he is authorized to do so by the warrant of the Governor.

To Remove Persons to the Penitentiary.

SEC. 32. Every person convicted in any court of this State, and sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary, shall, as soon as possible after conviction, be safely removed by the Sheriff of the county where such conviction took place, and at the expense of such county, to the penitentiary; and every Sheriff failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit one thousand dollars.

PROCEEDINGS ON EXECUTIONS AGAINST THE STOCK AND TRANSFERABLE DEBTS OF CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 33. Any interest which any defendant in a judgment or decree rendered by a court of law or equity, has in the capital, joint stock,

or debts of a corporation, transferable on its books, shall be liable to execution or attachment, and the same proceedings shall be had as in other cases, except where they are varied by the following sections:

Sheriff to Leave Notice in Writing.

SEC. 34. The Sheriff or other officer, upon being instructed to levy such writ on any such stock or debt, shall deliver to the president or chief officer, or leave at the place of business of such corporation, a notice in writing, stating that he has seized the stock or debt of the defendant, (naming him,) and the purpose for which he has seized it, and shall retain a copy of such notice and return it with the writ.

May Require the Corporation to Certify to Defendant's Stock, &c.

SEC. 35. Upon the service of such notice, the Sheriff may require the president or any other officer of the corporation, to certify to him, in writing, the number of shares of the stock, and the amount of transferable debt on its books standing in the name of the defendant at the time of said notice, and if any president or other officer so required, shall refuse or neglect for twenty-four hours to deliver such a certificate, the Sheriff or other officer shall certify the fact to the court to which the writ is returnable, or any judge thereof, and the court or judge may order an attachment of contempt against such president or other officer, and may compel him to answer upon oath, on oral examination as to the number of shares of stock, and amount of debt standing on the books of the corporation, in the name of the defendant at the time of service of such notice, and may compel the production of the books of said corporation, and also fine the president or other officer for not giving the required certificate.

Sheriff to Make a Schedule of Shares, &c.

SEC. 36. When the Sheriff has ascertained the number of shares of stock, and amount of such debt standing in the name of the defendant, he shall make a schedule of such shares or debt, or so much thereof as will be amply sufficient to secure the sum of money he is required to levy, and costs, and shall give notice that the stock or debt not included in his schedule is released.

To Sell Stock as if Real Estate.

SEC. 37. If the levy be made under a fieri facias, the Sheriff shall advertise and sell the stock or debt, as if the same were real estate.

Corporation to Pay the Claim if Stock is Transferred.

SEC. 38. If any corporation, or its officers, after service of notice of seizure as aforesaid, shall transfer, or permit to be transferred, any shares of stock or any debt standing at the time of service in the name of the defendant, unless the same is released as hereinafter provided, such corporation shall pay to the plaintiff in the writ under which such notice was given, the full market value of the stock or debt so transferred, to be recovered by action as for tort.

Notice of Payment, &c., to be Given Corporation.

SEC. 39. If the proceedings under such writ be ended by countermand, payment or any other cause, before a sale, the stock seized thereunder shall be released, and the Sheriff shall give notice thereof in writing to the corporation.

Sheriff to Transfer the Stock to Purchaser on Company's Books.

SEC. 40. If the Sheriff shall make sale of any shares of stock or transferable debt, whether he continues in office or not, or whether he has returned the writ under which the sale was made or not, he shall transfer the same on the books of the corporation to the purchaser; or if the Sheriff making such sale shall die, or remove from the county, without making such transfer, the court to which the writ was returnable, may appoint a person to make the same.

Officers Refusing, Punishable for Contempt.

SEC. 41. If any corporation, or any of its officers, shall refuse to permit any transfer authorized to be made by the preceding section, the court to which the writ by virtue of which such stock or debt was sold was returnable, or any judge thereof in vacation, may punish by process of contempt all persons so refusing to permit such transfer, and may also cause the proper book of such corporation to be brought before such court or judge, and the transfer to be made, and such corporation shall be liable for all damages sustained by reason of a refusal to permit a transfer.

If Transfer is Delayed, Purchaser may Refuse it, &c.

SEC. 42. The purchaser may refuse to accept the transfer of any stock or transferable debt, unless it be made within thirty days after the sale, and may bring an action on the case against the Sheriff, officer or corporation, by whose default the said transfer was delayed or omitted, and recover the value of the stock or debt at the time the transfer should have been made, or at any time afterwards.

One Dollar Allowed Person Making Transfer.

SEC. 43. Any person whom the court may appoint to make any transfer, shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar, to be paid by the purchaser and recovered by him from the person who ought to have made the transfer.

Summoning Jurors.

SEC 44. If the Sheriff shall fail to summon a jury, as required by law, to attend the courts of this State, such failure shall be deemed a contempt of court, and he shall be punished for such contempt by the court, by fine or imprisonment, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or the imprisonment twenty days.

No Deputy to Summon without Order in Writing.

SEC. 45. He shall not permit any deputy to summon any person as a juror without his direction in writing, specifying the name of the person to be summoned.

What Officers' Fees Sheriff to Collect.

SEC. 46. The Sheriff shall collect all fees due to the following officers which may be placed in his hands for collection, between the first day of January and the first day of May, in each year, namely: Attorneys, Clerks of all the Courts, Commissioner of the Land Office, Coroners, Criers, Registers of Wills, Surveyors and Sheriffs.—1861, ch. 53.

When Sheriff May Distrain for Fees.

SEC. 47. He may distrain, or execute the goods and chattels of any person against whom any fees are placed in his hands for collection;

Provided, he has sixty days previously delivered to such person, or left at his place of abode, an account of such fees.—*Ibid.*

May Distrain, &c. Immediately in Certain Cases, Unless Secured.

Sec. 48. If he shall be informed by the affidavit of any one taken before a Justice of the Peace, that a person against whom he has fees to collect has absconded, or is about to do so, the Sheriff may distrain or execute immediately, without previously having delivered an account of fees; *Provided*, that if any such absconding debtor will give the Sheriff good and sufficient security for the payment of such officers' fees within sixty days, the Sheriff shall not sell his goods or chattels.

May Execute in Five Days.

Sec. 49. In all cases of distress or execution for officers' fees, the Sheriff may sell the goods and chattels distrained or executed at public auction, five days after the same are so taken, unless such officers' fees are paid; but the Sheriff shall not charge any fees for such distress, execution or sale.

To Account for Officers' Fees before Nov. 1st, in each Year.

Sec. 50. The Sheriff shall, before the first day of November in each year, account with and pay over to each officer who may have placed fees in his hands for collection; and if any Sheriff shall refuse or neglect to pay over officers' fees he has received or collected, or ought to have collected, the person entitled to receive the same may apply to the Circuit Court of the county, or the court in the city of Baltimore having jurisdiction over the amount claimed, and such court shall render judgment against such Sheriff for the amount due from him; *Provided*, that no such judgment shall be entered unless the person applying for the same shall exhibit to the court an account of the sum due, verified by affidavit, and such other proof as the court may require, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the court, that he has served a copy of such account on said Sheriff and demanded payment thereof at least twenty days before the meeting of the court at which the application is made.

Certain Issues may be Tried by a Jury, &c.

Sec. 51. If such Sheriff shall controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impanneled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impanneled to try an issue whether the said Sheriff be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum of money to the person so claiming, and authorized to receive the same, and the court shall pass judgment on the verdict of the jury as in other cases, and award execution; and no execution issued on any judgment rendered under this or the preceding section shall be stayed by writ of error, supersedeas, injunction or appeal.

May Collect Fees One Year After His Term has Expired.

Sec. 52. Any Sheriff whose term has expired, shall have the same power to collect his own fees or any officers' fees previously placed in his hands for collection for one year thereafter, that he had during the time he was Sheriff, and may distrain or execute for the same in the same manner as if his commission had not expired.

Administrator May Collect Fees, &c.

SEC. 53. If any Sheriff shall die, his administrator may collect all fees placed in the hands of such Sheriff for collection, in the same manner and by the same means as said Sheriff might have done in his lifetime; *Provided*, the power to execute or distrain for such fees shall not extend beyond two years after the date of his letters, and such fees shall be applied to the payment of officers' fees due from the Sheriff, and not applied to any other purpose until such officers' fees are paid.

No Execution for Officers' Fees in Certain Cases.

SEC. 54. No Sheriff shall levy a distress or execution for officers' fees, if the person from whom such fees are claimed shall produce the former Sheriff's receipt, or otherwise make it appear that the said fees have been paid, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

Sheriff Answerable for Fines and Penalties.

SEC. 55. The Sheriff shall be answerable for all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed on the inhabitants of his county by any court of record in this State, unless he can show that the party on whom the same was imposed is insolvent.

He may require State's Attorney to Issue Execution for them.

SEC. 56. He may require the State's Attorney to issue an execution for all fines, penalties or forfeitures so imposed and the costs; *Provided*, that any person adjudged to pay a fine or penalty may enter into a recognizance with security for the payment of the same and costs, within sixty days, and no execution shall issue for the same until the expiration of the sixty days.

Such Executions Returnable Next Term.

SEC. 57. All such executions shall be returnable at the next term succeeding the issuing thereof, and if the Sheriff returns that he has taken the person against whom such execution issued, he must produce the body of the person so taken, or acknowledge in open court the receipt of the fine, penalty or forfeiture, and the costs thereon, unless he can show the defendant was released from his custody under the insolvent laws.

To Whom Fines, &c. are Paid.

SEC. 58. All fines, forfeitures, penalties, and costs imposed as aforesaid, are to be paid to the Sheriff, who shall pay the same, except the costs, to the Treasurer, on or before the tenth of November in each year, and the costs to the persons entitled to receive them; *Provided*, when any person is entitled to any part of a fine, forfeiture or penalty, as informer or otherwise, the same shall be paid by said Sheriff to such person.

Sheriff to Deduct Costs.

SEC. 59. The Sheriff shall deduct from each recognizance which may be forfeited and by him collected, the costs incurred by the county or city in which such recognizance may have been taken, and pay over the same to the clerk of the court in which the recognizance was forfeited, to be by him accounted for to the county commissioners of the county, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, and the said clerks shall each state such costs in the return by him made to the Comptroller.

Sheriff has Custody of Prisoners.

SEC. 60. The Sheriff shall safely keep all persons committed to his custody by lawful authority, until such persons are discharged by the due course of law.

SEC. 61. [This Section relates to Slaves and is obsolete.]

Shall Provide for Prisoners.

SEC. 62. He shall provide food and board for all prisoners committed to his charge, and such food and other articles for the comfort of sick prisoners, as the physician tending such prisoners may deem necessary, the expense of which shall be paid by the county or city, except in cases of slaves.

To Receive United States Prisoners.

SEC. 63. The Sheriffs shall receive and safe keep in their respective jails, all persons committed under the authority of the United States, until they shall be discharged by the due course of the laws thereof, in the same manner and under the like penalties as if such persons were committed under the authority of this State, and the Sheriff shall be entitled to receive the sum of thirty cents per day for keeping and supporting each prisoner so committed, to be paid by the United States.

SERVING PROCESS.

The Act of 1868, ch. 203, adds the following section to Article 83.

Returns—Rule on Sheriff—Judgment Against Him—Proviso.

SEC. 1. If any Sheriff shall make return to the court of any fieri facias, attachments, venditioni exponas that he has seized the property of the defendant which remains unsold, or that the property heretofore levied upon remains in his hands unsold for want of buyers, or that the defendant has satisfied the plaintiff or his attorney, the debt or claim or any part thereof mentioned in the said process, the said plaintiff or his attorney may apply to the said court for a rule on the said Sheriff or late Sheriff as the case may be, to bring the said money into court or before a judge thereof, on a day to be named in the said rule, or show good cause to the contrary, and upon the failure of the said Sheriff or late Sheriff to bring said money into court, or before the said judge at the time mentioned in the said rule or any other day to be named by the said judge the amount of the debt, damages, interest and costs to be ascertained by the plaintiff or attorney, or such other proof as the judge may require, the said court or judge in the recess may cause judgment to be entered by the clerk against the said Sheriff for the plaintiff's claim, interest and costs in favor of the plaintiff without stay of execution, and without the right of the defendant to supersede or appeal from the same; *Provided*, that the said court or judge thereof shall be satisfied that the said Sheriff has received the said debt, interest and costs or any part thereof from the defendant in the said process, and that his said return of process is false and untrue, and the remedy under this section shall not prejudice the plaintiff's right to proceed against the bond of the Sheriff by suit.—1868, ch. 203.

Sheriffs to give Notice of Elections.

By Article 35, Section 12, Sheriffs are required to give notice of elections and perform other duties.

Sheriffs to Summon Jurors.

By Article 50, Section 7, the Sheriffs are required to summon jurors as prescribed in said Article.

FEES OF SHERIFFS.

Under Article 38, Section 27, Sheriffs are entitled to charge and receive the following fees, to wit:

For serving writ and return,	$	45
For taking bail bond,		25
For collecting officers' fees, for every hundred, six per cent.		
For every commitment and release,		25
For impaneling a jury,	1	50
For serving scire facias, including the persons summoned,		40
For serving citation,		40
For executing a warrant of resurvey, per day,	1	25
For summoning evidences to prove the bounds of lands, for each person summoned,		40
If empowered to swear evidences, for every witness sworn by him,		15
For serving subpœna and return,		40
For keeping a prisoner in jail and finding him victuals, per day,		30
For serving a writ of possession in ejectment and return,	2	00
For serving an ejectment and return,	1	00
For serving an attachment of contempt and return,	1	00
For serving writ of estrepement and return,	1	25
For serving ne exeat and return,	3	00
For serving a copy of declaration or short note,		10
For summoning appraisers to value goods taken by attachment, fieri facias or replevin, for each appraiser summoned,		40
For swearing the said appraisers, every oath,		15
For serving an attachment on judgment or execution and return,		15
For executing a writ of ad quod damnum or melius inquirendum, and return, per day,	1	25
For empaneling a jury on the same,	3	00
For swearing the said jury, for every oath,		15
For taking an inquisition and returning the same with the said writ,		40
For serving a writ of re-restitution and return,	2	00
For impaneling a jury to inquire of a forcible entry and detainer,	3	00
For each person summoned as an evidence on the same,		40
For summoning chain carriers, each, if required,		40
For swearing chain carriers, every oath,		15
For an arrest on a warrant and return in criminal cases,		50
For serving duces tecum and return,		40
For return on an attachment when mesne process,		15
For laying an attachment in any garnishee's hands, for each garnishee,		40
For all goods and chattels which any Sheriff shall attach and take into his possession or wherewith he shall be chargeable, the same fees as on executions.		
For returning a writ of replevin,		15

The same fees for executing replevin as upon executions.	
The same fees for serving a withernam as upon replevin.	
Also, the same fees on appraisement and sale of goods distrained and sold for rent.	
For serving writ of retorno habendo and return,	$1 25
For serving writ of distringas and return,	1 25
For serving and return of elegit or liberate,	1 25
For impaneling jury on elegit or extent,	3 00
For swearing the same, each,	15
For serving writ of restitution and return,	2 00
For summons in partition, for every person summoned, and return,	40
For serving writ of partition and return,	40
For impaneling jury thereon,	3 00
For swearing the jury, each,	15
For attendance, per day,	1 25
For serving an attachment in partition and return,	1 50
For returning a writ of inquiry of damages,	1 25
For impaneling a jury thereon,	3 00
For swearing the same, each,	15
For attendance, per day,	1 25
For delivering commissions to supervisors of roads, to be paid by the county, each,	50
For bringing negro children before the Orphans' Court to be bound as apprentices, to be paid by the master,	2 00
For transfer of stock under execution,	1 00
For summoning appraisers in cases of distress for rent and swearing them, each,	20
For serving an execution,	15

SEC. 28. The Sheriff shall have as poundage fees for levying an execution at the rate of seven and a half per cent. on the first twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, and at the rate of three per cent. on the residue; but if the execution be laid on any interest in lands, only one-half of the poundage fees shall be charged; and if laid upon lands, and the lands be not sold by the Sheriff, he shall charge only one-fourth of the poundage fees aforesaid.

1866, chapter 151, provides for the Sheriff of Baltimore city, making a list of parties in business and requiring a license, and a charge of twenty-five cents for every license obtained by any party on said list.

Article 16, Sections 74 to 77, provides for the relief of the sureties of Sheriffs, on application to the court.

Article 75, Sections 110 and 111, provides for serving process against a Sheriff, in cases where there is no coroner in a county, by the plaintiff filing his declaration against the Sheriff, &c., and posting a copy of the same at the court house door.

Article 16, Section 55, provides that Sheriffs shall deliver back property taken in execution when restrained by injunction.

For relief to Sheriffs and Collectors, by extending time for collections of taxes, see Article 29, Sections 46 to 50, pages 113 and 114.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE V, SECTIONS 1 TO 7.

Election—Term of Office—Removal.

ART. 5, SEC. 1. There shall be an Attorney General elected by the qualified voters of the State, on general ticket, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, who shall hold his office for four years from the time of his election and qualification, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall be re-eligible thereto, and shall be subject to removal for incompetency, wilfull neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law.

Election Returns made to Governor—Case of Tie.

SEC. 2. All elections for Attorney General shall be certified to, and returns made thereof by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the several counties, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, to the Governor of the State, whose duty it shall be to decide on the election and qualification of the person returned; and in case of a tie between two or more persons, to designate which of said persons shall qualify as Attorney General, and to administer the oath of office to the person elected.

Duties—Opinions to be Given—To Prosecute Suits—Salary—Perquisites not Allowed—Other Counsel.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute and defend on the part of the State, all cases, which at the time of his appointment and qualification, and which thereafter may be depending in the Court of Appeals, or in the Supreme Court of the United States, by or against the State, or wherein the State may be interested; and he shall give his opinion, in writing, whenever required by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, the Governor, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, or any State's Attorney, on any legal matter, or subject depending before them, or either of them; and when required by the Governor or the General Assembly, he shall aid any State's Attorney in prosecuting any suit or action brought by the State in any court of this State; and he shall commence and prosecute, or defend, any suit or action in any of said courts, on the part of the State, which the General Assembly or the Governor, acting according to law, shall direct to be commenced, prosecuted or defended; and he shall receive for his services an annual salary of three thousand dollars; but he shall not be entitled to receive any fees, perquisites, or rewards, whatever, in addition to the salary aforesaid, for the performance of any official duty; nor have power to appoint any agent, representative, or deputy, under any circumstances, whatever; nor shall the Governor employ any additional counsel in any case, whatever, unless authorized by the General Assembly.

Eligibility.

SEC. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of Attorney General, who is not a citizen of this State, and a qualified voter therein, and has not resided and practiced law in this State for at least ten years.

Vacancies.

SEC. 5. In case of vacancy in the office of Attorney General, occasioned by death, resignation, removal from the State, or from office, or other disqualification, the said vacancy shall be filled by the Governor, for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

Attorney General to be Notified of State Cases.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and of the Commissioner of the Land Office, respectively, whenever a case shall be brought into said court or office, in which the State is a party, or has interest, immediately to notify the Attorney General thereof.

Acts of Assembly have been passed prescribing special duties to the Attorney General, but none of a permanent character.

[The office of Attorney General, abolished in 1851, was restored by the Constitution of 1864, the Hon. Alexander Randall of Annapolis, being first elected in 1864 to fill the position, which he occupied until the election and qualification of his successor, Hon. Isaac D. Jones, in 1867. The present Attorney General is the Hon. Andrew K. Syester of Washington county.]

DUTIES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The Attorney General has duties assigned him by law under the Act of 1872, chapter 388, providing for an Insurance Department in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE V, SECTIONS 7 to 12.

The provisions of the Constitution in relation to State's Attorneys are as follows:

Election and Term of Office.

ART. 5, SEC. 7. There shall be an Attorney for the State in each county, and the city of Baltimore, to be styled "The State's Attorney," who shall be elected by the voters thereof, respectively, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter; and shall hold his office for four years from the first Monday in January next ensuing his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified; and shall be re-eligible thereto, and be subject to removal therefrom, for incompetency, willful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law, or by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Attorney General.

Returns Made to Criminal Judges—Case of a Tie.

SEC. 8. All elections for the State's Attorney shall be certified to, and returns made thereof, by the clerks of the said counties and city, to the judges thereof, having criminal jurisdiction, respectively, whose duty it shall be to decide upon the elections and qualifications of the persons returned; and, in case of a tie between two or more persons, to designate which of said persons shall qualify as State's Attorney, and to administer the oaths of office to the person elected.

Fees—Deputy for Baltimore City.

SEC. 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions as are now, or may hereafter, be prescribed by law, and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; *Provided*, that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall have power to appoint one Deputy, at a salary of not more than fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid by the State's Attorney out of the fees of his office, as has heretofore been practiced.

Qualifications.

SEC. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of State's Attorney who has not been admitted to practice law in this State, and who has not resided for at least two years, in the county, or city, in which he may be elected.

Vacancies Filled by the Judges.

SEC. 11. In case of vacancy in the office of State's Attorney, or of his removal from the county, or city, in which he shall have been elected, or on his conviction, as herein specified, the said vacancy shall be filled by the judge of the county, or city, respectively, having criminal jurisdiction, in which said vacancy shall occur, for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

To Collect Money for State—Bond $10,000.

SEC. 12. The State's Attorney, in each county, and the city of Baltimore, shall have authority to collect, and give receipt, in the name of the State, for such sums of money as may be collected by him, and forthwith make return of, and pay over the same, to the proper accounting officer. And the State's Attorney of each county, and the city of Baltimore, before he shall enter on the discharge of his duties, shall execute a bond to the State of Maryland, for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge of the court having criminal jurisdiction in said counties or city.

DUTIES OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The duties of the State's Attorneys under the General Laws, are prescribed by Article 11, Sections 18 to 24 inclusive, and other articles, as follows:

To Prosecute Criminal Cases in the Court of Appeals.

SEC. 18. The State's Attorney in each county shall, in such county, prosecute and defend on the part of the State, all cases in which the State may be interested, and when in any case which he shall so prosecute, founded on an indictment or presentment found in any county, or the city of Baltimore, an appeal shall be taken by either party to the Court of Appeals, it shall be the duty of said State's Attorney, to prosecute or defend, as the case may be, said appeal in the Court of Appeals, for which he shall be entitled to such compensation, as may be allowed by the County Commissioners of the county where said indictment or presentment was founded, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, where indictment was found in said city, to be levied, collected and paid as other costs now are in such cases; and in no such such case shall counsel fees be paid by the State, unless to counsel specially retained by the Governor.—1862, ch. 177.

To Order Execution for Fines, &c.

SEC. 19. He shall, ex-officio, on the application of the Sheriff of his county, order execution to be issued for the recovery of all fines, penalties and forfeitures which shall be imposed by any court of record of this State, together with the costs accruing thereon.

Courts may Compromise Crimes and Offences, &c.

SEC. 20. The several courts of this State having jurisdiction of crimes and offences, may, in cases where recognizances to prosecute have been entered into, and before presentment or indictment found, upon the motion of the State's Attorney, with the consent of the parties injured and accused, compromise any assault and battery, the party accused paying the same costs as would have been incurred by the finding a true bill and plea of guilty; *Provided*, such courts shall consider it proper in reference to the peace of the State so to do.

To Aid the State Comptroller and Treasurer.

SEC. 21. The State's Attorney in the several counties and the city of Baltimore, shall aid the Comptroller and Treasurer in the adjust-

ment of the accounts of the clerks, registers and sheriffs of their respective counties and the said city with the State, and shall advise the Comptroller and Treasurer, when required, of such allowance as he ought, or ought not to make the accountant for insolvency or non-residence, and for such service and for his professional services in the collection of the revenue, the Comptroller may allow such attorneys 5 per cent. on all moneys sued for and paid into the treasury.

May be Allowed Additional Compensation.

SEC. 22. The County Commissioners of the several counties may, in their discretion, allow and pay to the State's Attorney in their respective counties such additional compensation for the trial of criminal cases as they shall deem just and reasonable.

Courts may Appoint Special State's Attorneys Temporarily.

SEC. 23. Whenever it shall become necessary, from the absence, sickness, resignation or death of any State's Attorney, the several courts of this State shall have power to appoint some competent person to perform the duties of State's Attorney in conducting criminal or civil cases depending in such court until a State's Attorney shall be appointed and qualify, or be able to attend and act in person, as the case may be, and the person so appointed shall receive the same compensation as the State's Attorney.

State Comptroller to Settle Attorneys' Claims.

SEC. 24. The Comptroller of the Treasury is authorized to settle the claims of any of the State's Attorneys of the several counties and the city of Baltimore, for appearance fees in civil cases due them by the State, and for all fees similarly due for services rendered, under the opinion of the Attorney General, for the matter of cases removed from said county or otherwise, and to fix and determine the amount due to said State's Attorneys, respectively, and to allow the same, and to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer for the payment of such amounts, which said warrant the Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay.—1868, ch. 285.

Other provisions of the Public General Laws, relating to State's Attorneys, are as follows:

To Appear where there are no Heirs, &c.

ART. 16, SEC. 126. Where any person dies, leaving any real estate in possession, remainder or reversion, and not leaving personal estate sufficient to pay his debts, on a suit instituted by any of his creditors, the court may decree that all the real estate of such persons, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold to pay his debts; this to apply to all cases where the heirs or devisees are residents, or non-residents, or are of full age, or infants, or of sound mind, or non compos mentis, and to cases where the party left no heirs, or where it is not known whether he left heirs or devisees, or if the heirs or devisees be unknown, and if there be no heirs, the State's Attorney shall appear to the bill.

Assistant Counsel.

ART. 29, SEC. 7. The Circuit Courts for the several counties, and the Criminal Court of Baltimore, may appoint assistant counsel for the State, to aid in the trial of criminal or other State cases in said

courts, whenever in the judgment of the court, in which any such case is pending, the public interest requires it.

Pay of Assistant Counsel.

ART. 29, SEC. 8. The County Commissioners of the several counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, shall levy and pay such sum, as in their judgment, will be an adequate compensation for the services rendered by each assistant counsel; *Provided*, the sum levied and paid in any single case, shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

May Consent to Appointment of a Judge.

ART. 29, SEC. 79. In all cases in which the State shall be a party to a cause, it shall be lawful for the State's Attorney for the county, or city, as the case may be, in which such case shall be for trial, to consent, for and on behalf of the State, to the appointment of a proper person to try such cause.

Article 81, Sections 82 to 88, provide as follows:

Pleading in Certain State Cases.

ART. 81, SEC. 82. It shall not be necessary for the State in any suit brought on any bond given by any person who has the collection of any part of the State's revenue, in reply to the plea of performance, to set out at large in its replication, the breaches for which damages are claimed, but may reply generally that the obligor or obligors hath or have not performed the conditions of his or their bond, and give the special matter in evidence, upon which issue the jury shall assess such damages as the State may have sustained, and upon such verdict, if for the State, judgment shall be entered for the penalty of the bond, to be released on the payment of the damages assessed by the jury, with interest thereon until paid, and costs.

Attorney Prosecuting Allowed usual Commission.

IBID., SEC. 83. The Attorney prosecuting such action shall be allowed the usual commissions for such services, but no payment of any money due the State either in suit or on judgment shall be valid and effectual unless made to the Treasurer, or such person as shall have been specially appointed and authorized by him to receive the same, or unless made to such sheriff, coroner or elisor as may be authorized to receive the same by virtue of any execution issued to enforce the payment thereof. No Attorney prosecuting such action as provided for in this section, shall receive any part of the money thus sued for, except the fees allowed by law, under a penalty of a fine not less than $1000, nor more than $5000, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are recovered.—1862, ch. 236.

State's Attorney may Order Attachments in Certain Cases.

IBID., SEC. 85. Whenever the State shall have a judgment or decree against a debtor or his securities, and money may be ordered to be levied by the county commissioners of any county for the benefit of such debtor, or any one of his sureties, the State's Attorney for the county may order an attachment to be issued by the clerk of the court where such judgment or decree was passed, against the goods, chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of such debtor and his sureties, which may be laid in the hands of the county commissioners or their clerk, or any collector of said county, or any or all of

them, in the discretion of the State's Attorney, and the proceedings on such attachments shall, in all respects, be the same as in other attachments on judgments or decrees.

May Purchase Property for the State.

IBID., SEC. 86. Whenever real estate or property of any description shall have been seized and taken in execution at the suit of the State, the State's Attorney for the proper county or the city of Baltimore may bid for and purchase the same at the sale thereof for the use of the State, if in his opinion it shall be necessary and proper to do so for the protection of the interests of the State; *Provided*, the sum bid shall in no case exceed the amount of the State's demand, and the costs and expenses of sale.

May Sell or Lease the Same, &c.

IBID., SEC. 87. Whenever the State's Attorney shall purchase any property under the last preceding section, he may sell or lease the same, and may recover any money due the State by such sale or lease by *sale* or distress; and he may in case of a sale execute a deed for the property sold upon a compliance by the purchaser with the terms of sale; and the treasurer shall pay the cost of advertising such property as may remain unsold; but nothing herein contained shall deprive any party of the right of redemption given in this article.

The Proof Necessary in Certain Cases.

ART. 56, SEC. 3. In any prosecution for bartering or selling any goods, wares or merchandise, or spirituous or fermented liquor, or lager beer, without license, it shall be sufficient for the State to prove that the party indicted, exposed or offered for sale such goods, wares or merchandise, or spirituous or fermented liquors, or lager beer, were exposed or offered for sale.—1864, ch. 18.

Removal of Criminal Cases.

ART. 75, SEC. 77. In all criminal cases removed to another county where the party or parties is or are detained in jail, the party or parties so detained shall not be removed until the first day of the session of the court, to which said case shall be removed.—1868, ch. 180.

May be Allowed $40 Extra Compensation.

IBID., SEC. 78. The judge or judges of any of the said Circuit Courts to which any cause or causes may be removed under the preceding sections, shall allow such compensation, not exceeding forty dollars in any one case, to the State's Attorney for his services in appearing to, or trying said cause or causes, as the said judge or judges may deem just and proper, to be borne and paid by the county from which said cause or causes may be removed, or by the city of Baltimore, as the case may be.—1868, ch. 180.

Four Peremptory Challenges by State.

ART. 50, SEC. 15. The right of peremptory challenge shall be allowed to any person, who shall be tried on presentment or indictment, for any crime or misdemeanor, the punishment whereof, by law, is death or confinement in the penitentiary, and to the State, on the trial of such indictment or presentment, but the accused shall not challenge more than twenty, nor the State more than four jurors, without assigning cause.—1872, ch. 40.

FEES OF ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ART. 38, SEC. 9. Attorneys at Law shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees:

For bringing, prosecuting or defending any writ or action at law in any of the courts of this State of original jurisdiction,	$ 5 00
For prosecuting or defending any cause, plaint or action in any of the Courts of Equity in this State,	10 00
For prosecuting or defending any cause in the Court of Appeals,	10 00
For prosecuting or defending in any criminal case, in any of the courts of this State having criminal jurisdiction, where the punishment for the offence charged is death or confinement in the penitentiary,	10 00
In all other criminal cases,	3 33

ATTORNEYS IN FACT.

ART. 11, SEC. 24. All payments of money, transfers of property, or other dealings made or had to or with any person acting under a power of attorney, or other agency duly executed or created by any person within this State, which would be binding upon the party giving such power of attorney or agency, if the same was in full force and unrevoked at the time of such payment, transfer or other dealings, shall be equally binding and obligatory upon the representatives or other assignees of such party, although at the time aforesaid, said party may be dead, or may have assigned his interest in such money, property or dealings; *Provided*, that the person paying, transferring or having such dealings with the person acting under such power of attorney or agency had not at the time notice of the death of the party giving such power or creating such agency, or of the fact of the assignment aforesaid.

SEC. 25. A power of attorney to transfer stock standing on the books of any corporation chartered by this State in the name of a partnership or firm, signed with the name of such partnership or firm, and sealed by one of the members thereof, acknowledged as directed in the next succeeding section, shall be as valid and effectual as if signed and sealed by all the members of such partnership or firm.

SEC. 26. The member signing and sealing such power of attorney shall acknowledge the same before a justice of the peace of this State, or before a notary public, mayor of a corporation, or judge of a court of record, and shall have such acknowledgment, if made before a notary public, certified under his notarial seal, or if made before a mayor of a corporation, certified under the seal of such corporation, or if made before a judge of a court of record, certified by the clerk of the court under the seal of the court, or if it be made before a justice of the peace in any other county than that in which the transfer of stock is proposed to be made, the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county or the Superior Court of the city of Baltimore, where the justice resides, shall certify under the seal of the said court, that the said justice at the time of said acknowledgment was duly commissioned and sworn.

SEC. 27. A power of attorney to execute a deed shall be executed, acknowledged and certified as required in the article on conveyancing.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Constitution, Article VI.

The following are the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the offices of the State Comptroller and Treasurer:

Comptroller and Treasurer—Salary, $2,500 each—Elected for Two Years—Comptroller, by the People—Treasurer, by the Legislature—Governor to Fill Vacancies.

Section 1. There shall be a Treasury Department, consisting of a Comptroller, chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at each regular election of members of the House of Delegates, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and a Treasurer to be appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, at each regular session thereof, on joint ballot, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and the terms of office of the said Comptroller and Treasurer shall be for two years, and until their successors shall qualify; and neither of the said officers shall be allowed, or receive any fees, commissions or perquisites of any kind, in addition to his salary, for the performance of any duty or services whatsoever. In case of a vacancy in either of the offices, by death, or otherwise, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall fill such vacancy, by appointment to continue until another election, or a choice by the Legislature, as the case may be, and until the qualification of the successor. The Comptroller and the Treasurer shall keep their offices at the seat of Government, and shall take such oath, and enter into such bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties as are now, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law.

Comptroller's Duties to Enforce Collection of Taxes and Revenue, Grant Warrants for Money—Report to the Legislature, &c.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller shall have the general superintendence of the fiscal affairs of the State; he shall digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit; prepare and report estimates of the revenue and expenditures of the State; superintend and enforce the prompt collection of all taxes and revenue; adjust and settle, on terms prescribed by law, with delinquent collectors and receivers of taxes and State revenue; preserve all public accounts; decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts; grant, under regulations prescribed by law, all warrants for money to be paid out of the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; and countersign all checks drawn by the Treasurer upon any bank or banks, in which the moneys of the State may, from time to time, be deposited; prescribe the formalities of the transfer of stock, or other evidence of the State debt, and countersign the same, without which, such evidence shall not be valid: he shall make to the General Assembly full reports of all his proceedings, and

of the state of the Treasury Department, within ten days after the commencement of each session; and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law.

Treasurer's Duties to Receive and Deposit Moneys, and Disburse the same upon the Warrants of Comptroller—Transfer Bonds, &c.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall receive the moneys of the State, and, until otherwise prescribed by law, deposit them, as soon as received, to the credit of the State, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, select, (the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the Governor, for the safe keeping and forthcoming, when required, of said deposits,) and shall disburse the same for the purposes of the State, according to law, upon warrants drawn by the Comptroller, and on checks countersigned by him, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all moneys paid by him; and receipts for moneys received by him shall be endorsed upon warrants, signed by the Comptroller; without which warrants, so signed, no acknowledgment of money received into the Treasury shall be valid; and upon warrants, issued by the Comptroller, he shall make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the public debt, and for the purchase thereof on account of the sinking fund. Every bond, certificate, or other evidence of the debt of the State, shall be signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Comptroller; and no new certificate, or other evidence intended to replace another, shall be issued until the old one shall be delivered to the Treasurer, and authority executed in due form for the transfer of the same filed in his office, and the transfer accordingly made on the books thereof, and the certificate or other evidence cancelled; but the Legislature may make provisions for the loss of certificates, or other evidences of the debt; and may prescribe by law, the manner in which the Treasurer shall receive and keep the moneys of the State.

To Account to Comptroller Quarterly, and to the Legislature at each Session.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall render his accounts, quarterly, to the Comptroller; and shall publish monthly, in such newspapers as the Governor may direct, an abstract thereof, showing the amount of cash on hand, and the place, or places of deposit thereof; and on the third day of each regular session of the Legislature, he shall submit to the Senate and House of Delegates fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him, from time to time, rendered and settled with the Comptroller. He shall, at all times, submit to the Comptroller the inspection of the money in his hands, and perform all other duties that shall be prescribed by law.

When Comptroller and Treasurer shall Qualify.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller shall qualify, and enter on the duties of his office, on the third Monday of January next succeeding the time of his election, or as soon thereafter as practicable. And the Treasurer shall qualify within one month after his appointment by the Legislature.

Governor may Remove Comptroller and Treasurer for Cause.

SEC. 6. Whenever during the recess of the Legislature, charges shall be preferred to the Governor against the Comptroller or Treasurer, for

incompetency, malfeasance in office, willful neglect of duty, or misappropriation of the funds of the State, it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith to notify the party so charged, and fix a day for a hearing of said charges; and if, from the evidence taken, under oath, on said hearing before the Governor, the said allegations shall be sustained, it shall be the duty of the Governor to remove said offending officer, and appoint another in his place, who shall hold the office for the unexpired term of the officer so removed.

Other Constitutional Provisions.

The Constitution, Article 2, Section 18, prescribes as follows:

ART. 2, SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Governor, semi-annually, (and oftener if he deem it expedient,) to examine, under oath, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, on all matters pertaining to their respective offices; and inspect and review their bank and other account books.

DUTIES OF THE COMPTROLLER UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The powers and duties of the Comptroller as prescribed by the Public General Laws, Article 22, are as follows:

Term of Office Commences, &c.

SEC. 1. The Comptroller shall file his bond and qualify, by making the declaration and taking the oaths required by the Constitution and Laws before the Governor, on or before the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election; on which said second Wednesday of January the term of his office shall commence.

To Give Bond in $50,000.

SEC. 2. He shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, give bond to the State of Maryland, with security or securities approved by the Governor, in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars, with condition that he will truly and faithfully discharge, execute and perform all and singular the duties of him required, and which may be required by the Constitution and Laws.

Securities to Qualify as to their Property.

SEC. 3. Each security on the bond of the Comptroller shall make oath that he is bona fide worth, over and above his debts, not less than some specific sum to be stated in said oath, which oath shall be endorsed on said bond and recorded therewith.

The Sums Sworn to must Equal the Penalty.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall not approve any bond of the Comptroller, unless the sums so sworn to and endorsed on said bond shall, in the aggregate at least, equal the amount of the penalty thereof, and he shall be satisfied of the availability of such security.

Bond Recorded in Court of Appeals.

SEC. 5. The bond of the Comptroller, when duly executed and approved, shall be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and certified copies, under seal of said court, may be used in evidence in any court in this State.

The Governor may Require a New Bond.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Governor at all times, when in his opinion the security or securities of any Comptroller have or are likely to become invalid or insufficient, to demand and require such Comptroller forthwith to renew his bond to the State of Maryland, with security or securities to be approved by the Governor, in the penalty and according to the form prescribed in this article; and in case of neglect or refusal by any Comptroller to give bond with security or securities as aforesaid, within twenty days after the same shall be demanded and required by the Governor, such neglect or refusal shall be, and it is hereby declared to be a disqualification within the meaning of the Constitution; and the Governor is hereby required to proceed forthwith to appoint a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

The Comptroller's Office.

SEC. 7. The Comptroller shall keep his office in the building now occupied by him in the city of Annapolis, until otherwise provided by law.—1862, ch. 230.

May Employ a Clerk.

SEC. 8. He may employ a clerk, whose compensation shall be one thousand dollars per annum, and an assistant clerk, whose compensation shall be seven hundred dollars per annum.

To Report Annually to Governor or Legislature.

SEC. 9. He shall, within ten days after the first Wednesday in January in each year, make to the Legislature, if in session, or to the Governor if the Legislature be not in session, a report exhibiting a complete statement of the funds and revenues of the State, and of the public expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of September preceding, specifying the amounts derivable and received from each source of revenue, and the purpose for which each expenditure was made, and showing the names, residence and official character of the persons from whom any arrearages may be due, with the amount so due from each defaulter.

To Report Annual Estimates of Receipts and Expenditures.

SEC. 10. He shall with each annual report return an estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the current year, distinguishing the permanent and regular expenses of the government for which appropriations have been made from those charges for which appropriations are required to be made by law.

To Keep Accounts in Suitable Books.

SEC. 11. He shall keep and preserve in his office in suitable books, to be procured at the expense of the State, full and accurate accounts of the annual revenues and expenditures of every class and description, under the proper heads thereof, according to such forms as under the provisions of the Constitution he may prescribe.

To Keep Records of Public Accounts Adjusted.

SEC. 12. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all public accounts adjusted by him, or returnable to or kept in his office.

Books and Papers Subject to Inspection.

SEC. 13. He shall keep safely all vouchers and copies of letters written by or to him in the performance of his official duties, and a record of his official proceedings, and the books and papers of his office shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Governor and the members of the Legislature.

To Obtain Full Reports of Revenues, &c.

SEC. 14. He shall obtain from all public officers, and from all bodies politic and corporate who have heretofore made their report and returns to the Governor or Treasurer, full reports from time to time, concerning the revenues or taxes of the State, and all such papers or copies of papers pertaining to the revenue or taxes thereof, which he may deem necessary.

To keep an Account between State and Treasurer.

SEC. 15. He shall keep an account between the State and the Treasurer, who shall be charged therein with the balance in the treasury at the time said account is commenced, and all moneys received by him, and shall be credited with all warrants drawn on and paid by him.

To Examine Debts and Credits Monthly.

SEC. 16. He shall, at least once in every month, carefully examine the accounts of debts and credits kept in the books of the Treasurer, and shall procure from the bank in which the public funds may be deposited, monthly statements of all moneys deposited, or drawn out, by the Treasurer; which statements the bank is hereby required to furnish.

Warrants to set forth Purpose and Law.

SEC. 17. Every warrant drawn by the Comptroller on the Treasurer for the disbursement of money, to be valid, shall express upon its face the purpose for which it is drawn, and the act of the General Assembly by which the appropriation is made, and the Comptroller shall keep an abstract of every warrant so drawn by him, and also of every warrant drawn by him in favor of the Treasurer for the payment of money into the treasury for the use of the State, and a duplicate of each warrant drawn for the receipt of money into the treasury shall be kept and preserved by the Treasurer as his voucher for the receipt thereof.

Not to Sign Blank Warrants, &c.

SEC. 18. The Comptroller shall not sign any warrant for the disbursement of money in blank, and he shall permit no warrant either for the disbursement or receipt of money to be issued from his office, unless the entry of the amount stated in such warrant, and the purpose and account for which it is issued, be first entered on the books of his office.—1862, ch. 140.

To Report Claims Against the State.

SEC. 19. All persons having claims against the State for errors in the payment of their State taxes, or for sums erroneously paid into the Treasury, shall present the same with proofs and vouchers thereof to the Comptroller, who shall examine the same, and report to the General Assembly, at the next session thereof, the names of such persons as, in his opinion, are entitled to an allowance for said erroneous payments, and the amount that ought to be paid to each.—1862, ch. 180.

When and How to Pay Claims.

SEC. 20. Upon demand being made upon the Comptroller by any person or corporate body, having a claim against the State, due to him, in his own right, if such person or corporation is indebted to the State, as shown by the books, of the Treasurer, or in any manner ascertained, to an amount less than the sum so due and claimed, the Comptroller shall deduct the sum so due and claimed; the Comptroller shall deduct the sum so due the State from the amount demanded, and give a warrant on the Treasurer for the difference only, and if the amount due to the State shall be equal to, or exceed the sum so demanded, the said Comptroller shall refuse to issue any warrant to the claimant.

To Bring Suit for Moneys after Thirty Days.

SEC. 21. If any clerk, register, notary public, auctioneer, contractor, inspector or receiver of the public moneys other than collectors of the direct tax, shall fail to account for and pay over to the Treasurer all public moneys in his hands for thirty days after the time required by law, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to direct the State's Attorney in the county or city where such defaulter may be, to institute a suit upon the bond of such defaulter, and to prosecute the same with diligence and effect, and in no case shall he fail to institute suit on the bond of every collector of the taxes who shall be in default or arrear for more than one year.

Comptroller's Statement of Account Prima Facie Evidence.

SEC. 22. In case of the institution of any suit or action against a collector or other officer charged with the collection or receipt of moneys belonging to the State, or against the official bond of such collector or other officer, a statement of the account of such collector or other officer, certified and signed by the Comptroller, shall be taken and received as prima facie evidence of the debt or amount therein stated to be due.

Unclaimed Dividends and Deposits of Banks.

SEC. 23. The Comptroller shall see that the provisions requiring the publication by the banks and other incorporated moneyed institutions of unclaimed dividends and deposits shall be complied with.

To have Blank Licenses Printed.

SEC. 24. He shall cause to be printed in the forms prescribed by law or usage, blank marriage licenses, traders' licenses, ordinary licenses, non-resident licenses, brokers' licenses, hawkers' and peddlers' licenses, exhibition licenses, billiard-table licenses, wood hucksters' licenses, and all other licenses issued by the clerks of the courts of this State, and now authorized by law, with the several rates, grades and descriptions thereof, with reference to the character and object of said licenses, the sum to be paid therefor, and the fractional part of the year, not less than one month or any number of months for which the same may be issued, and upon the requisition of the clerks of the several Circuit Courts, and of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore, shall forthwith deliver to the said clerks, the number and description of licenses required by them for one year, or the fractional parts of the year, terminating on the thirtieth of April then next ensuing, and shall take a receipt from the several clerks therefor.

Sundays Excepted from License.

SEC. 25. He shall have inserted in all ordinary licenses, a clause specially excepting the Sabbath day from the operation of said license.

All Licenses to have a Special Stamp.

SEC. 26. He shall procure a stamp, with such design and description as in his judgment shall seem best adapted to its purpose, which stamp shall be used on all licenses issued from his office.

To Have Blank Protests Printed.

SEC. 27. He shall cause to be printed in the forms heretofore used and sanctioned by law, blank protests, of bills of exchange and promissory notes, and stamp the same with the same stamp used by him on all licenses issued from his office, and shall take receipts from the several notaries public for all such stamped protests at any time delivered to them.—1862, ch. 120.

The State's Receipts and Expenses to be Printed with the Laws.

SEC. 28. He shall, after each regular session of the General Assembly, furnish the printer of the laws with an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditure of the public money for the fiscal year; and it shall be the duty of the said printer to attach said statement to and publish the same with the laws passed by the General Assembly at such sessions.

The acts of the General Assembly of 1872, relating to the duties of the Comptroller are as follows:

The Public General Laws, Article 30, Section 2, prescribes the punishment for defaulting officers to be imprisonment in the penitentiary, as follows:

Defaulting Officers Imprisoned in the Penitentiary.

ART. 30, SEC. 2. If any clerk, register of wills, sheriff, collector of taxes, notary public, or other officers, whose duty it is to collect revenue due the State of Maryland, or any county thereof, shall, after the receipt of said revenue by him, wilfully detain the same in his possession, and neglect to pay the same into the treasury of the State, or to the County Commissioners, or the proper officer authorized to receive the same, for more than sixty days after the day upon which it is made by law the duty to pay the same, or if no particular day be appointed by law for said payment, and such officer shall detain any revenue due to the State, or to any county thereof, and which it is his duty to collect, and which he shall have collected, and shall neglect to pay the same into the treasury of the State, or to the County Commissioners, or the proper officer authorized to receive the same, for the space of six months after he shall have so collected the same, such officer so offending in either case, shall be deemed to be a defaulter, and upon indictment and conviction thereof, shall, in addition to any other penalties already provided by law, be, for each offence, imprisoned in the State penitentiary, not less than one year nor more than five years, unless the amount for which he is a defaulter be sooner paid; and the certificate of the Comptroller of the State of Maryland, or of the respective clerks of the County Commissioners, shall, in every prosecution under this section, be received as prima facie evidence of

such defalcation, and the judges of the courts having criminal jurisdiction, in this State, shall give this law in charge to the grand juries summoned to their respective courts.—1872, ch. 329.

Comptroller Authorized to Settle and Compromise Old Claims.

The Act of 1872, chapter 196, authorizes the Comptroller to settle the accounts of all collectors, sheriffs, clerks, registers, and other collectors or receivers of public moneys and their securities in cases where said claims accrued prior to and including 1869, and is fully authorized to compromise the same by abating the interest that has accrued, or any portion thereof, or any part of the principal debt, in his discretion, &c.; *Provided*, the Governor and Treasurer approve, in writing, of any such abatement, and provided that the parties benefited, shall first pay the legal fees of the State's Attorneys and clerks and sheriffs.

To Set Apart $100.000 *Annually for Sinking Fund.*

The Act of 1872, chapter 276, Section 3, directs the Comptroller, on the first day of July in every year, to set apart to the credit of the sinking fund, $100,000, to be invested in the stocks or bonds of this State, and said bonds after being cancelled, shall be credited to the sinking fund, &c.

To Invest Surplus Funds in State Stocks, &c.

Sec. 4, of the above Act, directs the Comptroller, whenever there shall be a surplus in the treasury over the current expenses of the State, as provided by law, to invest the same in the stocks or bonds of the State, purchased at par or less, and in all such purchases to give preference to the overdue debt.

Comptroller to Sell Certain State Stocks in Banks, &c.

The Act of 1872, chapter 383, directs the Comptroller to sell the State's six per cent. Baltimore city stock, amounting to $154,550, and the stock in the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, amounting to $46,470, at not less than par, and appropriate the proceeds to the payment of the State bonds due, or part due; and to give notice that on a day named, interest on said bonds will cease, &c.

Assessment of Stocks for State Purposes.

The Public General Laws, Article 81, Section 149, require the Comptroller to assess the capital stock of banks, &c., at their true market value, &c., as follows:

Art. 81, Sec. 149. The Comptroller of the Treasury shall, on or before the first day of May in each year, assess the shares of capital stock in all banks, banking associations, and other incorporated institutions, or companies, incorporated by this State, except railroad and canal companies, at the true market value thereof in dollars and cents, and for the purpose of ascertaining the true value of such shares, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to examine, upon oath, any other person as a witness, whom he may be advised has important information in regard to the value of such shares of capital stock, and any such officer refusing to answer, upon oath, touching the shares of said bank, banking association or company, of which he is an officer, shall forfeit and pay to the State of Maryland, the sum of $500.—1872, ch. 90.

The Comptroller has other and special duties to perform under other provisions of the General Laws.

Compensation of Clerks.

The General Appropriation Acts of 1872, chapters 39 and 62, appropriates $1,600 per year, for the pay of the chief clerk to the Comptroller, and $1,200 per year, to each of the three assistant clerks, for 1872 and 1873.

The State Insurance Commissioner.

The Act of 1872, chapter 388, amending Article 56, Public General Laws, provides for the appointment of an Insurance Commissioner for the State of Maryland, as follows:

Insurance Department Established.

ART. 56, SEC. 27. There is hereby established a distinct bureau in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, to be known as the Insurance Department, which shall be charged with the execution of the laws of this State in relation to insurance; and the Comptroller of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to assign a clerk in charge of said department, who shall be known as the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maryland, and who shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2500.) payable out of the fees of his office, and shall hold his office during the term of the Comptroller making the appointment, or until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the Comptroller; and the said Insurance Commissioner shall give bond to the State of Maryland, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, and no person who is a director, officer or agent of, or directly or indirectly interested in any insurance company, except as insured, shall be appointed as such Commissioner by the Comptroller, and the rulings and decisions made by said Commissioner, shall always be subject to revision by the Comptroller.

Commissioner to See All Laws Faithfully Executed.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to see that all laws of this State, respecting insurance companies, are faithfully executed; to file in his office every charter, or declaration of, or organization of a company, with certificate of the Attorney General, and on application of the corporation, to furnish them certified copies thereof.

Companies below the Standard of Safety required to Close Business, &c.

SEC. 3. In case it is found that any life insurance company, doing business in this State, has not on hand the net value of all its policies in force, after all other debts of the company and claims against it, exclusive of capital stock, have been provided for, it shall be the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to publish the fact that the then existing condition of the affairs of the company is below the standard of legal safety established by this State; and he shall require the company at once to cease doing new business; and he shall immediately institute proceedings to determine what further shall be done in the case; and it is hereby made the duty of the Insurance Commissioner, after having determined, as above, the amount of the net value of all the policies in force, to see that the company has that amount in safe, legal securities, of the description and character provided for in this Act, after all its other debts and claims against it, exclusive of capital stock, have been provided for.

Any Company Insolvently or Fraudulently Conducted to be Closed.

SEC. 8. The Insurance Commissioner shall institute, or cause to be instituted, if approved by the Comptroller, the necessary proceedings, under the laws of this State, to close the affairs of any company of the State, which shall appear to him, upon examination, to be insolvent, or fraudulently conducted; to report in detail, through the Comptroller, to the Attorney General, any violation of the laws relative to insurance companies, their officers or agents, or the business of insurance.

Foreign companies, or their agents, shall pay into the State Treasury, $300 license, and a tax of one and a half per cent. on the gross premiums charged or collected for said companies during the last license year. Any person or company violating the provisions of this Act, shall pay a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000.

The above Act of 1872, chapter 388, contains other provisions, prescribing the mode in which the office of the Insurance Commissioner is to be conducted.

For the Act of 1872, chapter 276, relating to the Sinking Fund, see State Treasurer.

DUTIES OF THE STATE TREASURER UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The duties of the State Treasurer are prescribed by Article 94, of the Public General Laws, as follows:

Oath of Office.

SEC. 1. The Treasurer, in addition to the oath prescribed by the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution, shall take an oath faithfully, diligently and honestly to discharge the duties of his office.

Bond $200,000.

SEC. 2. He shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, give bond to the State of Maryland, with security or securities approved by the Governor, in the penalty of two hundred thousand dollars, with condition that he will truly and faithfully discharge, execute and perform all and singular the duties of him required, and which may be required by the Constitution and Laws.

Securities to Qualify

SEC. 3. Each security on the bond of the Treasurer, shall make oath that he is bona fide worth, over and above his debts, not less than some specified sum to be stated in said oath, which oath shall be endorsed on said bond and recorded therewith.

Bond to Equal the Amount of the Penalty.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall not approve any bond of the Treasurer, unless the sums so sworn to and endorsed on said bond shall, in the aggregate, at least equal the amount of the penalty thereof, and he shall be satisfied of the availability of such security.

To be Recorded in the Court of Appeals.

SEC. 5. The bond of the Treasurer, when duly executed and approved, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, and certified copies, under seal of said court, may be used in evidence in any court of law in this State.

Governor may Require Bond to be Renewed.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Governor at all times, when in his opinion the security or securities of any Treasurer have or are likely to become invalid or insufficient, to demand and require such Treasurer forthwith to renew his bond to the State of Maryland, with security or securities to be approved by the Governor, in the penalty and according to the form prescribed in this article; and in case of neglect or refusal by any Treasurer to give bond with security or securities as aforesaid within twenty days after the same shall be demanded and required by the Governor, such neglect or refusal shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a disqualification within the meaning of the Constitution; and the Governor is hereby required to proceed forthwith to appoint a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Clerk's Salary $1200.

SEC. 7*. The Treasurer of Maryland shall appoint a clerk to assist in the discharge of his duties, who shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

[The General Appropriation Acts of 1872, chapters 35 and 62, give $1600 per year to another clerk.]

To Invest Accruing Interest of Sinking Fund.

SEC. 8. The Treasurer shall invest the interest accruing on the sinking fund in the funded debt of this State, or in the bonds and stocks issued, or to be issued, by the Government of the United States, as soon after receiving the same as he can do so advantageously, and carry such investment to the credit of said fund.—1864, ch. 370.

May Invest Surplus Moneys in Government Bonds, &c.

SEC. 9. All surplus moneys which may at any time be in the Treasury, not required in the judgment of the Comptroller and Treasurer, to pay the ordinary expenses, and current interest upon the funded debts of this State, or for the redemption of such part or parts of said funded debts as may be due or become due, or in case no part of said funded debt, not held by the sinking fund, is then due, the said Treasurer may, with the approval of the Comptroller and Governor, invest said surplus moneys or any part thereof, in the bonds or stocks issued or to be issued by the Government of the United States, and all investments of said fund or its increments, here before made by the Treasurer, in any such bonds or stocks of the United States, are hereby approved and made valid.—1864, ch. 370.

Funded Debts Canceled.

SEC. 10. All parts of the funded debts of this State redeemed shall be canceled, and all parts purchased shall be also canceled, except one hundred thousand dollars of said funded debt so purchased in each year, which shall be carried to the credit of the sinking fund.

How to be Charged.

SEC. 11. All such parts of the funded debts of this State created for the benefit of works of internal improvements, or on account of the tobacco debt, as may be redeemed or purchased, as herein provided, shall continue to be a charge against the works of internal improve-

ments, or against the tobacco fund, as the case may be, and shall be carried to the credit of the sinking fund for that purpose and no other.

To Transmit Interest to Europe.

SEC. 12. The Treasurer shall provide, in such manner as he shall deem most expedient, for transmitting to Europe, and there disbursing securely and punctually, all such sums of money as from time to time may be necessary to pay the interest which is to accrue on that part of the debt of this State the interest whereof is payable in Europe.

To Change Sterling Bonds into Current Money.

SEC. 13. He shall, upon the application of the holder of any of the sterling bonds of this State, and upon the surrendering and canceling of the same and of their proper coupons, issue to and in the name of said applicant, or any other person named by him, a certificate or certificates of debt of the State for the principal of the bond or bonds so rendered to him, converted into current money of the United States, at the rate of four dollars and eighty-four cents for each pound sterling, or at such rates as may be established by act of Congress, to bear interest of five per centum per annum from the first day of January or July, as the case may be, next before its issue, payable quarterly at the Treasury, and to be there redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after the time in that behalf limited in and by said sterling bonds.

Preserve Certain Books and Papers.

SEC. 14. He shall keep and carefully preserve all the books, papers and accounts belonging to the treasury office, including the debt-books and other papers relative to the revenue of the late Lord Proprietaries, and the books, papers and accounts of the Commissioner of Loans.

Claims for Money Paid State in Error.

SEC. 15. All persons having claims against the State for errors in the payment of their State taxes, or for sums erroneously paid into the treasury, shall present the same with the proofs and vouchers thereof to the Treasurer, who shall examine the same, and report to the General Assembly at the next session thereof, the names of such persons as in his opinion are entitled to an allowance for said erroneous payments, and the amount that ought to be paid to each.

Money Due State Deducted from Claims.

SEC. 16. The Treasurer, upon demand being made upon him by any person or corporate body, having a claim against the State due to him in his own right, shall, if such person or corporation is indebted to this State upon the books of the treasury to an amount less than the sum so due and claimed, deduct the sum so due the State from the amount demanded, and pay the difference only; and if the amount due to the State shall be equal to, or exceed the sum so demanded, the Treasurer shall withhold the entire amount.

Same Rights in Case of an Assignee.

SEC. 17. If the demand is made by any assignee of a party having a claim against the State, the same right to withhold or deduct, as the case may be, shall exist as if the demand were made by the assignor.

To Issue Duplicates for Bonds, &c., Lost.

SEC. 18. The Treasurer may issue new evidences of debt or coupons of interest, showing on their face that they are duplicates of bonds or coupons alleged to be lost, and corresponding in amount with the said lost bonds or coupons; *Provided*, the owners of such bonds or coupons, before such renewal, shall, by legal and competent evidence, prove to the satisfaction of the Treasurer the loss of said bonds or coupons, and shall give him satisfactory security to indemnify the State against any other claim or demand on account of said bonds or coupons alleged to be lost.

To Appoint Agent to Pay Interest.

SEC. 19. The Treasurer is authorized to appoint the president of an incorporated bank in the city of Baltimore his agent, whose duty it shall be, under such proper arrangements as the Treasurer shall make, to pay the interest upon the public debt; the interest on such portion thereof as consists of the currency stock, to be paid at the bank of which the said agent is president; the said agent shall take receipts for all such payments, and his accounts shall at all times be subject to inspection by the Treasurer, and copies thereof shall be furnished whenever required by the Treasurer, Comptroller or either House of the General Assembly.

Agent to be Paid Expenses Only.

SEC. 20. In any arrangement the Treasurer may make with the said president, for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be stipulated that for any or all the duties to be performed, the said agent shall receive no compensation whatever, nor shall he be reimbursed for any expenses whatever, that may be incurred in the performance of said duties, except the actual cost of the necessary books, stationery and printing expenses.

Agent to give Bond in $200,000.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to require of any agent to be appointed by him, to give bond to the State of Maryland, with security or securities to be approved of by the Governor, in the penal sum of two hundred thousand dollars, with condition that the said agent shall diligently and faithfully discharge and execute all and singular the duties required to be performed by him under and pursuant to such arrangement, and that he will well and truly disburse, pay out, and account for all moneys that may be placed in his hands, or deposited with him for the payment of the interest on the public debt of this State, according to the terms of such arrangement.

Security to make Oath to his Property.

SEC. 22. Each security on said bond shall make oath that he is bona fide worth over and above his debts, not less than some specific sum to be stated in said oath, which said oath shall be endorsed on said bond, and recorded therewith; and the Governor shall not approve any bond of the said agent, unless the sum or sums so sworn to shall, in the aggregate, at least equal the amount of the penalty thereof, and shall be satisfied of the availability of such security.

Bond Filed in Court of Appeals.

SEC. 23. The bond of the said agent, when duly executed and approved as hereinbefore provided, shall be recorded in the office of the

clerk of the Court of Appeals, and certified copies thereof, under the seal of the said court, may be used in evidence in any court of law in this State.

Comptroller and Treasurer to Burn Coupons Paid.

SEC. 24. The Comptroller, together with the Treasurer of the State, is authorized to examine, record and burn all such State coupons as shall be paid and returned to the Treasury by the agents employed to pay the interest on the public debt, and to make report of their proceedings therein to the Legislature at each session thereof.

[Section 25 of this Article is superseded by the Act of 1872, chapter 276, relating to the sinking fund.]

Agents to Transmit Coupons Paid Semi-Annually.

SEC. 26. The agents employed to pay the interest upon the public debt are hereby required semi-annually to transmit to the Treasurer of the State all coupons they may have paid up to the time of making such transmission.

Refunding Money Paid the State in Error.

The Act of 1868, chapter 302, provides that if any person or corporation shall have paid the Collector of State Taxes any larger sum than was properly payable, the Circuit Courts of the counties, or the City Court of Baltimore, shall hear the matter upon petition, and if it be of opinion that said taxes were paid by mistake, it shall adjudge that the collector return to the petitioner said taxes, which judgment may be enforced by execution, &c. If said taxes have been paid to the Comptroller or into the State Treasury, the petition must be filed in the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county, against the Comptroller, and the Attorney General shall appear for him without charge; if judgment is against the Comptroller, he shall report the same to the General Assembly, in order that payment may be provided for by law. Either party may appeal to the Court of Appeals, to be heard at its first session thereafter.

See "*State Fishery Force*," for the duties of the Comptroller and Treasurer under the Acts of 1870, ch. 354, and 1872, ch. 243.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Act of 1872, chapter 276, provides as follows, in relation to the Sinking Fund:

Treasurer to Cancel and Destroy Bonds.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer is hereby directed, on or before the first day of May next, in the presence of the Governor and Comptroller, to cancel and destroy all the bonds and certificates of stock of this State, now held in his office to the credit of the sinking fund, and all further payment by the State of interest on said bonds or certificates aforesaid, so required to be cancelled and destroyed, shall cease from and after the first day of April next.

To Make Out and File a List of Same.

SEC. 2. Before cancelling and destroying the said bonds and certificates as aforesaid, the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be made out a list of the said bonds and certificates, with the numbers and amounts of the same, and the names of the persons to whom said certificates are payable, and shall carefully examine and compare the same, and file the said list in his office for preservation.

Comptroller to Set Apart $100,000 *Yearly to the Sinking Fund.*

SEC. 3. The Comptroller shall, on the first day of July next, and on the first day of July in every subsequent year, set apart to the credit of the sinking fund, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which in addition to all sums otherwise accruing to the augmentation of the sinking fund, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of taking up the existing debt of this State, and the Comptroller shall cause the same to be invested in stock or bonds of this State, purchased at par or less, and said bonds after being canceled as hereinafter directed, shall be credited to the sinking fund, and held by the Treasurer, subject to the future action of the General Assembly.

Surplus in the Treasury—Preference to Overdue Debt.

SEC. 4. Whenever in the judgment of the Comptroller, there shall be a surplus in the treasury over and above the amount necessary to meet the current expenses of the State, as provided by law, he shall cause the same to be invested in the bonds or certificates of debt of this State, purchased at par or less; and in all purchases of bonds or certificates hereby directed to be made, the Treasurer shall give the preference to the overdue debt of the State, and the Comptroller and Treasurer may at any time require the said overdue debt or some class thereof, which can be regulated and accurately described, to be presented at the place where made payable for payment, by giving not less than thirty days' notice to the holders of such overdue debt, that on a day named in said notice, interest on said overdue debt, or class thereof, will cease, and if said bonds or certificates, so overdue and particularly described in said published notice, be not presented for payment by said day, the payment of interest on the same shall cease, and no further payment of interest on the same shall be made.

If Overdue Bonds are not Procurable, Treasurer may Invest.

SEC. 5. If the overdue bonds or certificates of the State shall not be procurable in sufficient amounts, the Treasurer may invest the sum or sums required by this Act in any bonds or certificates of the State, which may be offered for sale at the best rates possible for the State, and all such bonds or certificates maturing at some future day, as may be purchased in pursuance of this Act, shall be canceled by the Treasurer in the presence of the Comptroller, by writing the word "Canceled" across the face of said bonds or certificates, with the date of said cancellation in red ink, and signing the name of the said Treasurer thereto, also in red ink; and said bonds or certificates shall then be held by the Treasurer to the credit of the sinking fund, and the interest thereon shall accrue to said fund until such time as the General Assembly may dispose of the said bonds or certificates.

Comptroller to Draw Warrant to Pay.

SEC. 6. The Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of the bonds or certificates so taken up or purchased under the provisions of this Act.

Repealed.

SEC. 7. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed.

OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

FROM ITS REORGANIZATION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1851.

Comptrollers.

Philip Francis Thomas, of Talbot County, from 18th December, 1851, to 20th April, 1853.

Henry E. Bateman, of Talbot County, appointed from 20th April, 1853, to 11th January, 1854.

William Pinkney Whyte, of Baltimore City, from 11th January, 1854, to 9th January, 1856.

William Henry Purnell, of Worcester County, from 9th January, 1856, to 8th May, 1861.

Dennis Claude, of Annapolis, appointed 8th May, 1861, to 17th July, 1861.

Abram Lingan Jarrett, of Harford County, from 17th July, 1861, to 8th January, 1862.

Samuel Snowden Maffitt, of Cecil County, from 8th January, 1862, to 13th January, 1864.

Henry Hollyday Goldsborough, of Talbot County, from 13th January, 1864, to 26th November, 1864.

Robert J. Jump, of Caroline County, from 26th November, 1864, to January 9th, 1867.

William J. Leonard, of Worcester County, from January 9th, 1867, to January 17th, 1870.

Levin Woolford, of Dorchester County, from January 17th, 1870.

Treasurers.

James S. Owens, of Anne Arundel County, from 24th February, 1852, to 24th February, 1854.

Dennis Claude, of Annapolis, from 24th February, 1854, to 14th February, 1860.

Sprigg Harwood, of Anne Arundel County, from 14th February, 1860, to 4th February, 1862.

Robert Fowler, of Baltimore County, from 4th February, 1862, to February 10th, 1870.

John Merryman, of Baltimore County, from February 10th, 1870, to February 10th, 1872.

John W. Davis, of Baltimore City, from February 10th, 1872.

SUNDRY OFFICERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

CONSTITUTION.—ARTICLE VII.

The provisions relating to the following officers, are published in the order in which they appear in the Constitution; with the exception of "The County Commissioners," which is given under the heading of "The County Officers."

THE STATE LIBRARIAN.

CONSTITUTION.—ARTICLE VII, SECTION 3.

The State Librarian is appointed under the Constitution, Article 7, Section 3, as follows:

Librarian Appointed by the Governor.

SEC. 3. The State Librarian shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office during the term of Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. His salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars a year, and he shall perform such duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law, and no appropriation shall be made by law, to pay for any clerk, or assistant to the Librarian; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to pass a law regulating the mode and manner in which the books in the library shall be kept and accounted for by the Librarian, requiring the Librarian to give a bond, in such penalty as the Legislature may prescribe, for the proper discharge of his duties.

Legislative Committee to Examine Contracts, Accounts, &c.

By Const., Art. 3, Sec. 24, the joint standing committee of the Senate and House is to examine the purchases and expenditures for the library and report thereon.

Term of Office.

By Const., Art. 15, Sec. 9, it is provided that the term of office of the State Librarian shall commence from the time of his appointment.

DUTIES OF LIBRARIAN UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The duties of the State Librarian under the General Laws are prescribed by Article 55, as follows:

Oath of Office.

SEC. 1. The State Librarian shall take and subscribe before the Governor, the oaths prescribed by the Constitution.

To give Bond, &c.

SEC. 2. He shall give bond to the State of Maryland, in such sum and with such security, as the committees of the Senate and House of Delegates on the library, approved, for the safe keeping of the books, maps, documents and furniture of the library, and for the faithful discharge of his trust, according to such regulations as shall from time to time be established as herein directed; which bond shall be deposited in the Executive chamber.

Governor to Fill Vacancy.

SEC. 3. In case of the death, disqualification, resignation or removal from the State, of the Librarian during the recess of the General Assembly, the Governor shall fill the vacancy.

The State Library Rooms.

SEC. 4. The State Library shall be kept in that part of the State house heretofore assigned and used for the purpose.

Who may Take Out Books.

SEC. 5. The Librarian shall not allow any book, map or document, to be taken out of said library, except by the Executive, the members of the General Assembly, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

To have Journals and Documents Bound—How Distributed.

SEC. 6. He shall have bound, the laws, journals and documents of the General Assembly, and shall distribute and forward the same, when bound, under the direction of the Governor, to the persons entitled by law to receive the same, that is to say:

To the Governor one copy of each.

To the Comptroller, Treasurer and Commissioner of the Land Office, and Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture, each, one copy of the Laws.

To the Court of Appeals, one copy of the Laws for the office of the Clerk, and one copy for each Judge.

To the library of Congress, two copies of Laws, Journals and Documents.

To the Executive Department of each State and Territory of the Union, one copy of the laws, documents and journals.

To the Directors of the Penitentiary, one copy of the Laws.

To the Mayor and City Council of the city of Baltimore, two copies of the Laws.

To the Chief Judge and each of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, one copy of the Laws.

To the Clerks of the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Circuit Court, Criminal Court, and City Court, each, one copy of the Laws, and three copies of the Journals and Documents for the inspection of the citizens.

To the Register of Wills of Baltimore city, one copy of the Laws.

To each Judge of the Orphans' Court, one copy of the Laws, and one copy for the office.

To each Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore city, one copy of the Laws.

To the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in the several counties, one copy of the Laws for office use, and three copies of the journals and documents for the inspection of the citizens.

To each of the Associate Judges of the several circuits, except the eighth circuit, one copy of the Laws.

One copy of the Laws, Journals and Documents, for each member of the General Assembly.

One copy for the office of the County Commissioners.

One copy for each Judge of the Orphans' Court.

One copy for each Justice of the Peace, in and for their respective counties: the said copies to be delivered by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts and the Clerk of the City Court of Baltimore city.—1868, ch. 387.

Remaining Copies, How Disposed of

SEC. 7. The remaining copies of the Laws, Journals and Documents, shall be subject to the disposition of the Committee appointed by the 17th section of the Act of 1870, chapter 272.

May Furnish Surplus Copies to Public Libraries.

SEC. 8. The Librarian shall deliver to each public circulating library or library association, which may make application therefor, one copy of the Laws, Journals and Documents; *Provided*, that there be at the time of the application, more than fifty copies of the volume applied for in the Library.

The Maryland Reports—How Distributed.

SEC. 9. The Maryland Reports shall be distributed by the Librarian, in the following manner, that is to say:

To the Court of Appeals, two copies for the office, and one for each of the Judges thereof.

To each of the Associate Judges of the Circuit Courts of the several counties, to the Chief Judge and the Associate Judges of the Court of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, one copy each for the use of their respective offices.

To the Clerks of the Circuit Courts for the several counties, and of Baltimore city; and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, the Clerk of the City Court of Baltimore, and the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, one copy each.

To the Registers of Wills, throughout the State, for the use of the Registers of Wills and Orphans' Court, one copy.

To the Commissioner of the Land Office, one copy.

To the Executive Chamber, one copy.

To the Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture, one copy.

To the Library of Congress, two copies.

To the General Assembly, eight copies.

To the Executive Department of each State in the Union, one copy.—1868, ch. 387.

Rules and Regulations for Security of Public Buildings.

SEC. 15. The Librarian shall prepare a system of rules and regulalations for the more effectual security of the public buildings within the State house circle, and for the government of the watch when on duty; and the watchman, when on duty, shall execute the same, on pain of removal from office for neglect of duty.

Permanent Library Committee—Their Duties.

SEC. 17. The Hon. George Brent, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, J. Shaff Stockett, State Reporter, and Arthur W. Machen, of

Baltimore, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, to serve without compensation, with full power and authority to examine into the condition of the State Library, and to select some competent person to prepare, under their direction and supervision, a catalogue of the books, maps, &c., belonging to said Library, and to have two hundred copies of the same printed; and the person selected to prepare such catalogue, shall also prepare a list of such books as may be properly removed from the Library room, and stowed elsewhere in some safe and convenient place, and also such others as in his judgment as may be advantageously disposed of by sale or otherwise, which disposition the Committee is hereby authorized to make, as may be deemed by them most expedient; should such books, however, be sold, the proceeds arising therefrom, shall be expended in the purchase of other books, to be selected by the Committee, for the increase of the Library, and the Committee shall purchase, from time to time, such books and maps, for the augmentation of the Library, as in their judgment may be deemed advisable, and they shall have the Library room refurnished and refitted; and the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this section, and the said Committee, or a majority of its members, may draw on the Treasurer, from time to time, for such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed the appropriation hereby made, and the sum of five hundred dollars shall be appropriated annually, for the purchase of books and maps, for the augmentation of the Library, to be expended under the direction of said Committee.—1870, ch. 272.

Committee to Establish Rules for Library—Court of Appeals to Fill Vacancies in Committee.

SEC. 18. The said Committee shall establish such rules and regulations relative to the State Library, as to them may seem proper, and may alter and amend the same, from time to time; *Provided*, such rules and regulations be not inconsistent with law. And in event of a vacancy occurring in said Committee, by resignation or otherwise, the same shall be immediately notified by the remaining members to the Court of Appeals of Maryland, who are hereby authorized and required to fill said vacancy forthwith.—1870, ch. 272.

Limiting Stationery Furnished Members.

It shall not be lawful for the State Librarian to furnish any member or officer of the General Assembly an amount of stationery to exceed twenty-five dollars; and that any member or officer may, at election, take said amount either in stationery or money or both, to said amount.—1868, ch. 70.

The Peabody Institute.

The Librarian is to send to the Peabody Institute of Baltimore city, a copy of every volume of the laws, journals, reports, and other publications of the State, of which there are duplicates in the Library, and to continue to supply the same to said Institute hereafter.—1872, ch. 444.

Note.—See case of Silver vs. Magruder, decided by Court of Appeals, in 1870, as to term of Librarian, and power of appointment by Governor; also, 5 Md. 423.—1856, ch. 314.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 4 and 5.

The duties of the Commissioner of the Land Office, under the Constitution, Article 7, Section 4, are as follows:

Appointed by the Governor—His Duties—His Salary, $1500—to Report His Fees Semi-Annually.

SEC. 4. There shall be a Commissioner of the Land Office, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office during the term of the Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. He shall perform such duties as are now required of the Commissioner of the Land Office, or such as may hereafter be prescribed by law, and shall also be the keeper of the chancery records. He shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the Treasury, and shall charge such fees as are now, or may be hereafter fixed by law. He shall make a semi-annual report of all the fees of his office, both as Commissioner of the Land Office, and as keeper of the chancery records, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and shall pay the same semi-annually into the Treasury.

To Collect and Classify all State Papers.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner of the Land Office shall also, without additional compensation, collect, arrange, classify, have charge of, and safely keep all papers, records, relics, and other memorials connected with the early history of Maryland, not belonging to any other office.

To Notify the Attorney General.

CONSTITUTION, ART. 5, SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Land Office, whenever a case shall be brought into said court, in which the State is a party or has interest, immediately to notify the Attorney General thereof.

[The office of Commissioner of the Land Office was created by the Constitution of 1851. The duties of the office had previously been fulfilled by the Chancellor of the State, who acted as Judge of the Land Office, and as register and examiner general, which three offices are now consolidated in one office.]

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE, UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The duties, &c. of the Commissioner of the Land Office, are prescribed by Article 54, of the Public General Laws, as follows:

The Office a Court of Record.

SECTION 1. The Commissioner of the Land Office is hereby declared to be a Court of Record, with the same power to preserve order, punish contempts, and enforce obedience to his orders and adjudications as are possessed by any other Court of Record.

May Summon Witnesses.

SEC. 2. The said Commissioner may issue summons for witnesses to testify in cases pending before him, and may compel their attendance, and may order depositions to be taken in writing on reasonable notice to the opposite party to be used in such cases.

To Keep a Docket of Disputed Cases.

SEC. 3. He shall keep a docket in the form of the dockets used in the Courts of Equity, of all disputed cases affecting the title to land, transcripts of which shall be evidence of the proceedings thereon.

All Papers Filed to be Recorded.

SEC. 4. All papers filed in disputed cases affecting the title to lands shall, with the proceedings, adjudications and orders of the Commissioner of the Land Office, be duly recorded.

Fees the Same as Clerks of Courts.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner of the Land Office shall be entitled to the same fees for recording such papers and proceedings as the Clerks of Circuit Courts are for similar services.

To Keep a Seal.

SEC. 6. He shall keep a seal, and all process relating to proceedings in the Land Office, shall issue under the seal of the Land Office, attested by the Commissioner.

Bond $2000.

SEC. 7. He shall give bond to the State of Maryland, with security to be approved by the Governor, and kept in the State Deparment, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

To Account Semi-Annually for Receipts.

SEC. 8. All moneys payable to the State on account of the public lands, shall be paid to the Commissioner of the Land Office, whose receipts therefor shall be a good acquittance to the party paying the same; and the said Commissioner shall keep an account of all such payments in a book kept for the purpose, and shall account semi-annually, with the Comptroller, on oath, and pay over to the Treasurer all such moneys so received, first deducting therefrom twenty-five per centum as a compensation for his trouble.

To Record Certificates and Issue Patents.

SEC. 9. He shall record all certificates that may be returned to the Land Office, and issue patents thereon as soon as they are ready for patents.

British Confiscated Lands.

SEC. 10. Upon application in writing of any person claiming to be entitled to any of the British confiscated lands, sold by the commissioners appointed under the authority of this State to preserve and sell British confiscated property, the title to which still remain in the State, and praying that title thereto may be granted to him, and upon satisfactory proof submitted to the Commissioner of the Land Office, that such applicant is entitled to receive title thereto, the said Commissioner shall issue a patent for such land to the person appearing to him to be entitled thereto.

Applications for Patents to be Advertised.

SEC. 11. Before issuing any patent under the preceding section, the said Commissioner shall order the party applying therefor to cause to be inserted in one or more newspapers published in the county or city where the land lies, if there be a newspaper published therein, at least once a week for three successive weeks, an advertisement setting forth the object of the application and describing therein, by metes and bounds and such other description of the land for which the patent is sought, so that the land may be known, and also particularly describing the claim of the applicant for such patent, and containing a notification of the day and hour on which the applicant will apply to the Commissioner to issue such patent, which day shall be at least sixty days from the day of filing the application, and warning all parties interested to appear before said Commissioner on the day and hour therein designated to show cause, if any they have, why such patent should not be issued.

Objections to be Filed in Writing.

SEC. 12. If no person appears to contest the said application on the day so appointed, a patent shall issue to the applicant, but if opposition be made to the issue of such patent, the party or parties making such opposition shall, by a day to be designated by the Commissioner of the Land Office, not exceeding thirty days, file in the Land Office their objections in writing to the issue of said patent.

To Hear the Case Ex Parte if Parties Do Not Appear.

SEC. 13. The said Commissioner shall fix some day, not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the objections are filed, to hear such application, and shall then hear the respective parties if they appear before him, and if not, he shall proceed to determine ex parte the rights of the parties claiming to be interested, and shall within thirty days after such hearing decide in favor of, or reject, the application, as to him shall seem right and proper, filing his reasons therefor in writing.

To Determine Validity of Surveys, &c.

SEC. 14. The said Commissioners shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all disputes which may arise concerning the validity of surveys made under warrants or orders issued by him; and also all disputes concerning the issuing of patents, and in all disputes that come before him he shall have full power to decree thereon according to equity and good conscience, and the principles established in Courts of Equity.

If Interested, Another Person to Hear the Case.

SEC. 15. In any matter pending in the Land Office in which the Commissioner for the time being may have been counsel, may be interested or related to the parties, and on that account incompetent to act, he shall certify the same in writing to the Judge of the Second Judicial District, who shall thereupon hear and decide such case, or appoint some person to do so, which decision shall have the same effect and be liable to the same incidents as the decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

Vacant Land may be Taken Up, &c.

SEC. 16. Any vacant land, whether cultivated or uncultivated, and any land which has escheated by reason of the last owner in fee simple dying intestate thereof, and without heirs, may be taken up by any person not an alien, by complying with the provisions herein contained.

How to Take Up Escheated Lands.

SEC. 17. Any person desiring to take up vacant land or lands which have escheated, shall obtain a warrant from the Commissioner of the Land Office, directed to the Surveyor of the county where the land lies, requiring him to survey the same, and return a certificate of survey to the Land Office within one year from the date of the warrant, and such warrant may be in the form heretofore used in the Land Office, and may be either a common warrant, a special warrant, a warrant of resurvey, a proclamation warrant or an escheat warrant, whichever may be suited to the case of the party applying for the same.—1861, ch. 3.

Warrants of Survey.

SEC. 18. If the vacant land or lands which has escheated, lies partly in one county and partly in another the warrants to survey the same may be directed to and executed by the Surveyor of either county.

How to Obtain a Common Warrant.

SEC. 19. Any person may obtain a common warrant, special warrant or proclamation warrant, by applying to the Commissioner of the Land Office, and paying him, (unless the land lies in Allegany or Washington counties,) the sum of twenty-five cents per acre for each acre mentioned in such warrant and if the land lies in Allegany county, the sum of ten cents per acre, and if the land lies in Washington county, the sum of twelve and a half cents per acre.—1861, ch. 3.

Warrants of Resurvey.

SEC. 20. Any person being the owner in fee simple of any lands, may obtain, by application to the Commissioner of the Land Office, a warrant of resurvey, to resurvey said land, whether the same consist of one or several tracts, or parts of tracts, and add any contiguous vacancy thereto.

Persons Not Desiring to Add Contiguous Vacancy.

SEC. 21. Any person entitled to lands in fee simple, and being in possession thereof and not desiring to add contiguous vacancy, may obtain a warrant of resurvey from the Land Office, and it shall not be necessary in such warrant, to state the name of the tract or tracts of land to be resurveyed, and the Surveyor of the county, to whom such warrant shall be directed, shall survey the lands to be effected thereby, according to the possession and holding of the person obtaining such warrant or those under whom he claims for the last twenty years, and shall take proof of such possession and holding.

Surveyor to give Reasonable Notice.

SEC. 22. The Surveyor, before he executes any warrant issued under the preceding section, shall give reasonable notice to the owners and occupiers of all the adjacent lands, if the same be occupied, if the owners reside in the county where the lands lie, and if the adjacent

lands be occupied or unoccupied, and the owners do not reside in the county, the Surveyor shall give notice of the time he will execute such warrant, by advertisement in some daily newspaper published in the city of Baltimore, not less than six times, and the first publication to be at least two months before the execution of such warrant.

Relating to Lands Resurveyed.

Sec. 23. The Surveyor shall return to the Land Office, within one year from the date of such warrant, a certificate of survey and plot, together with the depositions, relating to the possession and occupancy of the lands resurveyed, and proof of the notice, by publication or otherwise, given to the owners or occupiers of the adjacent lands, and upon the return of such certificate and proofs, if no caveat or objection be made within six months after such return, the Commissioner of the Land Office shall issue a patent thereon to the person, or his heirs or assigns, who obtained such warrant of resurvey.

Escheat Warrants.

Sec. 24. Any person may obtain an escheat warrant by application to the Commissioner of the Land Office, unless some other person has obtained or is entitled to a warrant affecting the land.

No Escheat Warrant Renewed after One Year.

Sec. 25. Every escheat warrant shall be executed within twelve months, and no escheat warrant shall be renewed after one year from its date.

Warrant to Survey Vacant or Escheat Land.

Sec. 26. Every person who has obtained a warrant to survey vacant or escheat land, shall, within one year from the date of such warrant, pay for the land included in the certificate of survey, at the following rates: for vacant land not in Allegany or Washington counties, fifty cents per acre, and if in Allegany county, twenty cents per acre, and if in Washington county, twenty-five cents per acre, and shall in addition pay the value of any improvements there may be on any such vacant land, (but there shall be deducted from the purchase money aforesaid, the sum which the party paid upon obtaining the warrant,) and for land which has escheated two-thirds of the real value of the same. If any person shall fail to pay within one year, as required by the preceding sections, the land may be taken up by any other person under a proclamation warrant or escheat warrant, as the case may be.—1861, ch. 3.

First Applicant to Receive Warrant.

Sec. 27. The person who first applies to the Commissioner of the Land Office, for a warrant during business hours, shall be entitled to the same upon paying the usual fees and caution money.—Ibid.

Surveyor to Certify to Value of Lands, &c.

Sec. 28. The value of all escheat lands, and the improvements thereon, and the real value of any improvements upon vacant land, shall be returned and certified to by the Surveyor, on oath, at the time of returning his certificate of survey, and the Commissioner of the Land Office shall finally ascertain the value of such land and improvements, and receive the money therefor from the party, but the omission by the Surveyor to return such valuation shall in no case be a cause of caveat.

Certificates of Survey to be Returned within One Year.

SEC. 29. Every certificate of survey shall be returned to the Land Office within one year from the date of the warrant, but a warrant may be renewed within a year from its date, but not to affect the rights which any other person may have acquired in the meantime; this not to apply to escheat warrants.—1861, ch. 3.

Certificates of Survey Recorded.

SEC. 30. All certificates of survey returned under this article, shall be examined by the Commissioner of the Land Office, and, if found to be correct, shall be by him recorded; and, if found to be incorrect, he shall return them to the Surveyor returning the same, or to some other Surveyor, as he may order and direct, ordering such Surveyor to correct such certificate, and a corrected certificate shall be returned to the Land Office within one year from the date of such order.

When a Person is Entitled to a Patent.

SEC. 31. If a certificate of survey shall be returned within the time herein prescribed, and shall be found to be correct, and the whole composition or purchase money has been paid, and such certificate has laid six months in the Land Office, and no caveat has been entered thereto, the person having such certificate returned, his assignee, devisee or heirs, shall be entitled to a patent thereon; or, if the certificate is released by adjudication or by the operation of law from the effect of the caveat, a patent shall issue thereon as if no caveat had been filed.

Caveats to be Heard within Twelve Months.

SEC. 32. Every caveat shall be heard and determined by the Commissioner of the Land Office, within twelve months from the entering of the same, unless he shall, under special circumstances, give further time to the parties.

Commissioner to Award Costs, &c.

SEC. 33. The Commissioner of the Land Office shall have full power at his discretion to award costs to the party prevailing, on the decision of any caveat.

Patents to be Signed by the Governor.

SEC. 34. All patents shall be signed by the Governor, and have affixed thereto the Great Seal of the State; and the Governor, on the presentation to him of a patent by the Commissioner of the Land Office, certified by the said Commissioner, as proper to be issued, shall be authorized to sign such patent and to cause the Great Seal to be affixed thereto.

To Regulate the Conduct of Surveyors.

SEC. 35. The Commissioner of the Land Office may prescribe rules to regulate the conduct of Surveyors in making surveys and returning certificates and plats, and he shall in all things regulate his proceedings by the usages and principles which have heretofore been established by the practice of the Land Office, not inconsistent with this article or the principles of equity.

Patents Granted before Divisional Line was Fixed.

SEC. 36. Any person holding lands and being in actual possession thereof, in this State, under a warrant and survey, or under a patent

granted by the government of Pennsylvania before the divisional line between the two States was fixed, shall be entitled to receive a patent for such land from the proper authorities of this State.

Owners of Land Entitled to Certain Accretions.

SEC. 37. The proprietor of land bounding on any of the navigable waters of this State, is hereby declared to be entitled to all accretions to said land by the recession of said water, whether heretofore or hereafter formed or made by natural causes or otherwise, in like manner and to like extent as such right may or can be claimed by the proprietor of land bounding on water not navigable.—1862, ch. 129.

Owners of Land Exclusively Entitled to Improve Water Front.

SEC. 38. The proprietor of land bounding on any of the navigable waters of this State, is hereby declared to be entitled to the exclusive right of making improvements into the waters in front of his said land; such improvements, and other accretions as above provided for, shall pass to the successive owners of the land to which they are attached, as incident to their respective estates. But no such improvement shall be so made as to interfere with the navigation of the stream of water into which the said improvement is made.—Ibid.

No Patent to Affect Rights of Riparian Proprietors.

SEC. 39. No patent hereafter issued out of the Land Office shall impair or affect the rights of riparian proprietors, as explained and declared in the two sections next preceding this section, and no patent shall hereafter issue for land covered by navigable waters.—Ibid.

Certified Copy of Patents, &c. to be Evidence.

A copy certified under the seal of the Commissioner of the Land Office of any patent, certificate, or of any entry or record contained in any book deposited in the Land Office, or of any proceedings or papers filed therein, shall be evidence.

Copy of Original Certificate with Notes, &c. to be Evidence.

A copy of any original certificate in the Land Office, together with the notes or illustrations annexed thereto at the time the same was returned into the Land Office, referring to the lines of other tracts of lands certified by the Commissioner of the Land Office under his hand and the seal of his office, shall be evidence in any court of law or equity in this State, in the same manner, and have the same effect as if it were the original paper and proved to be in the handwriting of the Surveyor by whom the original survey was made, and that the said Surveyor was dead.

Commissioner's Compensation.

The Commissioner in addition to his salary of $1500, under the Constitution, receives a commission of twenty-five per cent. for collecting and paying the composition and caution money into the State treasury.

THE LAND OFFICE FEES.

The fees of the Commissioner of the Land Office, by Article 38, Section 11, of Public General Laws, are as follows:

For a common warrant and entry,	$0 55
For renewing the same and entry whether in or out of date,	55
For recording certificate, per side, computing 105 words to a side, and so pro rata,	13
For making out a grant,	1 50
Recording the same,	1 12
For special warrant on the proclamation of escheat or resurvey, including petition and order thereon,	4 16
For searching for any matter or thing if found,	23
For a special warrant for vacant cultivation, including petition and order thereon,	2 50
For renewing every special warrant, whether in or out of date,	55
Entering every caveat and order,	40
For every deed or assignment,	1 25
For drawing a petition at the request of the party,	90
For all copies, per side, as before,	13
For filling ever paper at the request of the party,	7
For entering every application for warrant,	16
For every seal,	16
For examining every certificate of survey of 100 acres or under,	1 53
From 100 to 200 acres,	1 92
From 200 to 300 acres,	2 00
For every 100 acres above 300 acres,	10
For every certificate of resurvey, whether made up of one or more tracts of 100 acres,	2 50
From one to 200 acres,	2 90
From 200 to 300 acres,	3 10
For every 100 acres above 300 acres,	16

[For information as to Practice, see the "Laws and Rules of the Land Office," by Messrs. Mayer & Brewer.]

Warrants to Obtain Title to Lands.

There are five several kinds of warrants, issued by the Commissioner of the Land Office under his signature and seal of office, by which an applicant may obtain a patent for the land he proposes to purchase; viz. common warrants, special warrants, warrants of resurvey, warrants of proclamation, and warrants of escheat.

A person desirous of taking up and securing land which he believes to be vacant must do it in one of three ways, viz., by a common warrant, a special warrant, or a warrant of resurvey.

A common warrant affects only uncultivated land; a special warrant affects lands cultivated or otherwise; and a warrant of resurvey affects lands cultivated or uncultivated adjoining to patented or surveyed lands therein mentioned, being the property of the person who takes out the warrant.

THE SURVEYORS.

Constitution, Article VII, Section 2.

The provisions of the Constitution, relating to Surveyors, Article 7, Section 2, are as follows:

Surveyor—Term of Office—Vacancy.

Sec. 2. The qualified voters of each county, and of the city of Baltimore, shall, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, elect a Surveyor for each county and the city of Baltimore, respectively, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing their election; and whose duties and compensation shall be the same as are now, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law. And any vacancy in the office of Surveyor shall be filled by the Commissioners of the counties, or by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively, for the residue of the term.

DUTIES OF SURVEYORS UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The provisions of the Public General Laws, relating to Surveyors, contained in Article 92, are as follows:

Surveyors shall Execute Warrants, &c.

Sec. 1. The Surveyor for each county, and the City of Baltimore, shall execute all warrants issued from the Land Office, and all orders or warrants issued by any court having authority to issue the same, and shall make return thereof within the time prescribed by law.

To Keep Records of Surveys and Resurveys.

Sec. 2. He shall keep a regular alphabetical record of the Surveyor's duplicate of all surveys or resurveys made by him by virtue of a warrant issued from the Land Office.

Record to be Open for Inspection.

Sec. 3. The books for that purpose shall be procured at the expense and shall be the property, of the county or city, and shall be kept by the surveyor thereof, open to the inspection of all persons who may desire to examine the same, and shall be handed down to his successor in office.

May Appoint Deputies.

Sec. 4. Each Surveyor may appoint a deputy or deputies.

May Administer Oath to Chain and Pole Carriers.

Sec. 5. Surveyors and their deputies may administer an oath to their chain and pole carriers, carefully, without favor or partiality, to carry the chain or pole, to the best of their knowledge, whilst making a survey.

Qualification of Chain and Pole Carriers.

SEC. 6. No person but a free white male person above the age of twenty-one years shall be a chain or pole carrier.

Non-Attendance of Witnesses.

SEC. 7. On the execution of any warrant of resurvey from any of the courts of this State, or the execution of any order of a court of equity of this State to make a survey, the sheriff or coroner shall summon the witnesses he may be directed to summon by either party, and upon proof of such summons and non-attendance of the witness, made to the court from which the warrant or order issued, such witness shall be adjudged in contempt of the court, and attachment may issue as in other cases of contempt.

Course and Distance of Closing Line to be given in Certificates of Survey.

SEC. 8. The Surveyors of the several counties, and the city of Baltimore, shall insert in every certificate of survey or re-survey returned to the Land Office, the course and distance of the given or closing line in every survey or resurvey.

Returning Certificates to the Land Office.

SEC. 9. In returning certificates to the Land Office, the Surveyor shall state the quantity and quality of the improvements on the land included in the survey or resurvey, and subject to the operation of the warrant, with his opinion of the value of the same.

Execution of Warrant of Resurvey.

SEC. 10. No warrant of resurvey issued from any of the courts of this State shall be executed until after ten days' notice to the parties in the cause, or their counsel of record, unless a different time of notice shall be prescribed by rule or order of the court issuing such warrant, or unless notice be waived or agreed upon by the parties.

Warrants of Escheat.

SEC. 11. When warrants of escheat shall be delivered to a Surveyor to execute, in order to survey lands held in tenancy in common, and the part only of one or more of the said tenants in common hath become liable to escheat, the Surveyor shall cause the whole of the said land so held in common to be surveyed, and a certificate thereof returned to the Land Office, specifying the value of the whole tract of land and improvements thereon, and after the examination of the said certificate and payment to the Treasurer of two-thirds of the value of the escheatable part of the land therein expressed, a patent shall issue in due time to the party in whose name the said certificate may be returned, or his heirs or assigns, for the undivided portion of the land that may be liable to escheat.

Powers and Duties of a Surveyor's Deputy.

SEC. 12. If any warrant for surveying or resurveying land shall issue, and the same shall be executed by a deputy of the Surveyor authorized to execute the same, and before a certificate of the survey or resurvey shall be made out and signed by the said Surveyor, he shall die, the said deputy may, within six months after such death, make out and sign a plot and special certificate stating the circumstances

of the case, with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed or endorsed, and the said certificate shall be as good and effectual as if made out and signed by the said Surveyor; and if any amendment or correction of the said plot or certificate shall be necessary, the amendment or correction shall be made by the said deputy, or such other person as the Commissioner of the Land Office shall think proper.

Corrections may be made by a Surveyor after his Resignation.

SEC. 13. If any certificate shall be made out by any Surveyor authorized to make the same, under a warrant of survey or resurvey, and the same shall be duly returned, and an order of the Commissioner of the Land Office shall be made for correcting the same, and the Surveyor shall resign his office without making out a corrected certificate or correcting the original, the Commissioner of the Land Office, on the application of the party, may, in his discretion, order the correction to be made by the said Surveyor, and the corrected certificate made out by him shall be as good and effectual as if he had not resigned, and he shall be entitled to such fees therefor as the Commissioner of the Land Office shall, under all circumstances, deem reasonable, not exceeding the fees allowed to Surveyors.

A Surveyor may take up Vacant Lands Adjoining his Property.

SEC. 14. No Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor shall take up any vacant land unless it be land adjoining lands to which he is bona fide entitled.

Surveyor's Oath.

SEC. 15. All warrants taken out for the purpose of taking up land under the preceding section shall be directed to the county Surveyor of any adjoining county, who, before he executes the same, shall take the following oath, to be endorsed on the warrant, to wit: "I, A. B., do swear that I will well and truly execute this warrant to the best of my skill and judgment, without favor, affection or partiality."

Penalty for Neglecting to Return Plots.

SEC. 16. If in any cause plots made under the order of the court are not returned, from the neglect of the Surveyor, the court may order him to pay the costs of the term, and may impose on him such fine as the circumstances of the case may require.

Penalty for Returning Erroneous Certificates.

SEC. 17. If a Surveyor shall return a certificate for the examination of the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the same shall be by him found to be erroneous, the party for whose use the survey was made shall not pay any fees to the Commissioner or Surveyor on such erroneous certificate, but the Surveyor shall pay to the Commissioner of the Land Office one-third the usual fees thereon.

Shall Mention no Boundary unless Run and Measured by Him.

SEC. 18. No Surveyor shall mention any boundary in his certificate of any survey, unless he shall actually run and measure the distance to such boundary, and the boundaries by him returned shall be at the end of the line as expressed, and his certificate shall not contain more land than certified by him therein.

For other provisions of the General Laws relating to Surveyors, see Article 29, Sections 10, 11 and 12, page 110.

THE WRECKMASTER.

CONSTITUTION.—ARTICLE VII, SECTION 6.

The Wreckmaster of Worcester county is elected under the Constitution, Article 7, Section 6, as follows:

Election of Wreckmaster—His Duties.

ART. 7, SEC. 6. The qualified voters of Worcester county shall, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and every two years thereafter, elect a Wreckmaster for said county, whose duties and compensation shall be the same as are now, or may be hereafter, prescribed by law; the term of office of said Wreckmaster shall commence on the first Monday of January, next succeeding his election, and a vacancy in said office shall be filled by the County Commissioners of said county for the residue of the term.

THE WRECKMASTER'S DUTIES UNDER THE PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

The duties of the Wreckmaster are prescribed by Article 22 and 23, of Public Local Laws of Worcester county, Sections 151 to 164 inclusive, as follows:

Duty of the Wreckmaster.

SEC. 151. It shall be the duty of the Wreckmaster, on the earlies intelligence, or on application by or on behalf of any owner or commander of a ship or other vessel being in danger of being stranded, or being stranded, to command any constable or constables, to be appointed by him for that purpose, to summon as many men as shall be thought necessary to the assistance of such ship or vessel.

He can Demand Assistance from other Vessels.

SEC. 152. If there be any ship or vessel belonging to any citizen of this State riding near the place, he shall have power to demand of the commanding officer thereof, assistance by their boats and such hands as they can conveniently spare, and if any commanding officer shall neglect to give such assistance, he shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the officer or owner of the distressed ship or vessel in any court in this State.

The Wreckmaster's Per Diem.

SEC. 153*. The Wreckmaster of Worcester county shall be entitled to receive twenty-five dollars for the first day he shall go to take charge of a wreck, and ten dollars per day for every day thereafter that his services are required, or that he may be employed or engaged in saving or attempting to save the vessel or cargo.

Pay of Assistants.

SEC. 154*. All others who shall assist in preserving any ship or other vessel in distress, when employed or summoned by the Wreckmaster for such service, shall be paid two dollars for each day he shall be engaged.

Vessel and Goods Responsible for Payment.

SEC. 155. In default of such payment, the vessel or goods shall remain in the custody of the Wreckmaster until all charges are paid, or security given for the same to the satisfaction of the parties.

To Advertise Goods Saved in Newspapers.

SEC. 156. He shall, if no person claim the goods saved, take possession thereof, and cause a true description of the marks, numbers and kinds of such goods to be advertised four weeks in the Baltimore and Philadelphia newspapers.

May Sell Perishable Goods, &c.

SEC. 157. He shall, if the goods be perishable, sell the same forthwith; but if not, he shall retain them three months, and if no person shall within that time claim them, he shall sell them at public sale, and after deducting all charges, shall pay the balance to the Treasurer of Maryland, who shall keep an account of the same for the benefit of the owners or insurers, who, upon proof of their property, to the satisfaction of the Comptroller, shall upon his warrant receive the same.

Persons Molesting Wreckmaster to be Fined, &c.

SEC. 158. If any person besides those empowered by the Wreckmaster shall enter, or endeavor to enter, on board any vessel in distress without the leave of the commanding officer, or if any person shall molest him or them in saving the vessel or goods, or shall endeavor to hinder the saving such vessel or goods, or shall deface the marks of any such goods before they are taken down in a book by the Wreckmaster, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered by the owner of the vessel or goods in any court of record in this State; and in case of failure to pay such forfeiture immediately, or giving security to pay the same within one month, he shall receive not exceeding thirty-nine lashes on his bare back by order of such court.

May Repel by Force Certain Persons.

SEC. 159. Any commanding officer of a vessel in distress, or the Wreckmaster, may repel by force any persons who shall, without consent, press on board such vessel and thereby molest them in preserving the vessel or goods.

Liability of Persons Taking Goods.

SEC. 160. If any goods shall be found upon any person that were stolen or carried off from any vessel in distress, he shall, upon demand, deliver the same to the owner or Wreckmaster, or to such other person as shall be authorized by either of them to receive the same, or shall be liable to pay four times the value, to be recovered with costs in any court in this State.

Penitentiary Offence.

SEC. 161. If any person shall make, or assist in making, a hole in any vessel in distress, or steal any pump, materials or goods from any

vessel, or shall willfully do any thing tending to the immediate loss of such vessel, he shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction, shall be sentenced to the penitentiary not less than five nor more than fifteen years.

Fraud or Willful Neglect, how Punished.

SEC. 162. If any Wreckmaster shall, by fraud or willful neglect, abuse the trust reposed in him, he shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay four times the damages to the party aggrieved, to be recovered in any court of record; and shall thenceforth be incapable of acting as Wreckmaster.

Persons Refusing Assistance Fined $25.

SEC. 163. Any person summoned by the Wreckmaster who shall refuse or neglect to give the assistance required for the saving of any vessel or cargo, shall forfeit and pay to the use of Worcester county the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of said county by the Wreckmaster; and shall be also subject to the payment of the same damages, and to be recovered by the party aggrieved in the same manner, as in case of a Wreckmaster.

Wreckmaster's Bond $2500.

SEC. 164. The Wreckmaster shall give bond and security in the Circuit Court for said county in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for the due and faithful performance of his office, before entering upon the discharge of the duties thereof; such bond may be taken by the clerk of said court during the recess thereof, but only until the meeting of said court, who shall thereupon require the Wreckmaster to give new bond, and if he shall neglect or refuse to do so, the office shall be declared vacant.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Constitution.—Article VIII.

The eighth Article of the Constitution provides for a system of Public Education as follows:

System of Free Schools—Taxation.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall by law establish throughout the State, a thorough and efficient system of Free Public Schools; and shall provide by taxation, or otherwise, for their maintenance.

The Present System to Expire.

Sec. 2. The system of Public Schools, as now constituted, shall remain in force until the end of the said first session of the General Assembly of 1868, and shall then expire; except so far as adopted or continued, by the General Assembly.

School Fund to be kept Inviolate.

Sec. 3. The School Fund of the State shall be kept inviolate, and appropriated only to the purposes of education.

PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS.

The Act of 1872, chapter 377, provides a general system of Free Public Schools for the State of Maryland, and repeals all laws inconsistent therewith, and all Acts passed since the adoption of the Code, relating to schools, &c. It also provides that the Act shall be added to the Code of Public General Laws, under the title of "Public Education," as follows:

Chapter I.—Supervision.

State Board of Education.

Sec. 1. Educational matters affecting the State and the general care and supervision of Public Education shall be entrusted to a State Board of Education.

County School Commissioners.

Sec. 2. Educational matters affecting a county shall be under the control of a Board of County School Commissioners.

District School Trustees.

Sec. 3. Educational matters affecting a school district shall be under the supervision of a Board of District School Trustees.

Chapter II.—Formation of Boards.

Governor to Appoint State Board of Education.

Sec. 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint at the present session of the General Assembly of Maryland, and at every regular session thereafter, from among the

Presidents and Examiners of the several County Boards, four persons, (one of whom shall be a resident of the Eastern Shore,) who, together with the Principal of the State Normal School, shall constitute the "State Board of Education."

Circuit Judges to Appoint County School Commissioners.

SEC. 2. The Board of County School Commissioners shall be composed of three persons, appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Courts, to serve for two years from the first day of January next succeeding said appointment and until their successors shall qualify; *Provided*, that in counties having over one hundred schools five persons shall be appointed.

District School Trustees Appointed by School Commissioners.

SEC. 3. The Board of District School Trustees shall be composed of three persons, who shall be appointed by the County School Commissioners on the first day of May, or at their first meeting thereafter in each year.

CHAPTER III.—DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Times of Meeting.

SEC. 1. The State Board of Education shall hold regular meetings on the last Wednesday in May, August, November and February of every year, and special meetings as occasions may require.

Office Located.

SEC. 2. The office of the Board shall be in the State Normal School.

To Receive No Salary, Except the President.

SEC. 3. The members of the Board shall receive no salary, but actual expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board, and they are authorized to employ clerical assistance when necessary; the Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, is hereby authorized to pay the President of the Board such amount, not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, as he shall show to be due for these necessary expenses.

Duties of State Board.

SEC. 4. The State Board of Education shall, to the best of their ability, cause the provisions of this law to be carried into effect, and may, if necessary, institute legal proceedings for that purpose, with the direction and advice of the Attorney General; they shall explain the true intent and meaning of the law, and they shall decide, without expense to the parties concerned, all controversies and disputes that may arise under it.

To have General Care and Supervision.

SEC. 5. They shall have the general care and supervision of the Public School interests of the State; shall act as assistants and advisers of the various County Boards; and shall from time to time issue circular letters to teachers and commissioners on topics connected with the administration of Public Schools.

Uniformity in Reports.

SEC. 6. In order to insure uniformity in the statistical reports of the Public Schools, they shall issue a uniform series of blanks for the use

of teachers and of County Boards, and shall require all accounts to be kept and returns to be made according to these forms.

To Examine Candidates for County Examiner.

SEC. 7. They shall, when requested by the Board of County School Commissioners, examine candidates for the office of County Examiner, and give a certificate of qualification.

To Grant Certificates to Teachers.

SEC. 8. They may grant to teachers of long experience and established reputation professional certificates, which shall be valid until revoked for cause.

Trustees Ex-Officio of Normal School.

SEC. 9. The State Board of Education shall be, *ex-officio*, trustees of the State Normal School; and the Principal of the State Normal School shall be, *ex-officio*, a trustee of the State Agricultural College.

All Schools, &c., to Report Annually.

SEC. 10. All schools and colleges receiving any State donation shall make a report, on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year, of such matters and in such form as the State Board of Education shall require; and said reports, or an abstract therefrom, shall be published by the President of the Board in his annual school report.

CHAPTER IV.—DUTIES OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

When and How Organized, &c.

SEC. 1. The Board of County School Commissioners shall meet for organization, on the first Tuesday in January next succeeding their appointment, or as soon thereafter as may be, and elect a person not a member of the Board, who shall serve as Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner; and notice of such election, signed by the President of the Board, shall be transmitted to the Comptroller; *Provided*, that in counties having more than eighty-five schools, the Board may at their discretion appoint one assistant examiner and fix his salary. The Board shall meet once in every school term, and at other times if necessary, for the transaction of business; each commissioner shall receive per day for each day of his attendance at the Board, or on committees appointed by the Board, such pay as is allowed the County Commissioners in the several counties of the State; *Provided*, that the aggregate amount paid in one year to commissioners as per diem, or any other compensation, shall not exceed an average of one hundred dollars for each commissioner.

The Board a Body Corporate.

SEC. 2. The Board of County School Commissioners is hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Board of County School Commissioners of ——— county, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, and the same at their pleasure to alter or break, and to exercise all the powers and privileges hereby granted to or vested in them, and every County School Commissioner shall have power to take affidavits and administer oaths in all matters pertaining to public schools, but without charge or fee.

All School Property Vested in the Board.

SEC. 3. All the property, estates, effects, money, funds, claims and State donations now vested by law in the public school authorities of any county, for the use and benefit of public, primary, free or high schools, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Board of County School Commissioners and their successors in office.

To have General Supervision and Control.

SEC. 4. The Board of County School Commissioners shall have the general supervision and control of all schools in their respective counties; they shall build, repair and furnish school-houses; they shall fix the salaries of teachers; they shall purchase and distribute text books, and shall perform such other duties as may be necessary to secure an efficient administration of the public school system, subject to the provisions of this law.

How School Tax and Fund is to be Applied.

SEC. 5. The State school tax and free school fund are primarily intended, under this Act, to pay the salaries of the teachers of the several counties, and to provide school books and stationery for the children of the State. If, however, in apportioning the said State school tax among the different counties and the city of Baltimore, the share of any county should prove inadequate for the purposes aforesaid, then the County Commissioners of such county are hereby authorized, empowered, directed and required to levy and collect such a tax upon the assessable property of such county as the Board of County School Commissioners shall designate as sufficient to make good the deficiency: *Provided*, said tax shall not exceed ten cents in the hundred dollars, unless the County Commissioners shall approve and sanction an additional tax. The taxes so levied and collected shall be paid quarterly, on the day fixed for the payment of the State school tax to the several counties; but the proceeds from special taxes may be paid oftener, upon the order of the Board of County School Commissioners to the Treasurer of the said Board of County School Commissioners, in order that the schools of said counties may be kept open for the time herein set forth, and said tax shall be levied and collected as other taxes. Any sums of money which may have been specially collected or levied on any election or school-house district, for educational purposes connected with these districts, shall be collected for and applied to the purposes so intended originally, and shall be used for no other purpose; and if said funds have been used otherwise they shall be returned and applied as aforesaid.

May Appoint Committee to Divide County into School Districts, &c.

SEC. 6. In all cases where the county has not been properly divided into school districts, and full records of the boundaries thereof have not been made and recorded, the Board of County School Commissioners shall appoint a committee, if, in their opinion, they deem it necessary, consisting of three persons of intelligence and sound judgment, who shall divide the county into suitable school districts, define and describe the boundaries of each; *Provided*, that no school district shall contain a greater area than four miles square, unless a part of it be located in a thinly settled region. In the formation of the school districts, the committee shall take into consideration the most

suitable site for the school-house, the general features of the country, and shall make each school district of such size and form as will best accommodate the population within its bounds. The committee shall make an accurate description of the bounds of the school districts, accompanied by a plat, and shall report the same to the Board of County School Commissioners, who shall thereupon give notice in all the newspapers of the county at what time they will meet to hear applications for a change of boundaries, which applications shall be made, in writing, and within two months from the date of the first publication of such notice. When the application shall have been made and considered, the Board of County School Commissioners may then change the boundaries of school districts and revise the description; or they may, without application, make such change as may be deemed important, or they may ratify and confirm the report of the committee. The description of the boundaries of school districts shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the Secretary of the Board of County School Commissioners. In those counties where no newspaper is published, the notice of application for a change of boundaries shall be published in such a manner as the Board of County School Commissioners may decide. Whenever it may be necessary the Board of County School Commissioners shall employ a Surveyor to aid the committee in the performance of such duty, and they shall allow the Surveyor such compensation for his services as may be just and proper; and the committee shall receive no compensation whatever for their services. The cost of dividing the county shall be paid by the County School Commissioners out of the school fund of the county. If a county has already been divided into school districts, and it may be necessary to revise the same, the Board of County School Commissioners shall have full power to make such revision or alteration as may be necessary to accommodate the population and increase the efficiency of the schools. A full description of such changes and alterations shall also be made and recorded as aforesaid.

To Make Annual Reports and Publish Financial Statement.

SEC. 7. The Board of County School Commissioners shall, on or before the fifteenth day of November in every year, make a report to the State Board of Education, in such form as may be prescribed by the latter, of the schools and all matters affecting the educational interests of the county; they shall also publish annually, in the month of November, in such form and manner as they may deem proper, a statement of their receipts and disbursements, including the money received and expended on account of text books, and a statement of the indebtedness of the Board at the close of the fiscal year, and forward a copy to the State Board of Education.

Vacancies How Filled—Appeal.

SEC. 8. In case of the death of any County School Commissioner, or his resignation or removal from the county, or disqualification from any legal cause, the Judges of the Circuit Court of the Judicial District where the vacancy occurs shall have power to appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy. In case of inefficiency, refusal to act, or breach of trust, the Board may, by a vote of a majority of its members, declare the office vacant, and give notice to the party concerned. An

appeal may be taken to the State Board of Education, whose decision shall be final; but if no appeal be taken within ten days the vacancy shall be filled as hereinbefore provided.

No Teacher to be Commissioner.

SEC. 9. No teacher in actual employment as such shall fill the position of County School Commissioner.

CHAPTER V.—DUTIES OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Duties of District School Trustees.

SEC. 1. The Board of District School Trustees shall have the care of the houses and lands connected therewith, intended for school purposes; also the furniture, apparatus and other school property. They shall attend to all repairs, and charge the cost among the incidental expenses of the school, to be paid out of the tax levied upon the assessable property of the county as herein provided for; *Provided*, that when repairs are to be paid out of a county school tax, the amount to be expended for said repairs, shall be determined by the Board of County School Commissioners before the repairs are made. The Board shall employ a teacher from among those persons who hold the certificate required by this law; they shall exercise a general supervision over their respective schools, and visit them frequently, and shall cause instruction to be given for ten months in the year if possible.

To Provide Out-Buildings.

SEC. 2. The Board of District School Trustees, shall see that every school-house site is provided with suitable out-buildings.

School-Houses not to be Used for Other Purposes.

SEC. 3. No school-house shall be used for any other purpose than public school purposes, and school district meetings, unless by consent of the Board of County School Commissioners or a majority of them.

Contiguous Portions of Districts May Combine.

SEC. 4. Contiguous portions of two or more school-house districts may, with the consent of the Board of County School Commissioners, combine and form a new school-house district; and when thus formed, the said new school-house district shall be invested with all the rights and powers hereinbefore set forth as pertaining to such districts; *Provided*, that the new school-house district thus formed, or said district from which it may be formed, shall not contain less than thirty-five legal resident voters.

CHAP. VI.—SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES.

Commissioners to Select Sites for School-Houses.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the Board of County School Commissioners to select a suitable school-house site in each district, whenever the necessities of the public schools demand a change of site or sites already built upon, or a new school-house to be built.

May Receive Donations of Sites.

SEC. 2. The Board of County School Commissioners may receive donations of such sites or locations for school-houses, or of houses al-

ready built, adapted to school purposes or suitably located, or may purchase the same; but in no case shall any site be built upon, or any house be occupied, until a good and sufficient title shall have been obtained for the same, in the corporate name of the Board of County School Commissioners.

Land may be Condemned for School-Houses.

SEC. 3. When the lands shall be required for the site of a school-house, or for enlarging a school-house lot, and the Board of County School Commissioners shall, from any cause, be unable to contract with the owner thereof, the Board of County School Commissioners may apply for a writ of ad quod damnum to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county, who shall forthwith issue the same, and the Sheriff shall execute the said writ, and return an inquisition describing the land and stating the amount of damages to be paid to the owner, and the Judge of the Circuit Court for the county may, at any time after the return of the inquisition, in term or during recess, hear a motion to confirm such inquisition, on such notice to the parties as he may direct, and confirm or quash the same; and if he quashes the inquisition he shall order a new one forthwith to be taken, but no lot so taken or enlarged shall exceed, in the whole, one acre, including the land occupied by the school building.

How the Costs shall be Paid.

SEC. 4. In all cases when school-house sites are thus purchased or condemned, the costs thereof shall be paid as other school-house property is paid for.

School-Houses—how Built and Furnished.

SEC. 5. Every school-house shall be built and furnished according to plans and drawing issued from the office of the County School Commissioners.

CHAPTER VII.—SCHOOLS.

Schools Designated by Numbers.

SEC. 1. The schools under the charge of the Board of County School Commissioners for each county, shall respectively be designated school number one, two, three and so forth, of their respective election districts.

Schools Kept for Ten Months Yearly.

SEC. 2. In every school-house district in each county, established as hereinafter provided, there shall be kept for ten months in each year if possible, one or more schools, according to population, which shall be free to all white youths over six and under twenty-one years of age.

What shall be Taught in Schools.

SEC. 3. In every district school there shall be taught orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of the United States and good behavior, algebra, book-keeping, natural philosophy, the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the State of Maryland, and the history of Maryland, vocal music, drawing, physiology, the laws of health, domestic economy shall also be taught; whenever the Board of District School Trustees shall deem it expedient, and in districts where there is a considerable German

population, the Board of County School Commissioners are authorized to cause the German language to be taught if they shall think proper so to do.

When an Assistant may be Employed.

SEC. 4. Whenever a school numbers more than fifty children in average attendance, an assistant may be employed by the Board of County School Commissioners; and for every additional forty children one teacher may be appointed, and the Board of County School Commissioners shall direct the division of the pupils so as to form a graded school.

When Schools may be Graded and Closed, &c.

SEC. 5. Whenever the number of children attending school in any school district is greater than one hundred, then the Board of County School Commissioners may, with the consent of the Board of District School Trustees, establish schools of different grades, or the school district may be divided; and whenever the average attendance in any school for any two consecutive terms is less than ten pupils, then the said schools may be closed by the Board of County School Commissioners; *Provided*, that the Board of District School Trustees may keep the school open in part at the expense of the district, and shall receive their proportion of the school fund for said school, rating a full school at twenty scholars.

Public Examinations Twice a Year.

SEC. 6. Public examinations shall be held in each school twice a year, of which due notice shall be given, that parents and others interested in education may attend.

Six Hours for Teaching, &c.

SEC. 7. Schools shall be kept open each week day except Saturday, for six hours, and the hours for teaching shall be regulated by the several Boards of County School Commissioners.

Penalty for Disturbing Schools.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall disturb any public school in session, shall, upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars, to be collected as other fines, to be paid to the Board of District School Trustees for the benefit of the school-house district; or said offender shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the justice of the peace.

Four Terms a Year—Holidays.

SEC. 9. The school year shall be divided into four terms, which shall be designated the Fall term, Winter term, Spring term, and Summer term, and the time of beginning and closing each term shall be regulated by the Board of County School Commissioners; *Provided*, that the financial reports of the schools of the State shall be made up and rendered to the thirtieth day of September, inclusive, of each and every year; and, *Provided further*, that there shall be no change in or encroachment upon the holidays and vacations set forth and established in the following paragraph. The month of August shall be vacation throughout the whole State, and the following days shall be holidays, viz. Thanksgiving day, from Christmas Eve to the first day January inclusive, Washington's birthday, the fourth day of July,

from the Friday before Easter to the Monday after Easter, inclusive, and the Monday of Whitsuntide; and the remaining month of vacation shall be fixed and designated by the Board of County School Commissioners, to subserve the convenience and advantage of their respective counties. In case it may be necessary to open school for a fraction of a term, it shall close at the end of the term, and all accounts shall be settled at the meeting of the Board of County School Commissioners held at the close of the term.

Chapter VIII.—Teachers.

Qualifications of Teachers.

Sec. 1. No person shall be employed as a teacher under this law unless such person shall hold a certificate of qualification issued by the Examiner of the county in which he or she proposes to teach, or from the Principal of the State Normal School a diploma as graduate of said Normal School, or certificate from the State Board of Education, as hereinbefore provided.

How Appointed and Removed.

Sec. 2. Teachers shall be appointed by the Board of District School Trustees, and may be removed at any time said Board may think proper, after thirty days' notice given to the teacher in writing,

No Teacher Paid Until Register is Returned.

Sec. 3. Teachers shall enter into registers prepared for that purpose an accurate account of the attendance of pupils, of text books used and branches taught, and such other statistics as may be required, and make due return thereof to the Board of County School Commissioners at the end of each term; and no teacher shall be entitled to receive payment for services until the register properly filled up and completed be so returned; their report shall be filed by the said Board for the purpose of making the annual returns to the State Board of Education.

May Examine Charges Preferred Against Teachers.

Sec. 4. The Board of County School Commissioners shall examine any charge preferred against the moral character of any teacher within their county; they shall give the teacher reasonable notice of the charge, in writing, and an opportunity to defend himself, and if the charge be sustained they shall annul the teacher's certificate and shall give notice thereof to the State Board of Education; *Provided*, that an appeal shall lie to the State Board of Education, whose decision shall be final.

When Life Certificates may be Granted.

Sec. 5. Any person holding a first grade teacher's certificate, or the diploma of a respectable college, or of a State Normal School, who has been a teacher for seven years, of which five shall have been spent in the State of Maryland, may apply to the State Board of Education for a life certificate, which if granted shall exempt him from any further examinations; said certificate may be annulled by said Board at any time on account of immoral or unprofessional conduct.

Salaries of Teachers Fixed by the Board.

Sec. 6. The salaries of teachers of each county shall be fixed by the Board of County School Commissioners.

Pupils between Six and Twenty-One Years Admitted.

SEC. 1. All white youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years shall be admitted into the public schools of the State, the studies of which they may be able to pursue; *Provided*, that whenever there are graded schools the teachers and Board of District School Trustees shall determine to which school pupils shall be admitted.

Board may Suspend and Expel Pupils.

SEC. 2. The Board of District School Trustees shall have power to suspend and expel pupils for cause; *Provided*, that an appeal shall lie to the Board of County School Commissioners, whose decision shall be final.

When Children may Attend Adjoining District Schools.

SEC. 3. Children living remote from the school of the district in which they reside may attend school in an adjoining district, with the consent of the Boards of the respective school districts.

Every Child to be Vaccinated.

SEC. 4. Every child, before being admitted to any public school, shall produce a certificate from a regular physician that he has been properly vaccinated.

CHAPTER X.—TEXT BOOKS.

No Sectarian or Partisan Books.

SEC. 1. School books shall contain nothing of a sectarian or partisan character.

When Books are to be Changed.

SEC. 2. Each Board of County School Commissioners shall adopt and purchase the text books for their respective counties, but no change shall be made in the text books at persent in use, or hereafter introduced, without having examined such as may be recommended by the State Board of Education, whose duty it is hereby made to present a list of books to the several Boards of County School Commissioners, with their written reasons for such recommendations.

Books and Stationery.

SEC. 3. The Board of County School Commissioners shall authorize the delivery of books and stationery to the various schools in the county, under such rules and regulations as they may adopt. No pupil shall be required to pay more than one dollar quarterly for use of said books and stationery; but any pupil, on account of pecuniary inability, may be exempted from payment by the Board of District School Trustees; *Provided*, nevertheless, that parents or pupils may purchase their own books when they may think proper.

Board to Keep Account of Same.

SEC. 4. The Board of County School Commissioners shall keep an account of the books and stationery delivered to the several schools in their respective districts, and file their receipts for the same.

CHAPTER XI.—COUNTY EXAMINER.

Examination of Candidates for Teachers, &c.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the County Examiner to examine candidates for the profession of teacher, in the presence of at least one

member of the Board of County School Commissioners, or one or more of the District Trustees, and to give to such persons as are found qualified, under the sanction of the Board at its next meeting, a certificate setting forth the branches such persons are competent to teach; but no certificate shall be granted without satisfactory evidence of the moral character of the applicant.

Certificates to be Registered—How Graded.

SEC. 2. The certificate issued by each County Examiner shall be numbered and registered in a book kept by the Board of County School Commissioners, and be delivered to their successors in office, and shall be denominated first or second grade, as the case may be; and the State Board of Education shall keep a book in the same manner as the County Examiner; certificates of the first grade shall embrace orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, book-keeping, algebra and natural philosophy; and the second grade shall embrace orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and English grammar; nor shall such certificate continue in force for more than six months, unless the person receiving the same shall satisfy the Examiner of his fitness for governing a school, and his ability to impart instruction in the various branches taught in the public schools; but when the Examiner shall have satisfied himself upon these points he shall be empowered to issue a certificate, which shall continue in force for three years.

Age of Teachers.

SEC. 3. No certificate of qualification as a teacher shall be issued to any male under nineteen years of age, or to a female under seventeen years of age.

Examinations—How Conducted.

SEC. 4. The County Examiner shall hold regular examinations of teachers at such times as the Board may direct, of which due notice shall be given in the newspapers, or otherwise. No Examiner shall be allowed to charge any fees for the issuing of certificates to teachers; and if any Examiner shall be found guilty of charging or receiving any fee or reward, directly or indirectly, for issuing any certificate to a teacher, he shall be dismissed from office.

County Examiner, &c., to Visit Schools.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the County Examiner, or his assistant, at least three times in each school year, to visit the schools in his county if it contains fifty schools or less, and twice a year in counties having more than fifty schools; he shall observe the method of the teacher and give him such practical suggestions as the circumstances may prompt; he shall, whenever possible, attend public examinations and report quarterly, in detail, the result of his observations to the Board of County School Commissioners.

Secretary and Treasurer to Give Bond—His Duties.

SEC. 6. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of County School Commissioners shall give bond to the State of Maryland with at least two securities, to be approved by the said Board, in such penal sum as the said Board shall determine, with the condition that he will faithfully perform the duties of Secretary and Treasurer, pay over and

apply all moneys that shall come to his hands or care as Treasurer, to such persons and in such manner as said Board may, under the provisions of this Act, direct, and that he will keep a full account of all moneys received and paid by him, and all matters relating to the duties of his office, and preserve the same and all vouchers relating thereto, and deliver up all books and vouchers relating to his office, to his successor; which said bond, when executed, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court for the county. He shall be present at every meeting of the Board, and may debate any question before them, but shall have no vote. He shall keep the minutes and conduct the correspondence, and shall duly file away and safely keep all letters, reports and other papers pertaining to the business of the Board. He shall prepare and submit to the Board for their adoption the annual report to the State Board of Education.

To Devote Their Whole Time to School Business.

SEC. 7. The person or persons acting as Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner, under the provisions of this Act, shall devote their whole time to public school business, and shall receive such compensation as the Board of County School Commissioners may direct.

Notice to Comptroller.

SEC. 8. The Examiner of each county shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January in every year, notify the Comptroller how many months the schools of his county have been kept open.

CHAPTER XII.—STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

State Normal School—Principal to Receive $2500 per Year.

SEC. 1. There shall be located in the city of Baltimore a State Normal School for the instruction and practice of teachers in the science of education, the art of teaching, and the mode of governing schools. It shall be under the control of the State Board of Education, who shall appoint a principal at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; the principal of the State Normal School shall not vote upon the subject of his appointment or removal.

Sessions of the Normal School.

SEC. 2. The sessions of the State Normal School, until otherwise provided for by the State, shall be held in such building as the State Board of Education select, the rent to be paid out of the fund provided for its maintenance.

Faculty of the Normal School.

SEC. 3. The faculty of the State Normal School shall consist of the principal and two male and two female professors, who shall be appointed by the State Board of Education, and have such salaries, and perform such duties as said Board may direct.

To Keep Open Nine Months.

SEC. 4. The sessions of the State Normal School shall be determined by the State Board of Education; *Provided*, that the school shall be open for not less than nine months in each year.

Students—Who may be Admitted, &c.

SEC. 5. Students of both sexes shall be admitted to the State Normal School; females at the age of sixteen years, and males at the age

of seventeen years. The students shall be apportioned by the State Board of Education among the several counties and the city of Baltimore in proportion to their respective representation in the General Assembly of the State. The students shall be selected by the several Boards of County School Commissioners, and the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the city of Baltimore, from among persons having scholastic qualifications hereinbefore required for teachers; before any appointment shall be made the applicants shall procure the certificate of the County Examiner, or city superintendent, in testimony of their scholastic proficiency, and shall also file a written declaration that their object in obtaining admission is to qualify themselves as public school teachers, and that it is their intention to engage in the profession of teaching within the State; and in case any students shall fail to fulfill the condition upon which they were admitted, they shall forfeit and pay thirty dollars for each session they have attended the Normal School, to be collected as other debts are collected, and to be applied for the benefit of the Normal School. If there be not applicants sufficient from any county or the city, then the State Board of Education may fill all vacancies by selecting applicants possessing the requisite qualifications from any other portion of the State in the proportion aforesaid.

Additional Students Admitted for $25 per Session.

SEC. 6. In addition to the students admitted from the counties and the city of Baltimore, who shall enjoy all the privileges of the schools and be furnished with the use of the text books, free of charge, there may be admitted in the proportion of one to two of the scholars selected by the Board of City and County School Commissioners, other persons having the requisite qualifications, who shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars per session, and purchase their own text books, and be subject in every respect to the same rules and regulations as the other students; *Provided*, that the number of students sent by the State shall not exceed two hundred, and as long as this number is not exceeded by the State, or after it shall have been reached by the State, all remaining vacancies may be filled by pay scholars to the full capacity of the school.

The Course of Study.

SEC. 7. The State Board of Education shall prescribe the course of study, and supervise the school in every particular not provided for in this law; they shall make provisions for model and experimental primary and grammar schools, under qualified teachers, in which the students of the Normal School shall have an opportunity to practice the modes of instruction and discipline inculcated in the Normal School. The salaries of the teachers of the model and experimental schools shall be paid in part from the tuition fees derived from the pupils of said model schools.

Annual Appropriation, $9500.

SEC. 8. The annual sum of ninety-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the support of the Normal School, to be paid in quarterly installments by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the State Board of Education, and to be applied to the payment of teachers' salaries, and the purchase of educational apparatus;

for the salary of the Principal of the Normal School, for text books, stationery, fuel, light and other incidental expenses of the schools.

Donations Received.

SEC. 9. All donations or bequests of money or personal property, and all grants or devises of lands for the benefit of the State Normal School, shall be held in trust by the State Board of Education.

The Board to Report to the Governor, in January.

SEC. 10. The State Board of Education shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each and every year, make a report to the Governor of the condition of the schools of the State, a statement of the apportionment of money to the counties and the city of Baltimore for the support of schools, an abstract of the reports received from the Board of County School Commissioners, together with such suggestions for the improvement of schools and the advancement of public education as the State Board of Education shall deem expedient.

Report to be Printed.

SEC. 11. And the Governor shall cause three thousand copies of said report to be printed and distributed to the members of the Legislature in those years in which there is no session of the Legislature.

CHAPTER XIII.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Teachers' Institute to be held Yearly.

SEC. 1. A teachers' institute, to continue five days, shall be held during vacation in each county once a year, and the County Examiner shall be present, and shall give normal instruction to the teachers each day.

Who Fixes the Time of Meeting.

SEC. 2. The Principal of the State Normal School shall fix the time of the meeting of the institute, and it shall be the duty of the County Examiner to notify each teacher of the time and place of meeting.

Design of the Institutes.

SEC. 3. These institutes being designed as temporary Normal Schools, shall be presided over by the Principal or one of the Professors of the State Normal School, if he can be present, assisted by the County Examiner, and any member of the Board of County School Commissioners who may choose to attend.

Who Selects the Place of Meeting.

SEC. 4. The President of the Board of County School Commissioners shall select the place of meeting.

CHAPTER XIV.—TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Teachers' Associations.

SEC. 1. District, County and State Teachers' Associations are recommended as important means of elevating the standard of public education by mutual conference, interchange of views and suggestions as to systems of teaching and discipline.

How Organized, &c.

SEC. 2. It shall be the care of the County Examiner to aid in the organization of these associations, to encourage attendance, to secure

competent lecturers, and to impart such information as will encourage teachers in their work, and fit them for the performance of their duties.

May Occupy School-Houses.

SEC. 3. These associations may occupy any of the school-houses.

CHAPTER XV.—DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

District Libraries.

SEC. 1. For the further encouragement of education, district libraries ought to be established in each school-house district, under the care of the teacher, as librarian. For this purpose the sum of ten dollars per annum is ordered to be paid by the Board of County School Commissioners out of the State School Fund, to any school-house district as library money, as long as the people of the district raise the same amount annually. The books must be selected by the Board of District School Trustees.

CHAPTER XVI.—THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The City of Baltimore—Independent System of Schools Established by Mayor and City Council.

SEC. 1. The Mayor and City Council of the city of Baltimore shall have full power and authority to establish in said city a system of free public schools, under such ordinances, rules and regulations as they may deem fit and proper to enact and prescribe; they may delegate supervisory powers and control to a Board of School Commissioners; may prescribe rules for building school-houses, and locating, establishing and closing schools, and may in general do every act that may be necessary or proper in the premises.

Powers of Board of Commissioners of Baltimore City.

SEC. 2. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of Baltimore city, or by whatever name the body may be known that has supervisory powers and control over the Public Schools of Baltimore city, shall have power to examine, appoint and remove teachers, prescribe the qualifications, fix the salaries subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council, and select text books for the schools of said city; *Provided*, such text books shall contain nothing of a sectarian or partisan character. The Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of said city shall annually make a report to the State Board of Education of the condition of the schools under their charge, to include a statement of expenditures, the number of children taught, and such other statistical information as may be necessary to exhibit the operation of the schools.

Protection of School-Houses, &c.

SEC. 3. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall have power and authority to make all ordinances for the protection of the school-houses and property, and to punish any person who may disturb the sessions of said public schools.

City Council to Levy Taxes for Schools.

SEC. 4. And the said Mayor and City Council are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect upon the assessable property in

said city, as other taxes are levied and collected, such amount of taxes as may be necessary to defray all the expenses incurred for educational purposes by said Mayor and City Council.

Chapter XVII.—High Schools.

High Schools in the Counties.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the Board of County School Commissioners, when any election district or any contiguous election districts shall present a building for a high school, in said district or districts, to accept the same, (if in the judgment of the Board there is any necessity therefor,) and thereafter provide for maintenance of a high school in said district or districts, and the salaries of teachers out of the general school fund.

High School Commissioners may be Appointed.

Sec. 2. If the high school be established by a district or districts, the Board of County School Commissioners shall appoint three persons, who shall constitute a Board of High School Commissioners, and exercise like authority over said school as hereinbefore provided for Boards of District School Trustees; but high schools established by the county shall be under the direct control of the Board of County School Commissioners.

High School Visited and Examined.

Sec. 3. Each high school shall be visited and examined annually by the Principal of the State Normal School or a professor thereof; such high school shall also be visited at least once in each school term by the County Examiner, who shall report quarterly to the Board of County School Commissioners the result of his observations.

Military Tactics may be Taught.

Sec. 4. If practicable, military tactics may form a department in every high school.

Chapter XVIII.—Schools for Colored Children.

Schools for Colored Children to be Established.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the Board of County School Commissioners to establish one or more public schools in each election district for all colored youth between six and twenty years of age, to which admission shall be free, and which shall be kept open as long as the other public schools of the particular county; *Provided*, the average attendance be not less than fifteen scholars.

Under the Direction of Trustees.

Sec. 2. These schools shall be under the direction of the Board of District School Trustees of the respective school districts within the limits of which they are established; they shall be subject to the same laws, and furnished instruction in the same branches as the schools for the white children.

How Appropriation is Apportioned.

Sec. 3. The Comptroller shall apportion the sum appropriated for the support of the colored schools of the several counties and the city of Baltimore, in proportion to their respective colored population between the ages of five and twenty years; said apportionment to be made at the time he apportions the levy for the white schools.

Taxes Paid by Colored People, &c. to go to Colored Schools.

SEC. 4. The total amount of taxes paid for school purposes by the colored people of any county, or in the city of Baltimore, together with any donations that may be made for the purpose, shall also be devoted to the maintenance of the schools for colored children.

CHAPTER XIX.—SOURCES OF INCOME.

State Tax Levied for Schools—How Distributed.

SEC. 1. A State tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the State shall be levied annually for the support of free public schools and the Maryland State Normal School, which tax shall be collected at the same time and by the same agents as the general State levy, and shall be paid into the treasury of the State, to be distributed by the Treasurer to the Boards of School Commissioners of the city of Baltimore and the several counties.

Free School Fund—How Disbursed.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, shall pay, as heretofore, to each of the counties and the city of Baltimore, the proportion of the free school fund to which such city or county is entitled under the provisions of the laws and resolutions existing at the time this Act is adopted; and he shall pay the same to the Treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore city and the several counties; and the several colleges and academies shall respectively receive the donations granted to them by any laws or resolutions of the General Assembly, subject to the conditions annexed thereto.

Property may be Held in Trust for Schools.

SEC. 3. Real and personal estate granted, conveyed, devised or bequeathed for the use of any particular county or school district, shall be held in trust by the Board of County School Commissioners for the benefit of such county or school district, and such grants and bequests shall be exempt from all State and county taxes.

What Moneys Exempted from Taxation.

SEC. 4. Moneys invested prior to the passage of this Act, in trust for the benefit of the public schools for any county or city, shall be exempt from State, county or local tax.

How Comptroller is to Apportion the School Tax.

SEC. 5. As soon as the Comptroller shall have received from the city of Baltimore and the several counties, returns of the amount of the State School Tax levied in each county and the city of Baltimore, he shall immediately thereafter apportion the amount of the whole levy to the several counties and the city of Baltimore, in proportion to their respective population between the ages of five and twenty years.

When it shall be Apportioned and Paid.

SEC. 6. On the fifteenth day of June, the first day of October, the first day of January, and the fifteenth day of March, in each year, the Comptroller shall apportion the amount of school tax received by the Treasurer among the several counties and the city of Baltimore, in proportion to the whole amount apportioned to each by the Comptroller, and he shall notify the State Board of Education and the Trea-

surer of the several Boards of the County School Commissioners of the counties and city of Baltimore, of the amount of tax due to each county and the city of Baltimore, on the several days aforesaid, and the Treasurer shall pay the several amounts within ten days after said notification, upon the draft of the President and Secretary of the several Boards of County School Commissioners aforesaid; *Provided*, also, that if in any county the schools shall be kept open less than seven and a-half months of the year, ending December thirty-first, the Comptroller shall withhold from such county the April installment of the State school tax.

Insolvencies and Abatements.

SEC. 7. When the levy of any year shall have been collected, the Comptroller shall apportion among the several counties and the city of Baltimore the amount allowed on the levy for insolvencies and abatements, and shall transmit a statement of the same to the State Board of Education.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public School Officers to Serve Out Their Terms, &c.

SEC. 1. The present Boards of County School Commissioners, and the Secretaries, Treasurers, Examiners and District School Trustees, appointed under them, shall serve out the full term for which they were severally appointed, unless now or hereafter disqualified under the provisions of this Act. The Judges of the Circuit Court in the respective counties are empowered to fill any vacancies which may exist or which may occur in the present Boards of County School Commissioners.

Schools Free to Each County, &c.

SEC. 2. Schools on or near the dividing line of two counties shall be free to the children of each county; and the Board of County School Commissioners of the respective counties shall have power to provide jointly for the maintenance of said schools.

MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Constitution.—Article IX.

The provisions of the Constitution relating to the Militia and its officers, are contained in Article 9.

Organization and Equipment—Volunteers.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall make, from time to time, such provision for organizing, equipping and disciplining the Militia, as the exigency may require, and pass such Laws to promote Volunteer Militia Organizations as may afford them effectual encouragement.

Adjutant General—Duties and Compensation.

Sec. 2. There shall be an Adjutant General appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall hold his office until the appointment and qualification of his successor, or until removed in pursuance of the sentence of a Court Martial. He shall perform such duties, and receive such compensation, or emoluments, as are now, or may be prescribed by law. He shall discharge the duties of his office at the seat of Government, unless absent, under orders, on duty; and no other officer of the General Staff of the Militia shall receive salary or pay, except when on service and mustered in with troops.

Existing Law to Expire.

Sec. 3. The existing Militia Law of the State shall expire at the end of the next Session of the General Assembly, except so far as it may be re-enacted, subject to the provisions of this Article.

THE GENERAL LAWS RELATING TO MILITIA.

The provisions of the Public General Laws relating to the Militia, are contained in Article 63, 1870, chapter 182, as follows:

The Militia and Exempts.

Art. 63, Sec. 1. The Militia of this State shall consist of all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and not exempt by the laws of the United States, except the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Secretary of State, Judges and Clerks of Courts of Record, Registers of Wills, Sheriffs, and Ministers of any religious denomination. And it shall be the duty of the different Officers of Registration throughout the State to furnish annually to the Adjutant General a list of all persons in their respective districts composing the Militia as aforesaid.

When to be Ordered Out.

Sec. 2. In case of war, rebellion, insurrection or threatened invasion of this or any neighboring State, the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, is hereby authorized to order out for actual service, either by calling for volunteers, by draft or otherwise, as many of the Militia as

the exigency may, in his judgment, require; and in such case he is hereby vested with the full power and authority to make all needful rules and regulations therefor, which rules and regulations shall have the force of law.

Rules and Regulations.

SEC. 3. At all times the Commander-in-Chief is hereby authorized to make and publish all needful rules and regulations for the control, discipline, armament and equipment of the Militia, to carry out the provisions of this Act, which rules and regulations shall, as far as practicable, conform to the laws and regulations governing the organizing of the United States volunteer forces, their discipline, armament, equipment and officers, and which rules and regulations shall have the force of law.

Enrollment and Organization.

SEC. 4. The enrollment and organization of the Militia of this State into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, batteries and companies, as numbered and recorded in the office of the Adjutant General shall continue, subject to be altered by the Commander-in-Chief from time to time, as he may direct.

Volunteer Companies—How Formed.

SEC. 5. Whenever a sufficient number of the Militia shall meet together and declare their purpose in writing to form a volunteer company, by subscribing their names to an agreement to that effect, they may proceed to elect company officers as provided in Section 9 of this Article, provided their numbers shall not consist of less than forty nor more than eighty persons. The Captain elect shall thereupon transmit to the Adjutant General the original agreement, signed by the members, proposing to organize said company, together with the proceedings of the meeting held of the election, duly attested by its chairman and secretary; and whenever the said officers elect are commissioned by the Governor as provided in Section 10, and the oaths of office as provided in section twenty-three of this Article, shall have been taken and subscribed by the members thereof, said organization shall be a legally organized volunteer company of the Militia of this State, subject to the requirements, and entitled to all the benefits and privileges of this Act.

General Staff—How Appointed.

SEC. 6. The General Staff of the Militia shall consist of an Adjutant General, with the rank of Major General, and salary at the rate of two thousand dollars a year, and a Quartermaster General, a Commissary General, a Chief Engineer, a Chief of Ordnance, a Chief of Artillery, a Chief of Cavalry, an Inspector General, a Paymaster General, a Surgeon General and Judge Advocate General, who shall have the rank of Brigadier General, and shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold office until the appointment and qualification of their successors, or until removed in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial; and the Governor is hereby empowered to appoint such number of Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, as may be necessary to the discharge of his duties as Commander-in-Chief.

Duties of Adjutant General.

SEC. 7. The duties of the Adjutant General shall be as follows, to wit: He shall issue, sign and transmit all general or special orders of the Commander-in-Chief to the several military officers through the proper channels, and shall keep a record of the same; he shall enter on record a description of the divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, batteries and companies, which are or may hereafter be formed, and every alteration thereof, showing the name, rank, number and date of commission, office and residence of each officer and member, and shall revise said roster annually; he shall make out and issue all commissions and discharges directed by the Commander-in-Chief; he shall prepare and provide the necessary rosters, books of record, forms, blanks for commissions, returns and other papers required under this Act, and distribute them to commanding officers entitled to receive the same, on proper requisition therefor; he shall be charged with all correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief and officials of the several States and Territories, the Secretary of War, the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, and other persons in official stations, on the subject of military affairs, and keep a record of such correspondence. He shall annually make a return, in triplicate, of all the Militia of this State, on or before the first day of January; one copy to be delivered to the Commander-in-Chief, one copy to be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the United States Army, and one copy to be filed in his own office. He shall receive and file all returns made to him according to law, and annually make a detailed report thereof to the Commander-in-Chief and he shall also perform such other duties as may properly belong to his office, or which may be prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief, and he shall keep his office and discharge the duties thereof at Annapolis.

Officers of General Staff to Perform Duties.

SEC. 8. The other officers of the General Staff of the Militia, shall, when directed by the Commander-in-Chief, and under rules and regulations that may be prescribed by him, perform the duties that properly belong to their several offices, or such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Commander-in-Chief, but they shall receive no compensation therefor, except when on actual service, by command of the Commander-in-Chief, and mustered in with the troops.

All Officers Elected by Ballot.

SEC. 9. All field officers of regiments and battalions shall be elected by the ballots of the commissioned officers of the companies composing said regiments or battalions; all Generals of brigades or divisions shall be elected by the ballots of the commanding officers of the regiments and battalions comprising said brigades or divisions; company officers shall be elected by the ballots of the members of their respective companies; *provided*, that at such elections a majority of the ballots of the qualified voters shall be requisite to an election. The commissioned and non-commissioned staff shall be appointed by the commanding officer of the respective division, brigade, regiment, battalion, or squadron; non-commissioned officers of companies shall be appointed by the commanders of their respective companies; and warrants of non-commissioned officers shall be issued by their respective regimental or battalion commanders.

Commissioned Officers—Vacancy, How Filled.

SEC. 10. All commissioned officers of the Militia shall be commissioned by the Governor, who may, in his discretion, withhold such commission, in order to determine the qualification of the person for the office to which he shall have been elected or appointed; and if upon reference to an examining Board, appointed as hereinafter provided, an elected or appointed officer shall be adjudged unqualified by a majority of said board, then another officer shall, within ten days, after due notice given in writing to the Adjutant General, to whom the presiding officer of said Board shall report, be elected or appointed, as provided for by this Article, and in default of such election or appointment, the vacancy shall be filled by the Commander-in-Chief.

Companies to Adopt By-Laws.

SEC. 11. Every organized company of volunteer Militia may, by a vote of a majority of its officers, adopt By-Laws, which, when approved by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, squadron or battery, or independent organization, to which said company belongs, and approved by the Adjutant General, shall be binding upon all the members of such company; *provided*, that nothing therein shall be inconsistent with the Constitution or Laws of this State, or of the United States, or the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief; and whenever any fine or penalty for absence from drill, neglect of duty or other cause, shall be imposed by virtue of such By-Laws, the same may be collected by execution in the same manner as judgments rendered by a Justice of the Peace, for the use of said company, upon a statement certified by the commanding officer thereof, showing how, when, and for what amount said fine or penalty was assessed.

Distribution of Arms, &c.

SEC. 12. The Commander-in-Chief shall prescribe such rules, orders and regulations for the distribution of arms, accoutrements and ammunition as he may deem proper, as also for the safe keeping and return of all such property; which rules and regulations shall have the force of law.

Adjutant General to Furnish Arms and Equipments.

SEC. 13. The Commander-in-Chief, within the limit of the appropriations by Act of the General Assembly, shall authorize the Adjutant General to furnish with the necessary arms and equipments, such companies of cavalry, artillery and infantry, when duly organized under this law, as he may deem necessary for the proper enforcement of the laws; and the commanding officer of each company shall give a good and sufficient bond to the State of Maryland, to be approved by the Adjutant General, for the safe keeping and return of such arms and equipments, which shall remain and continue to be the property of the State, to be used for military purposes only, and which shall be returned to the State when called for by the Commander-in-Chief; *provided, however*, that all arms, ammunition, equipments, or other supplies directed to be furnished by the Governor under the provisions of this Act, shall be so furnished by contracts made with the lowest responsible bidder, upon public notice, and the officer making such contracts shall certify the account with explicit vouchers, and

transmit the same, countersigned and approved by the Governor, to the Comptroller, for final settlement, in the mode and manner prescribed in the Constitution for the audit and payment of claims against the State,

Officers Accountable for Public Property.

SEC. 14. Any officer receiving arms and equipments, or other public property for military use, shall be accountable for the same, and shall not be discharged from his obligations therefor, until he has properly accounted for said arms and equipments or other property, either by receipt from his successor in command, or some other officer authorized to receive the same for the articles received by him, in good order and condition, reasonable use and wear excepted, or by satisfactory proof to the Adjutant General that any article not so accounted for has been properly expended in the service, or defaced, injured, lost, or destroyed, without any default or neglect on his part; and if lost, defaced or destroyed through the misconduct of any person, that reasonable efforts have been made by him to recover or prosecute for the same; and it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to enter suit on the bond of any officer, in the name of the State of Maryland, for the value of such property as may have been defaced, injured, lost, or destroyed, after being received by him, and which has not been properly accounted for by him as aforesaid; and the officer succeeding to the command of a company shall, before being commissioned, be required to file a bond to the State, as hereinbefore prescribed, for the safe keeping and return of all property of the State in the possession of said company, upon the terms and conditions imposed upon the officer or officers by whom said property was received.

Arms to be Deposited in Armory when Required.

SEC. 15. All arms, equipments or other property, which may have been furnished to volunteer companies shall, when required by the commanding officers of the company, battery, battalion, squadron or regiment, be deposited in the armory of said company, battery, battalion, squadron or regiment, and failure so to deposit as aforesaid, any article of such property by the person to whom it was issued, ten days after he shall have been notified by written notice from the commanding officer as aforesaid, to return it to the armory, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifteen dollars, to be recovered as provided in Section 11 of this Article.

Malicious Injury to Arms, &c., Punishable.

SEC. 16. Whoever shall wilfully or maliciously destroy, injure or deface any arms or other article of military property belonging to the State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding double the amount of the value of the property so injured or defaced, to be recovered on complaint of the commander of the company as provided in the preceding section, or by imprisonment in the county or city jail for not less than two weeks nor more than two months.

Sale, &c., of Arms, &c., a Misdemeanor.

SEC. 17. Whoever shall secrete, sell, dispose of, offer for sale, or in any manner pawn or pledge, or receive in pawn or pledge, or buy any arms or equipments, or any part or parts thereof, the property of

the State, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the city or county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered as provided in the preceding sections.

Arms to be Returned upon Disbandment.

SEC. 18. Upon the disbandment of a volunteer company which has received arms, equipments or any other property of the State, for military purposes, the commanding officer of such company shall be responsible for the return of the same to the custody of some duly authorized officer of the State, and it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to take the necessary legal proceedings in the name of the State, as provided in the preceding sections of this Article, unless the said property is properly accounted for by said commanding officer, as provided in Section 14.

Commanders may Appoint a Military Board.

SEC. 19. The Commander-in-Chief may, from time to time, and at any time, appoint a military board of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine into the capacity, qualification, propriety of conduct and efficiency, of any commissioned officer who may be reported as a fit subject for examination; and upon the report of such board, if adverse to such officer, and approved by the Commander-in-Chief, the commission of said officer may be revoked; *provided, always*, that if practicable, two members at least of such board shall have military rank at least equal to that of the officer examined; the Commander-in-Chief may also, when in his opinion it is necessary, call boards of officers for settling military questions, and for other purposes of good order or discipline.

Pay and Rations.

SEC. 20. The Militia when called into active service shall be allowed the same pay and rations as the regular troops of the United States army: and the rations when committed shall be fixed by the army regulations in force at the time.

May Rent Armories, &c.—Amount of Rent.

SEC. 21. The Commander-in-Chief may authorize the commanding officers of such regiments, batteries, battalions, squadrons or companies, of the volunteer militia, duly organized and uniformed, as he shall think fit, to rent suitable and convenient places for armories and places of drill and deposit, and safe keeping of arms, equipments and other property, furnished by the State for military purposes to said regiments, batteries, battalions, squadrons or companies; *provided*, the rent to be paid per annum shall not exceed the following sums, viz. For each regiment the sum of four hundred dollars; for each battery, of four pieces of artillery, the sum of four hundred dollars; for each battalion the sum of two hundred dollars; for each squadron the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; and for each independent company the sum of one hundred dollars; *provided*, that no rent shall be paid for any regiment having a less number of rank and file than three hundred; for any battalion having a less number than one hundred and fifty; for any company having a less number than forty, or for any squadron having a less number than eighty, of rank and

file, uniformed and fit for active duty, and provided that said payments shall be chargeable only to the appropriations made by law for military purposes, and the accounts shall be audited and settled at the treasury, as is now provided for contracts and expenditures for military purposes.

Certificate of Membership—Honorary Members—Rendered Accounts to Adjutant General—Exempt from Jury Duty.

SEC. 22. All certificates of membership of any legally organized volunteer company of the militia shall be signed by the commanding officer thereof, which certificates shall be issued on or before the first day of April in each year, to such persons as may then compose the uniformed and active members of said company: every such company may receive and have as many honorary members as it has active and uniformed members, and no more, on payment in advance by each person desirous to become such honorary member, of not less than ten dollars per annum, which said money shall be received by the commanding officer of the company and be by him applied to the payment of armory rent or the purchase of uniforms for the rank and file of the active members of his company, or to such purposes as may be authorized by the by-laws of said company; and the commanding officer of every company shall, on or before the first day of June and December of every year, render to the Adjutant General an account of the money so received and expended by him, and every such honorary member shall be entitled to receive a certificate of honorary membership of the company, to be signed as aforesaid, and bearing date at the time of its issue; which certificates of membership, whether of uniformed and active members or of honorary members, shall exempt the person therein named from jury duty, for the period of one year from the date of his said certificate; *provided*, he files his said certificate with the Clerk of the Court before the drawing of the jury.

Oath of Office.

SEC. 23. Every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer and private, before he enters upon his duties, or exercises any command, shall take and subscribe, in such manner and before such person as the Commander-in-Chief may direct, the following oaths or affirmations, viz. I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and will support the Constitution thereof—so help me God. I, A. B., do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeable to the Constitution and laws of the State of Maryland, so help me God. I, A. B., do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, so help me God.

Certificate of Qualification.

SEC. 24. The officer before whom the oath or affirmation was made shall furnish to the party making it a certificate of the following form, viz. This is to certify that A. B., commissioned as within on this ..... day of ....., A. D., personally appeared and made the oaths, or affirmations, as required by the laws of the State of Maryland and of the United States, to qualify him to discharge the duties of his office before me.

Militia to Aid in Suppressing Riots.

SEC. 25. Whenever the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of Baltimore, or the Sheriff of any County, shall call out any portion of the Militia to aid in preventing threatened disorder or opposition to the laws, or in suppressing riot or disorder on election days, or at any other times, as provided in Section 813 of Article IV, Code of Public Local Laws, as amended by Act of Assembly of 1867, Chapter 367, said military force shall be deemed to be on detached service, while under the orders of the said Board or Sheriff, and the commanding officer thereof shall not be subject to the orders of any superior officer whatsoever, except the Commander-in-Chief.

Arms to be Stored in State Armories, &c.

SEC. 26. All arms and equipments not issued to the Militia, and now on hand, shall be stored in the State Armories at Annapolis and Easton, and the Commander-in-Chief is hereby authorized to have said armories put in proper condition for the safe keeping and storage of said arms and equipments; *provided*, the cost thereof does not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars; and the accounts thereof shall be audited and settled at the Treasury, as is provided for contracts and expenditures for military purposes in Section 13 of this act.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars per Annum Appropriated—Salaries.

SEC. 27. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, until the next meeting of the Legislature, out of any money not otherwise appropriated in the Treasury of the State, to enable the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, to carry into effect the provisions of this Article, and he is hereby authorized to apply the said funds as will, in his judgment, best accomplish the purposes of this Act; the salaries of the Adjutant General and the Armorers at Easton and Frederick to be included in and paid out of the aforesaid sum; and the Comptroller of the Treasury shall, in his report to the General Assembly, make a statement showing in detail the items of all expenditures for military purposes of said funds.

LABOR AND AGRICULTURE.

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE X.

Article X of the Constitution, entitled "Labor and Agriculture," provided for the election of a "State Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture," to hold office for four years, and prescribed his duties. It also provided that the office should expire at the end of four years unless continued by the General Assembly. Dr. Wm. S. McPherson, of Frederick County, was elected to fill the office, and served his term of four years. The General Assembly failed to continue the office, and it then ceased to exist. Article X of the Constitution is therefore omitted in this work.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE XII, SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3.

How Constituted, &c.

SEC. 1. The Governor, the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Treasurer, shall constitute the Board of Public Works in this State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall hold regular sessions in the City of Annapolis, on the first Wednesday in January, April, July and October, in each year, and oftener, if necessary; at which sessions they shall hear and determine such matters as affect the Public Works of the State, and as the General Assembly may confer upon them the power to decide.

They shall Supervise the Public Works—Vote the Stocks of the State—Appoint Directors, and Regulate the Tolls of the Canal Company.

SEC. 2. They shall exercise a diligent and faithful supervision of all Public Works in which the State may be interested as stockholder or creditor, and shall represent, and vote the stock of the State of Maryland, in all meetings of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and shall appoint the Directors in every Railroad and Canal Company in which the State has the legal power to appoint Directors, which said Directors shall represent the State in all meetings of the stockholders of the respective companies, for which they are appointed or elected. And the President and Directors of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall so regulate the tolls of said company, from time to time, as to produce the largest amount of revenue, and to avoid the injurious effects to said company of rival competition by other internal improvement companies. They shall require the directors of all said Public Works to guard the public interest, and prevent the establishment of tolls which shall discriminate against the interests of the citizens or products of this State, and from time to time, and as often as there shall be any change in the rates of toll on any of the said works, to furnish the said Board of Public Works a schedule of such modified rates of toll, and so adjust them as to promote the agricultural interests of the State; they shall report to the General Assembly at each regular session, and recommend such legislation as they may deem necessary and requisite to promote or protect the interests of the State in the said Public Works; they shall perform such other duties as may be hereafter prescribed by law; and a majority of them shall be competent to act.

To Receive no Salary.

The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer shall receive no additional salary for services rendered by them as members of the Board of Public Works. The provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland of the year 1867, chapter 359, are hereby declared null and void.

Authorized to Sell or Exchange State's Interest in certain Corporations. Conditionally—May Sell State's Interest in certain other Works and Banks.

SEC. 3. The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to exchange the State's interest as stockholder and creditor in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for an equal amount of the bonds or registered debt now owing by the State, to the extent only of all the preferred stock of the State on which the State is entitled to only six per cent. interest, provided such exchange shall not be made at less than par, nor less than the market value of said stock, and the said Board is authorized, subject to such regulations and conditions as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, to sell the State's interest in the other works of internal improvement, whether as a stockholder or a creditor, and also the State's interest in any banking corporation, receiving in payment the bonds and registered debt now owing by the State, equal in amount to the price obtained for the State's said interest; provided, that the interest of the State in the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be reserved and excepted from sale; and provided further, that no sale or contract of sale of the State's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal Companies shall go into effect until the same shall be ratified by the ensuing General Assembly.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

To Sell Certain State Stocks and Bonds.

The Act of 1872, Chapter 383, Sections 5 and 6, directs the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, constituting the Board of Public Works, and acting as such, to effect a sale of the State Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, amounting to $81,250; and of the bonds of the Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal Company, held by the State, amounting to $1,000,000, provided the said stock and bonds can be sold at par; sale to be subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

To Report Thereon to the Legislature.

Also to report the sale of said stock and said bonds, or either of them, if any sale be effected, to the Legislature at its next session, or in the event of a sale not being effected they shall report to the Legislature for their information, any offer they may have received, and their opinion as to the advantages of accepting such offer, and also as to the probability of effecting a sale, and at what price.

NEW COUNTIES.

Constitution.—Article XIII.

The Provisions of the Constitution relating to the organization of New Counties are contained in Article 13.

Organizing New Counties.—To have 10,000 *Inhabitants and* 400 *Square Miles.*

Sec. 1. The General Assembly may provide, by Law, for organizing New Counties, locating and removing county seats, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be organized without the consent of the majority of the legal voters residing within the limits proposed to be formed into said new county; and whenever a new county shall be proposed to be formed out of portions of two or more counties, the consent of a majority of the legal voters of such part of each of said counties, respectively, shall be required; nor shall the lines of any county be changed without the consent of a majority of the legal voters, residing within the district, which, under said proposed change, would form a part of a county different from that to which it belonged prior to said change; and no new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles, nor less than ten thousand white inhabitants; nor shall any change be made in the limits of any county, whereby the population of said county would be reduced to less than ten thousand white inhabitants, or its territory reduced to less than four hundred square miles.

Wicomico County—Its Boundaries—Governor's Proclamation—Salisbury the County Seat.

Sec. 2. At the election to be held for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, in each Election District, in those parts of Worcester and Somerset Counties, comprised within the following limits, viz. Beginning at the point where Mason and Dixon's line crosses the channel of Pocomoke river, thence following said line to the channel of the Nanticoke river, thence with the channel of said river to Tangier sound, or the intersection of Nanticoke and Wicomico rivers, thence up the channel of the Wicomico river to the mouth of Wicomico creek, thence with the channel of said creek and Passerdyke creek to Dashield's or Disharoon's mills, thence with the mill-pond of said mills and branch following the middle prong of said branch to Meadow bridge, on the road, dividing the counties of Somerset and Worcester, near the south-west corner of the farm of William P. Morris, thence due east to the Pocomoke river, thence with the channel of said river to the beginning; the judges of election, in each of said Districts, shall receive the ballots of each elector, voting at said election, who has resided for six months, preceding said election within said limits, for or against a new county; and the return judges of said Election Districts shall certify the result of such voting, in the manner now prescribed by law, to the Governor, who shall by pro-

clamation make known the same; and if a majority of the legal votes, cast within that part of Worcester County, contained within said lines, and also a majority of the legal votes cast within that part of Somerset County, contained within said lines, shall be in favor of a New County, then said parts of Worcester and Somerset Counties shall become and constitute a new county, to be called Wicomico County; and Salisbury shall be the County Seat. And the inhabitants thereof shall thenceforth have and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of the other counties of this State.

Division of Debts and Obligations—Taxes.

SEC. 3. When said new county shall have been so created, the inhabitants thereof shall cease to have any claim to, or interest in the county buildings, and other public property of every description, belonging to said counties of Somerset and Worcester, respectively, and shall be liable for their proportionate shares of the then existing debts and obligations of the said counties, according to the last assessment in said counties, to be ascertained and apportioned by the Circuit Court of Somerset County, as to the debts and obligations of said county, and by the Circuit Court of Worcester County, as to the debts and obligations of Worcester County, on the petition of the County Commissioners of the said counties, respectively; and the property in each part of the said counties, included in said new county, shall be bound only for the share of the debts and obligations of the county from which it shall be separated; and the inhabitants of said new county shall also pay the county taxes, levied upon them at the time of the creation of such new county, as if such new county had not been created; and on the application of twelve citizens of the proposed county of Wicomico, the Surveyor of Worcester County shall run and locate the line from Meadow bridge to the Pocomoke river, previous to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and at the expense of said petitioners.

Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester, each, to Elect Two Delegates.

SEC. 4. At the first general election, held under this Constitution, the qualified voters of said new county shall be entitled to elect a Senator and two Delegates to the General Assembly, and all such county or other officers as this Constitution may authorize, or require to be elected by other counties of the State; a notice of such election shall be given by the Sheriffs of Worcester and Somerset counties in the manner now prescribed by law; and in case said new county shall be established, as aforesaid, then the counties of Somerset and Worcester shall be entitled to elect but two Delegates each to the General Assembly.

Wicomico in First Judicial Circuit.

SEC. 5. The County of Wicomico, if formed according to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be embraced in the First Judicial Circuit; and the times for holding the courts therein shall be fixed and determined by the General Assembly.

General Assembly to Carry this Article into Effect.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall pass all such laws as may be necessary more fully to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

FORMATION OF WICOMICO COUNTY.

The provisions of the Constitution in relation to the formation of Wicomico County having been complied with at the election held September 18th, 1867, the Governor, by his proclamation, made known the fact; and the General Assembly have passed the necessary laws to carry into effect the 13th Article of the Constitution.

FORMATION OF GARRETT COUNTY.

The General Assembly of 1872 passed an Act, (Chapter 212,) to provide for taking the vote of the people, for or against a new county in certain election districts of Allegany County, at the election to be held in the fall of 1872. The provisions of the Act and the Constitution having been complied with, the Governor issued his proclamation announcing that Garrett County had been established under the Constitution and Laws.

The following is the Act of the General Assembly of 1872, Chapter 212, under which Garrett County was organized.

Boundaries and Proviso.

SEC. 1. All that part of Allegany County lying south and west of a line beginning at the summit of Big Back Bone or Savage mountain, where that mountain is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line, and running thence by a straight line to the middle of Savage river where it empties into the Potomac river; thence by a straight line to the nearest point or boundary of the State of West Virginia; thence with the said boundary to the Fairfax stone, shall be a new county to be called the county of Garrett; *provided*, the provisions of this Act as to taking census of the people and the area of the said new County, and the sense of the people therein, shall be complied with in accordance with the Constitution of this State.

Duty of Judges of Election.

SEC. 2. The Judges of Election in each of such districts as may be embraced by said survey, shall, at the election for President and Vice-President of the United States in the fall of 1872, receive the ballot of each elector voting at said election, who has resided for six months preceding said election within said limits, for or against a new county, and the voter shall, at the same time, designate his choice for the County Seat within said limits, and the return judges of said election districts shall certify the result of such voting, in the manner now prescribed by law, to the Governor and Clerk of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, to be by him recorded in the land records of said county; and if a majority of the legal votes cast within that part of Allegany County contained within said lines shall be in favor of a new county, and the Governor is satisfied that the requirements of the Constitution and laws as to extent of territory and number of inhabitants have been gratified and complied with, then said part of Allegany county shall become and constitute a new county to be called "Garrett County," and the Governor shall issue his proclamation to that effect, and the inhabitants thereof shall thenceforth have and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of the other counties of this State.

Inhabitants to have no Claim to County Buildings, &c.

SEC. 3. When said new county shall have been so created, the inhabitants thereof shall cease to have any claim to, or interest in, the county buildings or other public property of every description belonging to said county of Allegany, and shall be liable for their proportionate share of the then existing debts and obligations of the said county of Allegany according to the last assessment in said county, to be ascertained and apportioned by the County Commissioners of said Allegany county, and the inhabitants of said new county shall also pay the county taxes levied upon them, at the time of the creation of such new county, as if such new county had not been created.

To Elect a Senator and two Delegates.

SEC. 4. At the first general election, after the establishment of said new county, the qualified voters of said new county shall be entitled to elect a Senator and two Delegates to the General Assembly, a notice of which election shall be given by the Sheriff of Allegany County in the manner prescribed by law, and the County of Allegany shall be entitled to elect but three Delegates to the General Assembly.

In Fourth Judicial Circuit.

SEC. 5. The County of Garrett, if formed according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws, shall be embraced in the fourth Judicial Circuit, and the time for holding the courts therein shall be the third Monday in May, and the first Monday in December, in each year.

Judges to Pass Rules for Court Business.

SEC. 6. The Judges of said court may pass all such rules as may be necessary for facilitating the business of the county, and such rules shall provide for transaction of equity business, and the said court for equity business shall be considered as always open.

The Jury Law.

SEC. 7. The jury law now applicable to Allegany County, shall be extended and applied to the new county of Garrett.

To Elect County Officers at Special Election.

SEC. 8. The qualified voters of said new county shall be entitled to elect all such county or other officers as the Constitution of the State may authorize or require to be elected by other counties of the State, at a special election to be held for such officers, on the 7th day of January, in the year 1873, in each election district in said new county, a notice of which election shall be given by the Sheriff of Allegany County in the manner now prescribed by law.

Certain Officers to Hold Over.

SEC. 9. All the justices of the peace, constables and road supervisors residing and acting within the limits of Garrett County, who received their appointment as such for the County of Allegany, are hereby continued in office, and their official acts shall be as good and binding in law as if they had been duly appointed and qualified as officers for Garrett County, until their successors shall be appointed and qualified; *provided*, the same be not otherwise defective for reasons other than the want of jurisdiction.

Commissioners and their Duties.

SEC. 10. There shall be three county commissioners for Garrett County, who shall have all the powers, and perform such duties as are now conferred by law upon the County Commissioners for Allegany County, and in addition thereto may purchase land for the erection of the necessary buildings for county purposes, and shall have power, from time to time, to levy such tax upon the assessable property of Garrett County as may be necessary for the erection of said public buildings, when, in their judgment, the public convenience may require said buildings for the use of said county.

Census Takers Appointed—Surveyor to Locate Lines.

SEC. 11. James Z. Browning is hereby appointed to take the census for district number one; Elijah M. Friend for number two; Charles Bell for number three; J. McClure Mason for number ten; William Heinbaugh for number eleven; D. Harrison Friend for number fourteen; Ralph Thayer for number fifteen; William H. Barnard for number four; James Poland for number sixteen; George W. Blocker for number five; or so much of the three last named districts within the lines of the proposed new county, prior to the election for President and Vice-President of the United States, in the fall of 1872, at the expense of the inhabitants of the proposed new county, and shall make return, under oath, to the Governor and the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, to be by him recorded in the land records of said county, of the number of inhabitants in the lines of the proposed new county, and on application of five citizens of the proposed new county of Garrett, the county surveyor of Allegany County shall at once run and locate the lines of the proposed new County of Garrett, at the expense of said petitioners, and shall make a plat of said lines and report the same to the Governor, the County Commissioners and the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, to be by him recorded in the land records of said county, said report to be made under oath.

Prescribing Directions in Regard to Elections.

SEC. 12. At the election to be held for county officers, the commissioners of Allegany County shall appoint three judges for each of the three districts divided by the lines of the new county, to hold the election at some convenient point in said districts, to be designated by said County Commissioners, and said Commissioners shall publish this law, and the time and place of holding the election herein provided for by this law, in three newspapers published in Allegany County, one of which shall be the Glade Star, and by handbills, stuck up and circulated at all prominent places throughout the limits of the proposed new county, for at least thirty days before said election for President and Vice-President of the United States, to be held in the fall of 1872, the persons named in Section 11 of this Act to take the census within the limits of the proposed new county, and the registers of voters in the election districts as they now exist in Allegany County, within the limits of the proposed new county, are hereby required to circulate and stick up said handbills herein provided for; and the said county commissioners of Allegany County shall allow and cause to be paid to them a reasonable compensation for said service.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XIV.

The XIVth Article of the Constitution providing for amendments to the Constitution by the General Assembly, is published under the heading "*Legislative Department*," page 70.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XV.

Miscellaneous.

Certain Officers to make Annual Return of Fees to Comptroller—All in excess of $3000 to be paid to the State. In Default thereof Governor to Declare the Office Vacant.

Sec. 1. Every person holding any office created by, or existing under, the Constitution or Laws of the State, (except justices of the peace, constables and coroners,) or holding any appointment under any court of this State, whose pay, or compensation, is derived from fees or moneys coming into his hands for the discharge of his official duties, or in any way growing out of, or connected with, his office, shall keep a book in which shall be entered every sum or sums of money received by him, or on his account, as a payment or compensation for his performance of official duties, a copy of which entries in said book, verified by the oath of the officer, by whom it is directed to be kept, shall be returned yearly to the Comptroller of the State for his inspection, and that of the General Assembly of the State, to which the Comptroller shall, at each regular session thereof, make a report, showing what officers have complied with this Section; and each of the said officers, when the amount received by him for the year shall exceed the sum which by law he is entitled to retain as his salary, or compensation for the discharge of his duties, and for the expenses of his office, shall yearly pay over to the Treasurer of the State the amount of such excess, subject to such disposition thereof as the General Assembly may direct; if any of such officers shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this Section, for the period of thirty days after the expiration of each and every year of his office, such officer shall be deemed to have vacated his office, and the Governor shall declare the same vacant, and the vacancy therein shall be filled as in case of vacancy for any other cause; and such officer shall be subject to suit by the State for the amount that ought to be paid into the Treasury; and no person holding any office created by, or existing under, this Constitution or Laws of the State, or holding any appointment, under any Court in this State, shall receive more than three thousand dollars a year as a compensation for the discharge of his official duties, except in cases specially provided in this Constitution.

☞The remaining Sections of this Article, headed "Miscellaneous," (two to ten inclusive,) are distributed under the different departments and subjects to which they relate.

☞See the Special Index to the Constitution which is separate from the General Index.

SUNDRY OFFICERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Article 4, Section 45 of the Constitution provides that Notaries Public may be appointed for each county, and the City of Baltimore, in the manner, for the purpose, and with the powers now fixed, or which may be hereafter prescribed by law.

THE GENERAL LAWS RELATING TO NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The General Laws relating to Notaries Public are Articles 67 and Sections of Articles 18, 24, and 38, as follows:

Appointment and Qualifications.

Sec. 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint and commission a competent number of persons of known good character, integrity and abilities, citizens of the United States, and who have resided in this State two years previous to their appointment, as Notaries Public for the State of Maryland, to reside within such place or places within this State as the Governor shall in and by their respective commissions designate; but there shall not be at any time more than five Notaries appointed and commissioned to reside within the city of Baltimore, one of which shall be conversant with the German language. 1872, ch. 191.

To Give Bond in Thirty Days.

Sec. 2. Each Notary Public shall, within thirty days from the time of his appointment, give the bond prescribed in Sec. 23, Article 38, (which see.)

Power to Administer Oaths.

Sec. 3. Each Notary Public shall have the power of administering oaths according to law, in all matters belonging or incident to the exercise of his notarial office, and in all matters and cases of a civil nature in which a justice of the peace may administer an oath, and with the same effect; and a certificate under the notarial seal of a Notary Public shall be sufficient evidence of his having administered such oath in his character as Notary Public.

Notaries' Powers.

Sec. 4. A Notary shall have power to receive the proof or acknowledgment of all instruments of writing relating to commerce or navigation, and such other writings as have been usually proved and acknowledged before Notaries Public; and to make protests and declarations, and testify the truth thereof under his seal of office concerning all matters done by him in virtue of his office.

To Keep a Register.

Sec. 5. Each Notary shall keep a fair register of all protests and other official acts by him done in virtue of his office, and shall, when

required, give a certified copy of any record in his office to any person applying for the same, the said person paying the usual fees therefor.

In Case of Death, &c., Register, &c. to be Deposited in Court.

SEC. 6. In case of the death, resignation, disqualification or removal from office of a Notary, his register and other public papers shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county in which he may reside, or if he reside in the city of Baltimore, in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of said city, within sixty days after such death, disqualification, resignation or removal.

Notarial Seal.

SEC. 7. Every Notary shall provide a public notarial seal with which he shall authenticate his acts, instruments and attestations, on which seal shall be engraved such device as he may think proper, and for legend shall have the name, surname and office of the notary, and the place of his residence.

What Acts may be Performed out of His Own County.

SEC. 8. A Notary may perform such special acts proper to be done by a notary public, to which he may be required, in any other county of the State than that for which he may be appointed.

Protests Must be Stamped by Comptroller.

SEC. 9. It shall not be lawful for any Notary Public to sign and issue any protest, not previously stamped with the stamp of the Comptroller, and any Notary Public who shall violate this provision, shall for every such offence, be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment in the Circuit Court for the county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, as the case may be, one-half for the use of the State, and one-half for the use of the informant; but in no action or proceeding in law or equity shall any protest be rejected as evidence, if otherwise admissible, on account of the absence of the stamp of the Comptroller therefrom.—1862, Chap. 108.

May Acknowledge Deeds without the State or United States.

Article 24, Sections 4 and 5. Deeds, if acknowledged without this State, but within the United States, or if acknowledged without the United States, the acknowledgment may be made before a Notary Public.

Relating to a Register's Papers After Death, &c.

Article 18, Section 38. In case of the death, resignation, disqualification or removal from office of a Notary Public, his register and other public papers shall, within sixty days thereafter, be lodged in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court, for the county, or Superior Court of Baltimore City, who may bring and maintain actions of trover and detinue for the same; and such registers or public papers shall not in any case be liable to be seized or taken in execution for debt, or for any demand whatsoever.

Fees of Notaries Public, &c.

Article 38 of the Public General Law enacts as follows:

SEC. 21. Notaries Public shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees, to wit:

For protesting any note, draft, bill of exchange or check for non-acceptance or non-payment,	$2 00
For drawing all proceedings not exceeding two sides,	50
For drawing all proceedings exceeding two sides, per side,	25
For registering or copying proceedings, for every side,	10
For presenting a bill of exchange for acceptance, if accepted and not afterwards protested for non-payment,	1 00
For noting a bill for non-acceptance, if not protested for non-acceptance or non-payment,	1 00
For noting a marine protest,	1 00
For affixing notaries' seal,	50
For every search where no copy is made,	25
For administering an oath or taking an acknowledgment,	12½
For all other acts and service, in proportion to the aforesaid fees, to be paid at the time of doing the same.	
For going any distance more than three miles from his place of residence, per mile,	20

Payments to State Treasurer.

SEC. 22. Every Notary Public shall, in the first week of January, July and October, in each year, pay to the Treasurer of the State, one-half of all fees received by him for protests, and on failure to comply with the requirements of this Section, he shall forfeit in each case, the sum of fifty dollars, to be collected and paid for the use of the State.—1862, Chap. 100.

Bonds $6,000 *in Baltimore City and* $2,000 *in the Counties.*

SEC. 23. Every Notary Public, before he shall be commissioned or authorized to discharge the duties of his office, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, with security, to be approved by the Governor, in the penalty of six thousand dollars, if appointed for the City of Baltimore, and in penalty of two thousand dollars if appointed for any county, conditioned for the payment into the Treasury of that portion of the notarial fees received by him, for the use of the State; and if any person appointed a Notary Public shall neglect or refuse to give such bond within thirty days from the date of his appointment, the Governor shall appoint some other person in his place.—1862, Chap. 113.

Statement of Protests and Fees.

SEC. 24. Every Notary Public shall, at the time of making the payment herein required to be made into the Treasury, accompany such payment by a statement, under oath, showing the number of protests made by him, and the fees received therefor.

SEC. 25. The three last preceding sections shall not apply to Notaries in any of the counties, unless the fees on protests in any one year shall exceed the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.—1868, Chapter 259.

AUDITORS OF COURTS.

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE IV, SECTION 9.

"The Judge or Judges of any Court may appoint such officers for their respective Courts as may be found necessary; and such officers of the Courts in the City of Baltimore shall be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Bench."—Art. 4, Sec. 9.

The Act of 1870, Chapter 74, amends Section 18 of Article 19 of the Public General Law, as follows:

Auditors—How Appointed—Their Duties in Chancery.

ART. 19, SEC. 18. Every Judge of a Court of Equity may appoint, during his pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment and skill in accounts, to be Auditor for the Court of which he is Judge, who shall, before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath, to be administered by the Judge making the appointment, well and faithfully to execute the duties of his office, without favor, affection, partiality or prejudice, and all accounts to be stated, audited, or settled by such Court, shall be referred for such purpose to the Auditor, who shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses and persons proper to be examined upon such accounts, and shall audit, state and settle such accounts agreeably to the order of the Court, and shall return the same to the Court to be done with as the Court should think just, and that in all cases where the regular Auditor of any Circuit Court of this State, may be interested in any cause or connected therewith as counsel, or in case of sickness, or absence of such Auditor, or for other cause existing where it may be proper, for such Auditor to act, it shall and may be lawful for the said Court, or the Judges or Judge thereof holding the same, to appoint by order a special Auditor, to whom reference shall be made instead of the regular Auditor, and the powers, duties and compensation of such special Auditor shall be in all respects the same as those of the regular Auditor of said Court, and such special auditor shall in all cases, before acting as such, take the oath prescribed to be taken by the regular Auditor.—1870, Chap. 74.

Fees of Auditors.

ART. 19, SEC. 19. The Auditor shall be allowed four dollars and fifty cents per day for every day he shall be reasonably employed in stating, auditing and settling any account, to be paid by the party desiring such accounts to be stated, audited and settled, and taxed in the bill of costs of the party for whom the decree may pass in the cause.

Auditors—When Appointed by Courts of Law.

ART. 29, SEC. 9. In all actions brought in any court founded on account, or in which it may be necessary to examine and determine on accounts between the parties, the court may order the accounts and dealings between the parties to be audited and stated, by an auditor or auditors to be appointed by such court, and there shall be the same proceedings thereon as in cases of action on account.

THE GRAND AND PETIT JURIES OF THE COUNTIES AND BALTIMORE CITY.

Constitutional Provisions.

The provisions of the Declaration of Rights in regard to Juries, are as follows:

Right of Trial by Jury.

Art. 5. The inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England and the trial by Jury according to the course of that land.

Right to a Speedy Trial, &c.

Art. 21. That in all criminal prosecutions every man hath a right to a speedy trial by an impartial Jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

No Man Imprisoned but by the Judgment of his Peers.

Art. 23. That no man ought to be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or, in any manner, destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

Competency of Jurors.

Art. 36. That no person otherwise competent be deemed incompetent as a witness or juror on account of his religious belief, provided he believes in the existence of God, and that under His dispensation such person will be held morally accountable for his acts, and be rewarded or punished therefor, either in this world or in the world to come.

The provisions of the Constitution in relation to Jurors are as follows:

No Property Taken, &c., Without the Action of a Jury.

Const., Art. 3, Sec. 40, provides, that no law shall be passed authorizing private property to be taken for public use without just compensation awarded therefor by a Jury.

Parties may have Cases Tried without a Jury.

Const., Art. 4, Sec. 8, provides that the parties to any cause may submit the same to the court without the aid of a Jury.

The Jury Judges of Law and Fact.

Const., Art. 15, Sec. 5. In the trial of all criminal cases the Jury shall be the Judges of law as well as of fact.

Right of Jury Trial for Over Five Dollars.

Const., Art. 15, Sec. 6. The right of trial by Jury of all issues of fact in civil proceedings in the several courts of law in this State, where the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of five dollars, shall be inviolably preserved.

THE GENERAL LAW RELATING TO JURIES.

ARTICLE L.

The Public General Law relating to Jurors is contained in Article 50, as follows:

No Juror under 25 Years of Age.

SEC. 1. No person shall be summoned and returned upon a panel as a Juror who may not have arrived at the age of twenty-five years.

No Orphans' Court Judge shall be a Juror.

SEC. 2. No Judge of the Orphans' Court shall be summoned to serve as a Juror in any case whatever.

Persons over 70 Years and Others Exempted from Juries.

SEC. 3. All persons over seventy years of age, and all delegates, coroners, schoolmasters and constables, during their continuance in office, shall be exempt from attendance as Jurors.

No Person a Juror in Two Successive Courts.

SEC. 4. No person shall be summoned to two courts successively.

No Property Qualification.

SEC. 5. No property qualification shall be required in any Juror.

No Person Interested to be Summoned as a Juror.

SEC. 6. No sheriff shall summon any person to serve as a Juror in any court where he hath knowledge that such person hath any matter of fact depending for trial at the same court he is summoned to serve in, and no person having such matter of fact depending for trial shall be admitted as a qualified Juror between party and party during the sitting of the court in which such matter of fact shall be or expected to be tried; and such disqualification shall be allowed as a good cause of challenge of any Juror, but no verdict of a Jury shall therefore be set aside, or judgment thereon stayed, arrested or reversed.

Sheriff to Summon Grand and Petit Jurors.

SEC. 7. The sheriffs of the several counties shall summon to the several Circuit Courts for the counties ten days before the session of the said courts, respectively, a panel of forty-eight Jurors, qualified as prescribed by law, out of which the said respective courts shall direct the clerk to draw by ballot twenty-three persons, who shall be empanelled and sworn to serve as grand Jurors during the term to which they shall be summoned; and the persons remaining upon the said original panel shall attend the court and serve as petit Jurors. Jurors in the city of Baltimore shall be summoned as prescribed in the local law of the city.

A Juror Neglecting to Attend may be Fined $50.

SEC. 8. If any Juror being so summoned, shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect to appear, he shall be fined by the court not exceeding fifty dollars.

Parties to have List of Jurors.

SEC. 9. In all civil cases called for trial in any court in which a Jury shall be necessary according to the Constitution and Laws of this State, twenty persons from the panel of petit Jurors shall be drawn by ballot by the clerk under the direction of the court, and the

names of the twenty persons shall be written upon two lists, and one of said lists forthwith delivered to the respective parties or their counsel in the cause, and the said parties or their counsel may each strike out four persons from the said lists, and the remaining twelve persons shall thereupon be immediately empanelled and sworn as the petit Jury in such cause.

Each Party to Strike Four Names.

SEC. 10. If the said parties or their counsel, or either of them, shall neglect or refuse to strike out from the said lists the number of persons directed in the preceding section, the court may direct the clerk to strike out from the list of the party so neglecting or refusing, the number in said section directed, and the remaining twelve persons shall be empanelled and sworn as aforesaid; but this and the preceding section shall not take away the right of any person to challenge the array or polls of any panel returned in the manner allowed by the laws of this State, or in any manner to change the law in relation to petitions for freedom.

Talesmen may be Summoned.

SEC. 11. The several courts of this State shall at all times have power to direct talesmen to be summoned to serve on Juries, where without such talesmen there would not be twenty of the original panel, exclusive of the Jury charged, from whom a Jury can be formed; or may direct such tales to be summoned, whenever by challenging or otherwise, a sufficient number of Jurors cannot be had to try the case, either civil or criminal.

Drawing of a Panel Dispensed With.

SEC. 12. If the parties or their counsel agree, the drawing of a panel of twenty Jurors in any cause may be dispensed with.

These Provisions not to Apply to Criminal Cases.

SEC. 13. The provisions of the four last preceding sections shall apply to all criminal cases where the right of peremptory challenge is not allowed, and the State's Attorney for the county or city, or the attorney prosecuting for the State, shall strike for the State.

Alien or Foreigner Tried same as a Citizen.

SEC. 14. Any alien, denizen or foreigner who may be indicted for any offence committed within this State, shall be tried by a Jury of the county in the same manner as the citizens thereof, and there shall be no challenge either to the array or the polls for the want of foreigners on the panel or Jury that may be returned.

Right of Peremptory Challenge.

SEC. 15. The right of peremptory challenge shall be allowed to any person who shall be tried on presentment or indictment for any crime or misdemeanor, the punishment whereof by law, is death or confinement in the penitentiary, and to the State on the trial of such indictment or presentment; but the accused shall not challenge more than twenty, nor the State more than four Jurors, without assigning cause. 1872, Chap. 40.

Pay of Jurors $2 50 per Day and Mileage.

SEC. 16. Jurors shall receive two dollars and a half per day, for each and every day they shall attend the several courts of this State,

as Jurors, and fifteen cents for each mile over five miles, for going to and returning from the court once in each term, to be paid by the counties or city respectively in which said courts are held; all the sections of the several articles of the Public Local Law, relating to the pay and mileage of Jurors are hereby repealed.—1865, Chap. 78.

In Case of Forcible Entry, &c., Jurors to Receive $1 00 *per Day.*

SEC. 17. In all cases of forcible entry and detainer which Jurors shall be summoned to try, each Juror shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar for his services per day, to be taxed in the costs by the justices, and any Juror who being summoned shall fail to attend on a case of forcible entry and detainer, shall be liable to attachment and fine, in the discretion of the justices to whom the summons is returned, not exceeding ten dollars.

Grand Jury to Inquire into Condition of the Jail.

SEC. 18. The Grand Jury shall at each term of the court visit the jail and inquire into its condition, the manner in which it is kept and the treatment of the prisoners, and report the same to the court.

THE JURIES FOR THE COUNTIES.

The following Sections of Article 50 of the Public General Law relate to the "Selecting, Drawing and Summoning Juries for the Counties."

To Furnish Clerks of Courts Lists of Taxables.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the County Commissioners for each of the counties of this State, to make out and file with the clerks of the Circuit Courts for said counties, not less than twenty days before the beginning of the first regular term of said courts, next ensuing the passage of this Act, and not less than twenty days before the beginning of the second regular term of said courts after each and every general election held thereafter, a fair and complete list of the white male taxable inhabitants or residents of said county, whose names appear on the tax books of said county, and who are not known to said clerk to be under the age of twenty-five years, and to which said lists, so to be made and filed, the said clerks respectively shall append a certificate, that said list is fully and fairly made; and for making such list the said clerk shall receive such compensation as the County Commissioners shall deem right and proper; and for failure to perform the duty hereby imposed, the said clerk to said commissioners shall forfeit and pay a fine to the State of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, to be recovered by indictment as for a misdemeanor, and he shall be thenceforth wholly incapable of holding or exercising the duties of the said clerk to the County Commissioners.—1870, Chap. 410.

Selecting and Drawing Jurors.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the Judges of the Circuit Courts for each of the counties, not less than fifteen days before the commencement of each term of the court at which Jurors are required to attend, in the presence of such practicing members of the bar of said court as

shall think proper to attend, notice of the time and place having been first given to said bar through the criers of said courts to proceed to select from the lists last finished by the clerks of the County Commissioners, provided for in the first Section of this Act, and from the poll-books of the several election districts of said counties, that shall be returned and filed in the clerk's office of said courts after any general election that may be last held previously to such selection, a panel to consist of the names of two hundred persons in the several counties of Baltimore, Washington, Montgomery, Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Anne Arundel, Prince George, Harford, Cecil, Dorchester, and of one hundred and fifty persons in the several counties of Howard, Worcester, Somerset, Charles, Calvert, St. Mary's, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot, to be fairly and impartially selected, of the age aforesaid, by the said Judges, with special reference to the intelligence, sobriety and integrity of such persons, and without the least reference to their political opinion; and of the names of such persons, when so selected, a list shall be made, and a certificate thereto appended by the said Judges, that the said list of names has been duly selected in conformity with and according to the spirit and intent of this Act, and which said lists and certificates shall be filed with the clerks of the said courts, and by them preserved as other proceedings of the said courts are kept.—1870, Chap. 220.

Judges to Certify to the Lists—Manner of Drawing if Sick or Absent—Baltimore County.

Sec. 21. When said list of names, selected as directed in the preceding section is made and certified as therein provided for, immediately thereupon the said Judges of the said respective courts, in the presence of the members of the bar, as aforesaid, and such other persons as may think proper to be present, shall cause all the names selected and placed on the list, as aforesaid, to be legibly written upon ballots, which shall be of equal size and of the same color and appearance, and shall be closely rolled or folded, and in each of the said counties except Baltimore county, placed by the said Judges with their own hands immediately before the drawing herein provided for, into a cubiform box with sliding top, of the square of eight inches, to be procured for that purpose by the clerk of said court, under the direction of the said Judges, and after so depositing said ballots, the said box shall be closed, and the said Judges shall then cause the clerk or one of his deputies, whom the said Judges shall designate, neither one nor the other who may be so required to act to be present at the writing, rolling or folding and depositing said ballots into the box as herein directed, to appear before them and then and there, in the presence of the said Judges, and such other persons as may choose to be present, after well and thoroughly shaking said box, so that the ballots be well mixed, to draw from said box through such opening made by removing the sliding top thereof, as will only conveniently admit the hands, and without in any manner looking into said box, one by one, forty-eight of said ballots, and the name appearing on said ballots as drawn shall be duly recorded by the said Judges, or by the clerk, in his presence and under his direction, in the order in which they shall be drawn; and in Baltimore county a box shall be procured as aforesaid, of the form aforesaid, and of the

square of ..... inches, and said box shall be divided into thirteen compartments, which shall be numbered to correspond with the districts of the said county, and the names of the persons selected as aforesaid shall be placed by the said Judges in the said compartments of said box respectively, which bear the numbers of the districts where the persons so selected respectively reside, and there shall be then drawn in the manner hereinbefore provided for the other counties, five names from compartment number one, three from number two, five from number three, three from number four, two from number five, three from number six, three from number seven, five from number eight, six from number nine, two from number ten, three from number eleven, six from number twelve, and two from number thirteen, and said names so drawn shall be recorded as hereinbefore directed, and thereupon the said Judges shall forthwith order a *venire facias*, directed to the sheriff of the said counties respectively, commanding them to summon as Jurors to attend at the next ensuing term of said courts, the several persons whose names may be drawn as aforesaid, and if any such persons whose names are so drawn and embraced in said *venire facias* should be dead, sick, or otherwise unable to attend, or should be absent, and therefore not to be found, it shall be the duty of said sheriff forthwith to return the fact of such death, disability or absence, and the said Judges shall thereupon cause to be drawn from said box, in the manner hereinbefore directed, other names in the place and stead of the original who may be dead, disabled or absent, and shall cause the name or names of such person or persons so as last aforesaid drawn, to be inserted in the said *venire facias* to be summoned as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to summon the persons named in said *venire facias*, and make return thereof to the said court at the opening of its session.—1870, Chap. 220.

Judges to Lock the Box and Keep the Key.

Sec. 22. Immediately after each drawing for Jurors as directed in the preceding section and for talesman as hereinafter directed and without suffering the said ballots remaining in said box to be taken out, or in any manner removed therefrom, or inspected or examined, or the said box to be looked into or removed from his presence by any person whatever, the said Judge of the said respective courts shall close said box and either lock or seal the same securely, and keeping the key or seal thereof himself, shall deposit the said box containing the remaining ballots with the clerk of the said court to be by him safely kept, free from any handling or interference by any person whatever, unless it be in the presence of the said Judge, and by his direction, and then only in the manner herein directed; and if for the trial of any cause or causes, whether civil or criminal in the said Circuit Court, a talesman or talesmen be required, the Judge of the said Court may order the sheriff to summon such talesman or talesmen either from a list of names that shall be drawn from the said box containing the said ballots in the mode and manner as directed by the third section of this Act and furnished to the said Sheriff; or from the community at large as heretofore practiced.—1867, ch. 329.

The Grand Jurors.

Sec. 23. Of the forty-eight Jurors drawn and summoned as in the third section of this Act directed the twenty-three names first accru-

ing in the order in which they were drawn, shall constitute and be the Grand Jury for the ensuing term of the said Court, and the remaining twenty-five names next in order in the drawing, shall constitute and be the petit Jury of said ensuing term of said Court.—*Ibid.*

Jurors Disqualified not to Invalidate the Drawing.

SEC. 24. The name of no person disqualified or exempted by existing law from serving as a Juror, or who, by existing law, the sheriff is forbidden to summon as such, shall be selected and placed upon the panel or list, from which the drawing is to be made as directed by this Act; nor shall any person be drawn and summoned to two courts successively, but the selection or drawing of any person disqualified as a Juror under this Act, shall not invalidate the drawing or selection, but such error may be corrected by drawing another person from the box in place of the person improperly selected or drawn; and the said court shall have full power and authority to coerce the attendance of Jurors drawn and summoned under this Act, and to punish by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any default or contempt committed in disregarding such summons.—1870, ch. 410.

Duty of Judges.

SEC. 25. Before the drawing of any new panel of Jurors from the tax lists and poll books as provided in the first and second sections of this Act, it shall be the duty of the said courts to have the box in which the names of Jurors have been deposited to be emptied of any and all the ballots therein remaining.—1865, ch. 329.

Judges may have Special Panels Selected to Try Removed Cases.

Article 75, Section 76 of the Public General Law, entitled Removal of Causes, provides as follows:

ART. 75, SEC. 76. It shall be in the power and discretion of the judge or judges, should he or they think it proper, to cause a special panel of forty-eight Jurors to be selected by the sheriff from the community at large to try any cause or causes removed under the preceding sections of this act, and the court shall direct the clerk thereof to divide, by ballot, said number of Jurors into two panels of petit Jurors, and may take such order for regulating the attendance of said panels as the said court shall see fit, and the said court may direct talesmen to be summoned in said cause or causes whenever necessary-—1865, Ch. 187.

PUNISHMENT FOR BRIBING JURORS.

The Public General Law, Article 30, relating to "Crimes and Punishments," provides as follows:

Punishment for Bribing Jurors, &c.

ART. 30, SEC. 18, Provides for the punishment of bribing Jurors, by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than eighteen months nor more than six years, and disqualification for ever serving on Juries. The same punishment for the Juror taking bribe.

ART. 30, Sec. 19, provides that corruptly endeavoring to influence, intimidate or impede any Juror, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both.

THE JURORS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Article 4 of the Public Local Law provides as follows:

Judges of Supreme Bench to Select List of Names for Jurors, &c.

SEC. 1. The Judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the Judge of the Baltimore City Court, the Judge of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and the Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, shall meet at such place in the city of Baltimore as the said judges shall appoint, on such day in the month of March in each and every year, as the said judges shall agree upon; and it shall be the duty of the said judges meeting as aforesaid, at such meeting, or at such adjourned meeting, as they shall hold for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, in the month of March of each and every year as aforesaid, to select the names of seven hundred and fifty persons, qualified under the law of this State, to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors in said city.—1867, Chap. 401.

Collector to File List of Taxable Males—His Pay.

SEC. 2. In order to assist the said judges in making out the list of Jurors aforesaid, the collector of taxes of the city of Baltimore shall, before the first day of February in each and every year, lodge with the clerk of the Superior Court of said city, for the use of said judges, a certified list of all the taxable male inhabitants of the said city, setting out their names and places of residence, so far as the same may be ascertained; and the said collector shall receive for such service, a compensation to be fixed by said judges, and shall be paid as Jurors are paid.—*Ibid.*

Clerks to Draw the Jurors—Sheriff to be Present.

SEC. 3. The said judges having prepared the said list, shall require the clerks of the several courts of Baltimore city, or a majority of them, to meet in such one of the court rooms of the said city, at such time as they shall appoint, not less than ten days before the beginning of the May term of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, and the names selected by the said judges shall be inscribed upon ballots, which shall be of equal size, color and appearance, and shall be closely folded, and shall be placed in a box prepared for that purpose by the clerks themselves. And the sheriff of Baltimore city, or such of his deputies as he shall designate, shall attend before the said clerks, and it shall be the duty of the said sheriff, or his deputy as aforesaid, in the presence of the said clerks and such other persons as may choose to attend in said court, to draw, one by one, all the ballots contained in the said box, and as the said ballots are drawn, the names appearing thereon, shall be duly recorded in the order in which they shall be drawn by the said clerks, or under their personal direction and inspection, by some person to be appointed by the judges aforesaid. 1865, Chap. 44.

Penalty for Frauds Relating to Drawing.

SEC. 4. Any officer, deputy, or person whatsoever, who shall fraudulently mark or designate, or open, or leave open, or cause or knowingly permit to be marked or designated, or opened, or left open, any ballot or ballots for Jurors, which shall be prepared for the purpose

of being drawn under this Article, or who by any fraudulent contrivance, device or collusion whatsoever, shall prepare, or arrange, or cause or knowingly permit to be prepared or arranged any ballot or ballots aforesaid, so that the same or any thereof may be known or recognized in the drawing thereof, or for the purpose of their being so known or recognized; and any person or persons who shall in any way fraudulently or collusively deal, or conspire, or contrive to deal with the ballots aforesaid, or any of them, or the drawing thereof, or with the preparation or folding of said ballot or ballots, or with the wheel aforesaid, so that the fair operation and lawful and impartial execution of the provisions of this Article, in regard to the selection of Jurors in the city of Baltimore, shall be knowingly prevented or interfered with, or with intent to interfere with or prevent the same, or permit or allow the same to be interfered with or prevented, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than three years. Nothing in this Section shall be held to affect the liability of any person or persons for any forfeiture imposed by Section 17, hereinafter, of this Article.—1861, Chap. 51.

Sheriff to Summon Grand Jurors.

Sec. 5. The sheriff of Baltimore city shall, before each term of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, summon twenty-three persons from the list prepared by the Judges, to serve as Grand Jurors for the ensuing term of said court.—1864, Chap. 106.

Superior Court Jury.

Sec. 6. The twenty-five names first in order on the said list shall constitute the Jurors for the Superior Court of Baltimore city, for the three weeks to ensue after the commencement of the next term of the said court.—*Ibid.*

Court of Common Pleas and City Court Juries.

Sec. 7. The twenty-five names next in order on the said list, shall constitute and be the Jurors for the Court of Common Pleas for the three weeks to ensue after the commencement of the next term of the said court; and so as to the Baltimore City Court.—1867, Chap. 401.

Criminal Court Jury.

Sec. 8. The twenty-five names then next drawn on the said list shall constitute and be the Jurors for the Criminal Court of Baltimore for the three weeks to ensue after the commencement of the next term of the said court.—*Ibid.*

Books to be Certified by Judges and called Jury Books.

Sec. 9. After all the names in the box are drawn, it shall be the duty of the said judges to cause the names of the said several panels and the names of the other persons drawn as aforesaid, to be entered in six several books, in the order in which the said panels and the names as aforesaid were drawn as aforesaid; and the said books shall be certified by the said several judges to be true copies of each other; and shall be denominated jury books for Baltimore city.—*Ibid.*

Where Jury Books are to be Deposited.

Sec. 10. When the said jury books are prepared and certified, as directed in the foregoing section, it shall be the duty of the said

judges, or a majority of them, to cause one of the said books to be deposited in the custody of the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city; one in the custody of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; one in the custody of the clerk of the Baltimore City Court; one in the custody of the clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and one in the custody of the sheriff of Baltimore city; and one shall be retained by the said judges, or by such one of their number as they shall appoint, for the purpose of verifying the lists of persons so delivered as aforesaid to the clerk as aforesaid, or to the sheriff of Baltimore city; and when the said book is delivered to him—the said sheriff of Baltimore—he shall immediately summon the several Jurors drawn for the several panels named in the said book, to serve in the court for which they have been respectively drawn, at such time as shall be designated by the court.—*Ibid.*

Duty of Sheriff when Juror is Disqualified.

Sec. 11. If any of the Jurors so set down on the lists as aforesaid shall be legally disabled or excused from attending, the sheriff, on being notified thereof, shall complete the said panel or panels in which Jurors are needed, by summoning in the stead of such Juror or Jurors, the persons whose names are set down in the said jury book next after the regular panels as aforesaid; and he shall summon such person or persons in the order in which they are thereupon set down, and not otherwise.

Jurors to Serve Three Weeks—Penalty for Non-Attendance.

Sec. 12. Every Petit Juror sworn upon any special panel shall continue to serve thereon until discharged by the court, notwithstanding the expiration of his term of three weeks aforesaid; but no one summoned as a Juror shall be excused from service except in open court, on good cause shown to the satisfaction of the court: and if any Juror summoned, and not excused, shall fail to attend the said court until duly discharged, he shall be fined for the use of the said city, not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered by attachment, or such other appropriate process as the said court may direct.

Summoning Talesmen—Duty of Sheriff.

Sec. 13. If at any trial of any cause in any of the said several courts as aforesaid, tales *de circumstantibus* shall be ordered, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to summon as such talesmen, those who are entered in said book, and who are not upon the regular panels as aforesaid, and such talesman shall be summoned and called to be sworn or affirmed on their *voir dire*, or otherwise, in the order in which their names are set down on the said jury book, unless the said sheriff, or his deputy in that behalf, shall swear that he has made true and diligent search for such persons as do not appear, and that they cannot be found; or unless, being summoned, such persons have failed to appear: in that event, such of the talesmen as have been properly summoned and have appeared, shall be called to be sworn in the order in which their said names are recorded in the jury book aforesaid, or whenever in the Superior Court of Baltimore city, the Court of Common Pleas, or the Baltimore City Court, it shall be necessary to summon talesmen, the judges of

the said courts respectively, instead of or in addition to resorting to the foregoing provisions of this section for the summoning of talesmen, may order the sheriff to summon as such talesmen, any of the jurymen in attendance upon either of the other of the said courts who may not then be engaged as part of any special panel.—1868, Chap. 175.

Talesmen to be Summoned from Regular Panels of Other Courts, &c.

Sec. 14. If it should so happen that the said lists of persons competent to act as Jurors, other than the regular panels as aforesaid, should at any time be exhausted as talesmen, it shall also be competent for the sheriff to summon as talesmen, any of the regular panels in any of the other of said courts in Baltimore city, who may be at the time of such summons not engaged as part of any special panel in any of the said courts: but it is herein provided, that whenever any part of the regular panel of any court shall be by the sheriff as aforesaid summoned to attend in any other as talesmen, Jurors of the regular panel of the court in which talesmen are required, or so many of them as shall be needed, shall be by the said sheriff notified to attend in the courts from which regular Jurors have been withdrawn; and the said Jurors shall attend accordingly in the said courts until the regular Jurors of said court are discharged from the court in which they shall be required to serve as talesmen as aforesaid.

Jury Lists, how Revised and Kept Up—Juror Exempt for Two Years after Service.

Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the judges aforesaid to assemble on the fourth Monday of the May term of the Superior Court of Baltimore as aforesaid, and thereafter from three weeks to three weeks during the said terms, and also ten days before the commencement of each of the regular terms of the Superior Court as aforesaid, during each year, and at such meetings, the said judges shall cause the said sheriff of Baltimore city to attend as in this law hereinbefore provided; and the said judges, or a majority of them, shall then cause the names of those who have served on the regular panels of the courts aforesaid to be stricken from the jury lists, and the said persons shall not be liable to serve again as Jurors for the period of two years, reckoning the said two years from the said preceding second Monday in May, as aforesaid; and the said judges shall then add to the said jury list such number of names as shall make up the whole number of seven hundred and fifty names—the said additional names to be drawn by the sheriff, or his deputy, from a list thereof to be made by the judges, as provided in section two, and to be added to the prior list, and recorded in the order in which they shall be drawn; and then from the said whole number, the panels shall be taken for the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, City Court, and Criminal Court, in the manner heretofore provided in this law; and all the regulations prescribed by this law for the government of the said judges, and of the sheriff, or his deputy as aforesaid, in reference to Jurors, shall apply to all grand or petit Jurors to be thereafter selected and summoned for the said city during the year aforesaid; and the jury books hereinbefore directed to be prepared, shall be corrected and certified by the said judges as corrected, and be preserved as hereinbefore directed.

Special Juries to be Summoned.

SEC. 16. All special Juries authorized by law to be summoned, shall be summoned by the sheriff of Baltimore city, from those whose names may be inscribed in the jury book as then revised.

Penalty on Sheriff.

SEC. 17. If any sheriff of Baltimore city, or any deputy thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this Article relating to Juries, the said sheriff shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, which shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the State against the sheriff and the sureties on his bond, in that behalf; and one-half of the penalty shall be paid to the informer, who shall be a competent witness.

Any Two Judges may Act.

SEC. 18. Any two of the judges named in Section one of this Article may constitute a quorum at any meeting held under the provisions of this Article, and may exercise all the powers hereby reposed in the said judges.

State's Attorney may Challenge Five Persons Peremptorily.

SEC. 19. In all criminal cases in which the person indicted has or may have the right of peremptory challenge, the State's attorney shall have the right to challenge peremptorily any number of Jurors not exceeding five.

Grand Jury to Visit Jail.

SEC. 20. The Grand Jury shall at each term of the court visit the jail and inquire into its condition, the manner in which it is kept and the treatment of the prisoners, and report the same to the court.

Provisions Construed—Neglectful Officers.

SEC. 21. All the provisions of this Article relating to the mode of drawing and summoning Jurors, shall be construed as directory merely, and no indictment or presentment for any felony or misdemeanor shall be quashed, nor shall any judgment upon any indictment, or presentment, whether after verdict, by confession or otherwise, be stayed, or reversed, nor shall any challenge to the array of Jurors be allowed because of any failure by the judges, or the clerks, or the sheriff, to comply with the provisions of law relating to the drawing of Jurors in the city of Baltimore; provided, nevertheless, that if any officer concerned in the drawing of said Jurors shall wilfully neglect to perform any duty empowered upon him by law, he shall be liable to indictment in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and upon conviction shall be fined the sum of one thousand dollars.—1867, Chap. 269.

Jury in Circuit Court—When a Jury may be Summoned.

SEC. 22. Whenever in any case instituted in the Circuit Court a Jury is asked for and allowed, or is desired by the judge thereof, the judge shall issue an order to the sheriff of Baltimore city, requiring him to summon twenty Jurors to attend the court, when proceedings shall be had in such case as is usual in such cases in equity.

Pay and Mileage of Jurors.

SEC. 23. Jurors shall receive two dollars and a half per day, for each and every day they shall attend the several courts of this State

as Jurors, and fifteen cents for each mile over five miles, for going to and returning from the court once in each term, to be paid by the counties or city respectively in which such courts are held.—1865, Chap. 78.

The following Ordinances of Baltimore city relate to the pay of Jurors:

Clerks of Courts to Furnish Names of Jurors to Register.

SEC. 1. The clerks of the several courts of this city are requested to furnish to the register of this city, as soon as they can conveniently do so, after the discharge of the Jurors, who have served as such in any of the said courts, a list of the names of such jurors, showing the number of days each Juror has attended as a Juror, the term in which said service was rendered, and the amount due each Juror.—Ord. No. 22, 1866.

Certificate to be Presented to Register for Payment.

SEC. 2. On the presentation of a certificate from any of the clerks of the several courts of this city by any Juror, or his legal representative, to the register of the city for payment after the said register shall have received from the clerk of said court the list of Jurors as provided in the preceding section, and it shall appear on examination of said list so received as aforesaid, that the certificate presented for payment is correct, the said register is hereby authorized and directed to pay such Juror, or his legal representative, the amount due as shown by said certificate.

WICOMICO COUNTY.

The Act of 1868, Chapter 118, Section 14, places Wicomico county in the list of counties in which one hundred and fifty names are selected by the judges as prescribed in Article 50, Section 20.—Act of 1870, Chap. 220.

Judges to Select 150 Names.

The judges of the Circuit Court for Wicomico county, or some one of them, within the period of one month, and not less than fifteen days before each jury term of said court, shall select from the lists prescribed by law, one hundred and fifty names, to be placed in a box such as is provided by law for the other counties in the State, from which he shall cause to be drawn, in the manner prescribed by law for the other counties of the State, a panel of jurors to serve at the jury terms of said court, and when such panel is drawn, the said judges or judge shall direct the clerk of said Circuit Court to issue a *venire* to the sheriff of said county, commanding him to summon as jurors to attend at the next ensuing term of said court, the several persons whose names may be drawn as aforesaid.

WITNESSES.

The provisions of the Declaration of Rights in relation to Witnesses, are as follows:

Criminal Prosecutions.

ART. 21. In all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the indictment, or charge, in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

No Man Required to Give Evidence Against Himself.

ART. 22. No man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case.

No Person Incompetent on Account of Religious Belief.

ART. 36. Nor shall any person, otherwise competent, be deemed incompetent as a witness or juror, on account of his religious belief; provided, he believes in the existence of God, and that under His dispensation such person will be held morally accountable for his acts, and be rewarded or punished therefor either in this world or the world to come.

The provisions of the Constitution are as follows:

ART. 3, SEC. 24. The House of Delegates may inquire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievances and offences, as the Grand Inquest of the State, and may commit any person, for any crime, to the public jail, there to remain, until discharged by due course of law.

No Person an Incompetent Witness on Account of Race or Color.

ART. 3, SEC. 53. No person shall be incompetent as a witness, on account of race or color, unless hereafter so declared by Act of the General Assembly.

THE GENERAL LAWS RELATING TO WITNESSES.

The Public General Laws, Article 37, relating to witnesses, are as follows:

Competency of Witnesses.

SEC. 1. No person offered as a witness shall hereafter be excluded by reason of incapacity from crime or interest, from giving evidence, either in person or by deposition, according to the practice of the courts, in the trial of any issue joined or hereafter to be joined, or of any matter or question, or on any inquiry arising in any suit, action or proceeding, civil or criminal, in any court, or before any judge, jury, justice of peace, or other person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive and examine evidence; but that every person so offered may and shall be admitted to give evidence, notwithstanding that such person may or shall have an interest in the

matter in question, or in the event of the trial of any issue, matter, question or inquiry, or of the suit, action or proceeding in which he is offering as a witness, and notwithstanding that such person offered as a witness may have been previously convicted of any crime or offence; but no person who has been convicted of the crime of perjury shall be admitted to testify in any case or proceeding whatever, and the parties litigant, and all persons in whose behalf any suit, action or other proceeding may be brought or defended, themselves and their wives and husbands shall be competent and compellable to give evidence in the same manner as other witnesses, except as hereinafter excepted.—1864, ch. 109.

Evidence of Interest or Infamy.

Sub-Sec. 1. In all cases it shall be competent for any of the parties to the proceedings to prove by legal evidence any facts showing the interest of any witness in the matter in controversy, or in the event of the suit or the conviction of such witness of any infamous crime; and, in order to prove such conviction, it shall not be necessary to produce the whole record of proceedings containing such conviction, but the certificate, under seal of the clerk of the court wherein such proceedings were had, stating the fact of the conviction, and for what crime, shall be sufficient.

When a Party may be made a Witness by his Opponent, &c.

Sec. 2. When an original party to a contract or cause of action is dead, or shown to be lunatic or insane, or when an executor or administrator is a party to the suit, action or other proceeding, either party may be called as a witness by his opponent, but shall not be admitted to testify on his own offer, or upon the call of his co-plaintiff or co-defendant otherwise than now by law allowed, unless a nominal party merely; *provided*, that when an executor or administrator, guardian or committee of a lunatic or insane person is a party to the suit, action or other proceeding when the cause of action has arisen on a contract made with such executor, administrator, guardian or committee, or out of transactions between such executor, administrator, guardian or committee and the other party, or when the executor, administrator, guardian or committee testifies as to any conversation had with the other party, either party may be examined as a witness, as provided for in the other sections of this Article.—1868, ch. 116.

Parties Incompetent to Testify.

Sec. 3. No person who, in any criminal proceeding, is charged with the commission of an indictable offence, or any offence punishable on summary conviction, shall be competent or compellable to give evidence for or against himself, nor shall any person be compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself, nor, in any criminal proceeding, shall any husband be competent or compellable to give evidence for or against his wife, nor shall any wife be competent or compellable to give evidence for or against her husband, except as now allowed by law, nor in any case, civil or criminal, shall any husband be competent or compellable to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, nor shall any wife be compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage.—1864, ch. 109.

When Testimony may be Rebutted.

SEC. 4. In all cases where a party to any suit, action or other proceeding shall be examined by any opposing party, the testimony given on said examination may be rebutted by adverse testimony and by proof of admission made by the party so examined.—*Ibid.*

Not Applicable in Cases of Adultery, &c.

SEC. 5. Nothing in any of the preceding sections contained, authorizing the examination of the parties litigant, and making them competent witnesses, shall apply to any suit, action, bill or other proceedings instituted in consequence of adultery, or for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, or to any action for breach of promise of marriage.—*Ibid.*

Proof of Instruments of Writing.

SEC. 6. In every suit or action at law or in equity in which it may be necessary to prove the execution of any instrument of writing whatsoever, attested by a subscribing witness or witnesses, it shall be lawful to prove the execution of such instrument of writing in the same manner and by the same evidence that the same might be proved by, if not attested by, a subscribing witness; but this shall not apply to the proof of the execution of any last will and testament.

Attendance and Pay of Witnesses.

SEC. 7. Whenever any witness shall be summoned to attend any of the courts of this State, and shall without sufficient excuse neglect to appear, he may be attached and fined by the court not exceeding fifty dollars, and shall be liable to answer the party for whom he shall be summoned in an action upon the case for the damage sustained for want of his appearance to testify according to such summons.

Witnesses Refusing to give Evidence may be Committed.

SEC. 8. If any witness summoned or attached being present shall refuse or delay to give his evidence, he shall be committed to jail, there to remain until he shall willingly do the same.

Court May Discharge Witness.

SEC. 9. Any court from which execution shall issue on any recognizance forfeited for not attending as a witness in any case not capital, may upon motion, and good and sufficient cause fully shown by such person, discharge him from the execution, upon such terms as the court shall think fit and proper.

Pay of Witnesses.

SEC. 10. There shall be allowed to each witness attending the Circuit Courts or Orphans' Courts of this State, the sum of one dollar for each day such witness shall attend for the discharge of his duty, besides itinerant charges to be allowed to witnesses coming from other counties.

Before a Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 11. A witness summoned before a Justice of the Peace shall be allowed thirty-three cents per day for each day's attendance.

Witness Summoned by a Surveyor.

SEC. 12. A witness summoned by a surveyor in execution of an order for a survey from the Circuit Court, shall be allowed the same

pay as in the Circuit Court, and payment may be enforced by attachment or order from the court which issued the order for the survey.

County to Pay Imprisonment Fees.

SEC. 13. Where a witness against any person accused of a crime cannot find security for his appearance to testify against the person so accused, and for want of such security shall be committed to prison, the county where the prosecution shall be carried on shall be chargeable with and pay the imprisonment fees of such witness, and the county commissioners shall levy the same from time to time as the case may require.

Court May Order No Compensation.

SEC. 14. If any person shall be presented or indicted for a misdemeanor or any offence of an inferior nature, and shall on trial thereof be acquitted, or shall plead guilty and submit his case to the court, the court may at its discretion, order that no compensation for any attendance of the prosecutor be allowed.

COMMISSION TO TAKE TESTIMONY OUT OF THE STATE.

SEC. 15. The several courts of law of this State, upon application made to them in court by a party to a suit or action therein depending, either original or on appeal from a Justice of the Peace, and upon being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that there are material and competent witnesses in such cause residing or living out of this State, may direct the clerk of such court to issue a commission for taking the depositions of such witnesses, and such commission shall issue and the commissioners shall be appointed and qualified, interrogatories be proposed or exhibited, the commission be executed and returned, and the depositions taken in pursuance thereof shall be published in the same manner and form as in the case of a commission from a court of equity for the examination of witnesses residing and living out of this State, and the depositions which shall be duly taken in virtue of such commission, or copies thereof duly attested, shall be admitted as evidence at the trial of the cause.

COMMISSIONERS TO TAKE TESTIMONY IN THIS STATE.

SEC. 16. Each of the Circuit Courts, or the judge thereof, shall appoint not more than three commissioners for the county in which such court is held, and each of the courts of civil jurisdiction in the city of Baltimore shall appoint two commissioners to take the deposition of witnesses, on such notice to the opposite party and in such manner as the court shall prescribe.

Pay of Commissioners and Witnesses.

SEC. 17. The said commissioners shall receive four dollars a day for their services in taking such depositions, and the witnesses attending upon their summons, the sum of one dollar per day for each day they shall attend.

[The sections intervening relate to the duties of Commissioners.]

DOMESTIC ACCOUNTS.

Proof of Delivery or Sale of Goods, &c.

SEC. 43. The oath of any clerk, store keeper or disinterested credible witness, taken before any judge or justice or court of this State, to the delivery or payment of any money, or delivery or sale of any goods, wares, merchandise, effects or chattels, by any person merchandising or carrying on commerce, or carrying on any trade whatsoever, by buying and selling or manufacturing for sale, within this State, to any person within this State, shall be good and sufficient evidence in any court of this State to charge the person to whom such money shall be delivered or paid, or such goods, wares, merchandises, effects or chattels shall be sold or delivered, and also to prove the assumption of the receiver or any person claiming under him to pay for the same; *provided*, such oath be made within twelve months from the date of the articles respectively paid or delivered; but if any suit shall be brought to recover any money paid or delivered, or the price of any goods, wares, effects or chattels sold or delivered, the plaintiff shall, at or before the first imparlance court, make oath before some judge or justice of this State, that he believes the money, goods, wares, merchandize, effects or chattels charged in the account to which such oath shall be annexed, were bona fide delivered as charged, and that he hath not, nor any person for him to his knowledge or belief, received any payment or satisfaction for the articles charged more than credit is duly given for, in and appearing upon the said account, nor hath he received any security for the same, and the balance charged and claimed is justly due according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Proof of Accounts, &c.

SEC. 44. Any account for money or goods lent or due and chargeable for goods sold, work done, or other things properly chargeable in account, not exceeding twenty-six dollars in the course of any whole year, which shall be sworn by the creditor before a justice of the peace to be just and true, and that he hath not directly or indirectly received to his knowledge any part or parcel of the money or goods charged as due by such account, or any security or satisfaction for the same, more than credit shall be given for, shall be received as good evidence in any court or before any justice of the peace of this State, unless the creditor or defendant shall make appear by lawful evidence other than his own oath that such account is false in part or in whole.

Controverting Proof of Accounts.

SEC. 45. Nothing contained in this Article shall preclude any debtor or defendant from controverting any proof offered in pursuance of the provisions thereof, by any testimony which is legal and admissible by the rules of the common law, or to prevent any creditor or plaintiff from giving any evidence admissible by the rules of the common law in support of his claim, or pursuing any legal mode other than herein prescribed to prove and establish his claim or demand.

Complaints Against Civil or Military Officers.

ART. 42, SEC. 13. Upon complaint made against any civil or military officer who can be removed or suspended by the Governor, the

Governor may summon before him any witnesses to testify for or against such complaint, and may allow such witnesses one dollar a day for their attendance, and itinerant charges; and may enforce the attendance of such witnesses in the same manner as the courts may.

Payment to Witnesses, &c.

ART. 16. SEC. 109. Payment of the allowances to commissioners to take testimony, witnesses, auditors and clerks to commissioners, may be compelled by order of the court, and process of contempt for disobedience to such order may be issued as in other cases.

Per Diem of Witnesses.

ART. 16, SEC. 145. A witness attending such commissioner under a summons by him issued, or at the request of either of the parties, shall be allowed seventy-five cents per day for every day's attendance, and itinerant charges, to be ascertained by the commissioner, which allowance shall be paid by the party summoning or requesting such witnesses to attend, and shall be taxed as part of the costs of suit.

Witness Compelled to Give Evidence.

ART. 16, SEC. 146. When any witness is summoned by a commissioner to take testimony, to take testimony in a chancery suit or proceeding, to appear before such commissioner to give testimony in such suit or proceeding, and such witness shall refuse or neglect to attend, or attending, shall refuse to answer such interrogatories as are propounded to him, in all such cases the commissioner, at the request of either party to such suit or proceeding, shall immediately certify such default or neglect, under his hand as such commissioner, to the clerk of the court where such suit or proceeding is pending, who, upon the receipt thereof, shall forthwith issue an attachment against the person named in such certificate, and the court may allow such process to compel such witness to attend and give evidence in open court, in such suit or proceeding, at such term of the court thereafter as the party applying for such attachment shall request, and such process shall be directed to the sheriff or coroner of the county wherein the person to be attached resides, and after return is made, such process may be renewed from term to term, as the case may require; *provided*, that the party obtaining such process shall give written notice to the opposite party, or his counsel, of the time of the return thereof.

Penalty for Attempts to Influence Jurors.

ART. 30, SEC. 19. If any person shall corruptly or by threats or force endeavor to influence, intimidate or impede any juror, witness or officer in any court of this State in the discharge of his duty, or shall corruptly or by threats or force obstruct or impede, or endeavor to obstruct or impede, the due administration of justice therein, he shall be liable to be prosecuted therefor by indictment, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

Non-Attendance of Witnesses a Contempt.

ART. 92, SEC. 7. On the execution of any warrant of re-survey from any of the courts of this State, or the execution of any order of

a court of equity of this State to make a survey, the sheriff or coroner shall summon the witnesses he may be directed to summon by either party, and upon proof of such summons and non-attendance of the witness made to the court from which the warrant or order issued, such witness shall be adjudged in contempt of the court, and attachment may issue as in other cases of contempt.

May be Fined $150 *in Baltimore Criminal Court.*

ART. 29, SEC. 69. If any person who shall be summoned as a witness to the Criminal Court of Baltimore, shall fail to attend as required on said summons, he shall be fined by said court in its discretion, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

Witnesses in another County may be Fined.

ART. 75, SEC. 97. A summons for witnesses residing in a different county to testify in trials to be had before the Circuit Court, may issue, and shall be directed to the sheriff of the county where the witnesses reside, and all witnesses upon whom such summons shall be served shall be liable to attachment and fine in like manner as if such witnesses resided in the county where the trial is had.

Attachment to Issue where Witness Resides.

ART. 75. SEC. 98. If a witness residing in a different county from that in which the trial is to be had shall be summoned, or has removed from such county after being summoned, and shall fail to appear after being so summoned, an attachment may issue for such witness to the sheriff of the county where said witness resides, returnable to the court issuing the same, and if the sheriff take such witness, he shall produce him before the said court to abide its sentence thereupon.

THE CORONERS.

CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE IV, SECTION 45.

Coroners, Elisors and Notaries Public may be appointed for each county and the city of Baltimore, for the purpose and with the powers now fixed, and which may hereafter be prescribed by law.—Art. 4, Sec. 45.

DUTIES OF CORONERS UNDER THE GENERAL AND LOCAL LAWS.

The duties of Coroners are prescribed by Article 25, of the Public General Laws, for the counties, and the Local Law of Baltimore city, as follows:

To Give Bond in $3000.

ART. 25, SEC. 1. Every Coroner before he acts as such shall, within sixty days after his appointment, and in each year thereafter, give bond to the State of Maryland with securites approved by the judges of the Orphans' Court, or some of them, in the penalty of three thousand dollars, with a condition that he will well and truly execute the office of Coroner in all things thereunto belonging, and shall also well and faithfully execute and return all writs or other process to him directed; and shall also pay and deliver to the person or persons entitled to receive the same all sums of money, all goods and chattels by him levied, seized or taken agreeably to the directions of the writ or other process under which the same shall have been levied, seized or taken; and shall also keep and detain in safe custody all and every person committed to his custody or by him taken in execution, or who shall be committed for the want of bail, without suffering them to escape or depart from his custody, and shall also satisfy and pay all judgments which shall be rendered against him as Coroner, and shall also well and truly execute and perform the several duties required of, or imposed upon, him by the laws of this State; and the said bond shall, immediately after the execution thereof, be recorded in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he is Coroner, or in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, if he is Coroner in said city.

Return of Process in Certain Cases.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this code in relation to the return of process in the hands of a sheriff, upon his death or removal, shall apply to process in the hands of a Coroner upon the happening of the like event.

Jury of Inquest Held only where Death by Felony is Probable.

SEC. 3. No Coroner shall summon or hold any jury of inquest over the body of any deceased person where it is known that the deceased came to his death by accident, mischance, or in any other manner, except where the said person died in jail, or where there are such circumstances attending the death or case as to amount to a strong probability or reasonable belief that the deceased came to his death by felony.

Physician to Examine Case and Testify.

SEC. 4. Whenever a jury shall be convened by a Coroner, or justice of the peace acting as Coroner, on the body of any person found dead, or supposed to have died from violence, within this State, whereon any marks of violence shall appear, the jurors after being sworn, and also the Coroner or justice may require the attendance of some physician practicing within the county or city where such jury shall meet, to inform himself by due examination of the deceased of the cause of his death, and to testify and give evidence before the said jury and Coroner, or justice, in the premises.

Physician Refusing may be Fined.

SEC. 5. If any physician summoned to testify on a Coroner's inquest, shall neglect or refuse to attend or to make the examination required by the preceding section, or to give evidence as aforesaid, he may be fined as any other witness.

Physician's Fee from $5 to $10.

SEC. 6. The said Coroner or justice, in the account of expenses rendered to the county commissioners, or mayor and city council, for holding such inquest, shall include such sum for the said physician as the said Coroner, or justice, and jurors shall deem just, not less than five or more than ten dollars, which sum shall, with the other expenses of the inquest, be paid by the county or city.

Coroner to be Allowed for Coffin and Expenses.

SEC. 7. Whenever it shall be necessary for a Coroner to bury any deceased person, he shall provide a coffin and decently bury him, and the county commissioners of the county where the person shall have been found, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore, if he shall have been found in said city, shall make such allowance to said Coroner as they may deem just and reasonable therefor, to be levied and paid as other county or city charges.

Coroner to Act when Sheriff is Disqualified.

SEC. 8. In all cases where the sheriff is interested, or nearly related to any of the parties, or otherwise disqualified to act, all process shall be issued to the Coroner, if there be one in the county or city qualified to act in such case, who shall perform all the duties of such disqualified sheriff, and be subject to the same liabilities and be proceeded against in the same manner, and shall have the same rights and remedies.

FEES OF CORONERS.

The Public General Law, Article 38, Section 14, enacts that every Coroner shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees, to wit:

For reviewing the body of any person or persons murdered or slain, or otherwise dead by misadventure, to be paid out of the goods and chattels of the party so dead, if any there be, otherwise to be levied by the county commsssioners of the county where such accident shall happen,..... $5 00

For arresting or summoning any sheriff sued or prosecuted in any court, and for taking security,..... 45

The same fees allowed wherein the sheriff is plaintiff or defendant, on all process as to the sheriff, and no more.

Fees of Jurors and Constable.

SEC. 15. Each juror who may serve on a Coroner's inquest shall be entitled to fifty cents, and the constable who may be directed by any Coroner or justice to summon such jury, or the Coroner, if the jury be summoned by him, shall be entitled to twelve and a half cents for each juror summoned, to be paid as above directed.

Four Coroners in Baltimore City, Salary $400, *Bond* $2,000.

SEC. 151. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint and commission four competent persons, to act as Coroners for the city of Baltimore, to hold office during the period of two years, at an annual salary of four hundred dollars each, payable quarterly, by the register of said city; *provided*, that before entering upon the duties of their office, the persons appointed Coroners shall take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Maryland, for office holders; and further shall give bond to the State of Maryland, with security, to be approved by the Judge of the Superior Court for Baltimore city, in the penalty of two thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, as now prescribed by law, or which shall hereafter be prescribed.—Art. 4, P. L. L.—1872, Chap. 45.

Coroners Assigned to Sub-Divisions—May Deputize Persons.

SEC. 152. Each of the four Coroners shall be assigned to such subdivision or district of the city of Baltimore as the Governor may direct, and in case of absence or illness of any Coroner, he shall deputize some competent person to attend to the duties of his office during his absence or illness.—*Ibid.*

Duties of Coroner—Expenses of Inquest.

SEC. 153. The Coroner shall hold an inquest over any person found dead in his district, in said city, when the manner and cause of death shall not be already known as accidental, or in the course of nature. No Coroner's Jury in said city shall receive any fee or compensation for services as such, and said Coroners are hereby authorized and empowered to issue their certificates to the register of Baltimore city, for the payment of such expenses as may be necessary for the interment of any person over whom they, or either of them, has held an inquest, and whose body is not claimed by friends or relatives: *provided*, the amount of such expenses shall not in any case exceed the sum of seven dollars.—*Ibid.*

To Make Monthly Reports to Police Commissioners.

SEC. 154. Each of said Coroners shall make a monthly report to the Police Commissioners of Baltimore city of the number of inquests held by him during the month last past before said report, with a full description, as far as may be, of the persons who are the subjects of such inquests, their sex, age, color and nationality, the cause and mode of their death, and such other particulars as may be necessary to their identification in case of strangers and unknown persons; and each of said Coroners shall also, immediately after holding an inquest, deposit in some bank in Baltimore city, subject to the order of the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said city, all property, money and other effects found upon the person of those over whom he shall hold inquest as hereinbefore provided.—*Ibid.*

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE FISHERY FORCE.

THE OYSTER LAWS.

The Act of 1874, chapter 181, repeals Article 71, P. G. L., and Acts of 1870, chapter 364, and 1872, chapter 167, and enacts the following:

Steamers Prohibited from Catching Oysters.

SEC. 1. No steamer shall be used in catching oysters in this State, and no other boat shall be used in catching oysters with scoop, dredge or similar instrument, without first having been licensed as hereinafter provided.

Who may be Licensed to Catch Oysters.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller of the Treasury, shall, upon application of any person who has been a resident of this State for twelve consecutive months next preceding such application, and to no other person, issue a license to such resident to employ such boat in catching oysters with scoop, dredge or similar instrument, within the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, and in Eastern Bay, outside of a line drawn from the south-west corner of second Kent Point to Wade's Point; provided, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the catching of oysters with scoop, dredge or similar instrument, on any oyster bar within one and a half miles of Talley's Point, Sandy Point, Hackett's Point, Thomas' Point, Holland Island Bar, Three Sisters, Swan Point Bar, Poplar Island, one-quarter of a mile west of, and between the island and the main land, nor within half mile of Plum Point, and to buy and sell oysters in this State; which license shall hold good for one year, but shall only authorize the catching of oysters between the first of October and the first of May; but it shall be lawful for the owner of any such boat licensed, whenever said owner shall sell and convey by bill of sale for a *bona fide* consideration, said boat unto any person who has been a resident of the State of Maryland for at least one year, to transfer the said license to said vendee with said boat; which license when transferred, shall entitle said vendee with said boat to the same privileges for catching oysters in the waters of this State that the original vendor or assignor had before said assignment; provided, the said vendee and assignee shall appear before the Comptroller of the Treasury, and make oath before him to all the facts, matters, things and prerequisites required of said original vendor or assignor, before taking out such license, upon which said license, said Comptroller shall certify the fact of said vendee or assignee having taken said oath, and for which said assignee or vendee shall pay the sum of five dollars, to be paid to the State of Maryland.

Boat Owners to make Oath.

SEC 3. The owner of such boat shall make oath before the Comptroller or his clerk, that he is the *bona fide* owner of such boat to be

described in the license; that he has been a resident of the State for the time before mentioned; that there is no lien on said boat held by a non-resident; that the said boat is not held with an intention to violate the provisions of this law; such applicant shall produce before the Comptroller, at the time of such application, the Custom House enrollment or license of such boat, and if such boat is under Custom House tonnage, the owner shall swear as to her tonnage; the master of such boat shall make oath before the Comptroller or his clerk, that he has been a resident of the State of Maryland for twelve months next preceding the time of taking such oath.

Licenses Three Dollars per Ton.

SEC. 4. Before granting such license, the Comptroller shall receive for it, from the applicant, at the rate of three dollars per ton, for every ton the boat may measure; the license shall be exhibited whenever called for by any officer of the State of Maryland.

Penalties for Violating Preceding Sections.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to indictment, and on conviction thereof, in any court in this State having criminal jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to the jail of the county where the case is tried, or to the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Warrants of Arrest.

SEC. 6. Upon information given on oath to any judge or justice of the peace, of any violation of the provisions of this article, he shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender or offenders, which warrant shall be directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county wherein the said warrant is issued, or to any Commander or Deputy Commander of the State Fishery Force.

Penalty for Resisting Officers.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall resist any officer, authorized under this act to make arrests, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction, shall be imprisoned in the jail of the county where the case is tried, or in the penitentiary not more than two years, or fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court; the parties tried and acquitted under this article, shall have the cost of such trial paid by the Comptroller of the State out of the fund created by this article.

Officers Duty to Arrest.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, constable or officers of the State Fishery Force, to arrest any person found violating the provisions of this article, and bring the offender before a judge of the court having criminal jurisdiction, or a justice of the peace most convenient or accessible, to be dealt with as herein provided.

Persons Arrested to give Security.

SEC. 9. The judge or justice of the peace before whom any person may be brought, charged under oath with violating any of the provisions of this article, shall cause the party to enter into recognizance with two sureties, approved by said judge or justice of the peace, in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, for his or their appearance at the first term of the Circuit Court thereafter, and in default thereof, may commit the said party to jail.

Collection of Fines.

SEC. 10. The fines accruing under this article shall be paid by the sheriff, constable or officer of the State Fishery Force, collecting the same within ten days, to the clerk of the county or city where such fine may accrue, and such clerk shall account for the same to the Comptroller of the Treasury in his next quarterly return.

Condemnation of Boats.

SEC. 11. Any boat, owned wholly or in part by any non-resident, used in catching oysters in this State, with scoop, dredge or similar instrument, shall be condemned by order of any judge of the Circuit Court nearest the place of her capture, or if captured in Baltimore, by order of the judge of the City Court, and shall be sold by the sheriff of the county where condemned, to the highest bidder for cash, after twenty days notice of the time and place of sale, such notice to be published at least three times in a newspaper having the largest circulation, printed in Baltimore city, or in the county where condemned; one-fourth of the proceeds of such sale shall be paid to the party making the capture, except the officers of the fishery force, and the balance shall be paid into the Treasury of the State.

Catching Planted Oysters a Felony.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall, without authority from the owner, catch oysters planted or bedded, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction in the Circuit Court or the county wherein the oysters were bedded, shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years.

When Unlawful to Catch Oysters.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person to catch oysters, except for private use, or for the purpose of replanting or bedding in the waters of this State, or for sale to the citizens of the county wherein they are caught, or the county next adjoining, between the first day of May and the first day of September, in each and every year; any person violating this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined by a justice of the peace of the county wherein the offence was committed, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Unlawful to Catch Oysters on Sunday or at Night.

SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful for any person to catch oysters on Sunday or at night, and any person violating this section shall be

fined a sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, by the judge or justice of the peace trying the case.

Number of Vessel to be Visible.

SEC. 15. The Comptroller of the Treasury shall have painted in black figures on white canvas, two sets of numbers, corresponding to the license to catch oysters with scoop, dredge or similar instrument; each figure shall be twenty-two inches in length, and of proportionate width, and the figures at least six inches apart; and he shall give to each person taking out such license, two numbers thereof, one of which shall be firmly sewed upon the starboard side, and in the middle of that part of the main sail which is above the close reef, and the other number on the port side, and in the middle part of the jib, which is above the bonnet and reef; these numbers shall be placed in an upright position, and worn at all times during the dredging season, and shall not be concealed or defaced, and no other number shall be exposed to view or used than that which is furnished by the Comptroller; any captain who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any Circuit Court of this State, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the county where the case is tried, not more than six months, in the discretion of the court; provided, the court or jury trying the same, shall be convinced that the provisions of this section have been intentionally violated.

Licenses to Catch Oysters with Tongs, &c.

SEC. 17. Any resident of this State, desiring to use any canoe or other boat, in catching or taking oysters, for sale, with rakes or tongs, in any of the waters of this State, shall first obtain, by application to the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county wherein he may reside, a license therefor, and such license shall have effect from the first day of June, in the year in which it may have been obtained, to the first day of June next succeeding; provided, that such license shall not authorize the use of said canoe or boat, in taking or catching oysters in any creek, cove, river, inlet, bay or sound, within the limits of any county other than that wherein the license shall have been granted, and that the boundaries of counties bordering on navigable waters shall be strictly construed, so as not to permit the residents of either county to take or catch oysters beyond the middle of the dividing channel; provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the citizens of Calvert and St. Mary's counties from using the waters of the Patuxent river in common, or the citizens of Queen Anne and Kent from using the waters of the Chester river in common, or the citizens of Dorchester and Wicomico from using the waters of the Nanticoke in common, or the citizens of Queen Anne and Talbot from using the waters of Wye river and the mouth thereof in common.

Licenses to Dredgers.

SEC. 18. Each and every license to take or catch oysters, for sale, with rakes or tongs, shall state the name and residence of the person to whom the same is to be granted, the number together with the

length, to be obtained by top or over all measurement of the canoe or boat licensed, the county in which the same is to be used, and the period at which said license will expire, and every applicant for such license shall pay to the clerk of the court where such license may be granted, and before the issuing and delivery of the same, according to the following rates, viz: for any boat measuring in length twenty feet or less, the sum of two dollars; measuring from twenty to twenty-five feet, the sum of three dollars; measuring from twenty-five to thirty feet, the sum of four dollars; and all over thirty feet, including sloops under Custom House tonnage, the sum of five dollars each; and all oysters taken with rakes or tongs shall be culled upon the natural beds where they are taken; the amount received from tonging license to be paid by the clerk to the school commissioners for the public schools of the respective counties where such license is issued; provided, the sum received from white tongers shall go to white schools, and the sum from colored tongers to the colored schools.

Applicants to make Oath.

SEC. 19. Every applicant for license to use any canoe or other boat, in taking or catching oysters with rakes or tongs, shall be required to make oath or affirmation before the clerk authorized to issue the same, or some justice of the peace, on whose certificate of the taking of such oath or affirmation, the clerk shall issue said license, that the facts set forth in said license are strictly true, that he has been a *bona fide* resident of the county for the twelve months next preceding his application for said license, that he desires and intends to use said canoe or boat only in the county in which he resides, that he will not allow the same to be used for taking oysters by non-residents of the county, and that he will comply with and obey all the laws of this State regulating the taking or catching of oysters: and every person to whom such license shall have been granted, shall paint the number of his canoe or boat on the outside thereof, near the gunwale, in black figures, and not less than three inches in length, and of proportionate width, in a white ground, and no number other than that in the said license shall be exposed to view on said canoe or boat; and any person failing to comply with this provision before using said boat or canoe for the purpose aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten, and any person who may refuse to pay said fine shall be committed to the county jail for the period of thirty days or until said fine be paid.

Clerks to issue Licenses.

SEC. 20. The Comptroller of the Treasury shall cause to be printed and delivered to the clerks of the Circuit Courts of the several counties, the requisite number of such blank licenses, and take receipts for the same as for other licenses furnished; and the said clerks shall on the first Monday of March and December in each year, return to the Comptroller a list and account of such licenses issued by them; and no licenses to take or catch oysters with rakes or tongs, shall be issued to any boat or vessel which is licensed to take or catch oysters with scoop, drag, dredge or any similar instrument.

Penalties.

SEC. 21. If any person shall use any canoe or boat, not licensed as required by the preceding sections of this article, in taking or catching oysters with rakes or tongs except for private use, he shall, upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace for the county wherein the offence has been committed, be fined not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, and in case of a refusal to pay said fine, said party shall be committed to the county jail for six months or until said fine be paid.

License Money to be Paid to the Oyster Fund.

SEC. 22. All moneys arising from the sale of licenses or from fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed under this article, shall, upon warrant of the Comptroller, be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of the oyster fund; and the Comptroller is hereby required to state in his annual report particularly the receipts and expenditures on account of said fund, and the balance standing to the credit of the State at the time of making such report.

Exclusive Privileges of Owners.

SEC. 23. The owner or owners of any land bordering on any of the navigable waters of this State, the lines of which extend into and are covered by said waters, shall have the exclusive privilege of using the same for protecting, sowing, bedding or depositing oysters or other shell-fish, within the lines of their own land; and any owner or owners of land lying and bordering upon any of the waters of this State, shall have power to locate and appropriate in any of the waters adjoining his, her or their lands, five acres, for the purpose of protecting, preserving, depositing, bedding or sowing oysters or other shell-fish; and that any other citizen of the State shall have power to locate and appropriate five acres in any waters in said State not located or appropriated; provided, thirty days notice in writing shall be given the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of land bordering on said water proposed to be located, that the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, may have priority of claim, and if they shall fail to locate or appropriate the water mentioned in said notice within thirty days after receiving the same, then it shall be open and free to any one under the provisions of this section; provided, also, that the said location or appropriation shall be described by stakes, bushes or other proper and visible marks, metes and bounds, which description shall be reduced to writing, under the oath of some competent surveyor, and recorded at the expense of the party locating or appropriating the same, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the county wherein such lands may be located; and, provided, also, that such location and appropriation shall not injure, obstruct or impede the free navigation of such waters; and, provided, that no natural bar or bed of oysters shall be so located or appropriated, and that six months peaceable possession of all locations of oyster grounds, under the laws of this State, shall constitute a good and sufficient title thereto; but should any one, within the six months hereinbefore provided, be charged with locating or appropriating any natural bed or bar here-

inbefore prohibited, the question may be at once submitted, by any person interested, to the Judge of the Circuit Court in the county where such questions shall arise, who, after having given notice to the parties interested, proceed to hear the testimony and decide the case, and if decision be in favor of the party locating said five acres, said decision shall be recorded with the original record of said five acres, and shall in all cases be conclusive evidence of title thereto.

Oysters in Creeks, Coves and Inlets.

SEC. 24. If any creek, cove or inlet, not exceeding one hundred yards at low water in breadth at its mouth, make into the lands, or that if any creek, cove or inlet of greater width than one hundred yards at low water mark, make into the lands, the owner or owners, or other lawful occupant or occupants, shall have the exclusive right to use such creek, cove or inlet, when the mouth of said creek, cove or inlet is one hundred yards or less in width, and when the said creek, cove or inlet is more than one hundred yards in width at its mouth at low water, the said owner or owners, or other lawful occupant or occupants, shall have exclusive right to use such creek, cove or inlet, so soon as said creek, cove or inlet, in making into said land or lands, shall become one hundred yards in width at low water, for preserving, depositing, bedding or sowing oysters, or other shell-fish, although such cove, creek or inlet may not be included in the lines of any patent.

The State Fishery Force.

SEC. 25. The sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from the oyster fund of this State, to purchase or build six suitable sail vessels, and arm and equip the same for the service hereinafter specified, which, together with other vessels now in the service of the State, shall be styled the "State Fishery Force," and the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Commissioner of the Land Office, and the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, shall constitute a Board, to be styled the Commissioners of the State Fishery Force; and they are directed to purchase, arm and equip said vessels; provided, that the Board aforesaid shall, under no circumstances, exceed the above appropriation; and the Treasurer of the State, upon the requisition of said commissioners, and the warrant of the Comptroller, is hereby directed to pay the sum or sums necessary, not exceeding this and any other appropriation hereinafter mentioned, for the purposes herein specified

Power to Arm Vessels.

SEC. 26. Said commissioners are empowered and directed to purchase for each of the guard boats belonging to said force, one suitable cannon, and such other arms and ammunition as may be necessary to make them efficient.

State Divided into Six Districts.

SEC. 27. For the more efficient working of said Fishery Force, the waters of the State shall be divided into six districts, of which the waters of Somerset county shall constitute the first district; the waters of Wicomico and Dorchester counties the second; the waters

of Talbot county the third; the waters of Kent and Queen Anne's counties the fourth; the waters of Anne Arundel county the fifth; the waters of Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties the sixth; each of which said districts shall be guarded by one sailing vessel, except the second and sixth districts, which shall be guarded by two sailing vessels, the vessel to be designated by the Commissioners of said Fishery Force, and shall be under the general supervision of the commander of said force.

The Deputy Commanders.

SEC. 28. The Board of Commissioners of the State Fishery Force, shall have power to appoint a suitable person to command said force, to appoint the deputy commanders for their respective districts, from persons of the counties whose waters comprise the different districts, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and the said commander and deputy commanders shall have power to appoint their subordinates and select their crews; and the term of office of said commander and deputy commanders shall be for two years, unless sooner removed for incompetency or neglect of duty; and if any of said officers shall fail in the discharge of his duty, by reason of collusion with parties interested in violating any of the provisions of this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on indictment and conviction in a court of law, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Power to Remove Officers.

SEC. 29. The Board of Commissioners of the State Fishery Force, shall have the power to remove any officer of said force, for neglect of duty or incompetency; and any officer commanding in said force, shall have the power to remove any subordinate under his command, and appoint a person to fill the vacancy whenever the interest of said service may in his judgment require him to do so.

To Keep Vessels in Order.

SEC. 30. The said Board of Commissioners shall have power to keep the steamer and said vessels in good order; and the Treasurer of the State, upon requisition of said Commissioners and the warrant of the Comptroller, is hereby directed to pay the sum or sums necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

How Officers are Selected.

SEC. 31. The commanding officer, who shall have charge of the steamer, may be selected from the State at large, but that the deputy commanders shall be selected from the districts in which they are to serve.

Duties of Commanding Officer.

SEC. 32. The commanding officer is hereby required to keep his vessel constantly on duty, when circumstances will permit, and that every locality where a violation of the law is likely to occur, shall be visited as often as the duties of the force and condition of the vessel will allow, and that every three months a report shall be made to the Commissioners of the Fishery Force, of all official action taken under the law,

and of all moneys received for license issued to parties engaged in carrying oysters taken in this State, which, on warrant of the Comptroller, shall be paid into the Treasury.

Duty of Deputy Commanders.

SEC. 33. It shall be the duty of the deputy commanders to confine themselves ordinarily to their several districts, but it shall be competent for them to enforce any of the provisions of this act, in any waters adjacent to their districts, when a violation of the same shall come to their knowledge; and that they shall report quarterly to the Comptroller, the amount of moneys received for licenses issued to persons engaged in carrying oysters taken in this State, and on receiving his warrant, shall pay the same into the Treasury.

To Give Bond.

SEC. 34. The commanding officer and deputy commander of said force, shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take, before one of the judges of the Circuit Court, the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and shall enter into bond to the State of Maryland, in the sum of three thousand dollars, to be approved by said judges for the faithful performance of their duties as prescribed in this act.

Salaries.

SEC. 35. The salary of the commanding officer, in charge of steamer, shall be two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and he shall have power to appoint one officer at twelve hundred dollars per annum, one engineer at twelve hundred dollars per annum, and one officer at nine hundred dollars per annum, three seamen at thirty dollars per month, two seamen at twenty-five dollars per month, one fireman at thirty-five dollars per month, one fireman at thirty dollars per month, one fireman at twenty-five dollars per month, one steward at twenty-five dollars per month, one cook at twenty-five dollars per month; and each deputy commander shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and shall have power to appoint one officer at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, and three seamen at a salary of forty dollars per month, each to be selected from the district in which they are to serve.

Rations Allowed.

SEC. 36. The officers and crew of the steamer aforesaid, shall each receive one ration per day of the quality and quantity such as is allowed by law to the officers and crew of the Revenue Marine of the United States, but no rations shall be allowed to officers or crews of the sailing vessels.

Officers, &c., to be Paid Monthly.

SEC. 37. The officers and crew aforesaid, shall be paid monthly by the Treasurer, upon warrant of the Comptroller, and the certificate of commanding officers, that their duties have been performed as required by law; and the Board of Commissioners of the State Fishery Force shall have power to appoint some suitable person to perform the duty of clerk to said commissioners, and allow such compensation to said

clerk as in their judgment may be proper; provided, the amount so paid does not exceed five hundred dollars per annum.

Act not to Affect Existing Suits.

SEC. 38. Nothing contained in this act shall affect any suits, actions, presentments or indictments now pending before any tribunal in this State, which have been instituted under the provisions of the article hereby repealed.

Not to Apply to Worcester County.

SEC. 39. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to apply to Worcester county.

Vessels Seeking Harbors.

SEC. 40. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit vessels from seeking harbors in any waters of this State.

THE STATE VACCINE AGENT.

The Act of 1864, Chapter 269, as amended by the Act of 1872, Chapter 257, provides for a State Vaccine Agency, and the appointment, by the Governor, of a State Vaccine Agent, once in six years, at a salary of $600. The term of the present incumbent, commenced in the Spring of 1870.

State Vaccine Agency Established.

SEC. 1. A State Vaccine Agency is hereby established; said agency to be located in the city of Baltimore, in which place shall be kept, at all times, a supply of fresh and pure vaccine virus, if practicable, not more than four removes from the cow, for the use of the physicians residing and practicing medicine and surgery in this State.

Governor to Appoint State Vaccine Agent.

SEC. 2. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, once in six years, appoint as State Vaccine Agent, one physician of good character and standing, whose duty it shall be to keep on hand, and to procure as often as may be necessary, pure vaccine virus, and to furnish such virus to the physicians of the State gratuitously when called for. He shall keep a record of the name and location of each physician so furnished with virus, together with the quantities, qualities and number of times. He shall be required to advertise once a month in one or more of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and once during the year (three insertions) in one paper of each county. He shall for his services as State Vaccine Agent, receive an annual salary of six hundred dollars, and to defray the expenses incurred by him in procuring reliable vaccine virus, and to further carry out the provisions of this Act, the additional sum of fourteen hundred dollars is hereby appropriated; said salary to be paid in quarterly installments, as other State officers are now paid; *provided*, that it shall be competent for the Governor, at any time, to remove said agent for neglect, incompetency, or unfaithfulness of any kind, and in case of death, resignation or removal for any of such causes, to appoint another in his stead, who shall hold office for the unexpired term of such agent.

When Paid by County or City Authorities.

SEC. 3. For every child vaccinated whose guardian or parents are too poor to pay for the service, the County Commissioners of the several counties or the City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall pay or cause to be paid to the physician performing the service, the sum of fifty cents for every such case, on presentation of such account duly authenticated by an affidavit setting forth, that the service was duly performed, and that the parents or guardians are unable to pay for said service.

Who are to be Vaccinated.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every practicing physician in this State, to vaccinate all children in the circle of his practice which may be presented to him for vaccination, within one year after birth, if such child shall be in proper condition for such service, and he shall vaccinate all other persons not previously effectually vaccinated who shall request such service from him. Any physician neglecting or refusing so to do, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every offence, a penalty of five dollars.

Penalty for Willful Use of Defective Virus.

SEC. 5. Any physician who shall knowingly and willfully use any virus defective in its nature, by having passed through a scrofulous system, from having been taken from one laboring under any disease of the skin, chronic, sore or febrile, or other disease, during the progress of the vaccine disease, or any crust which, during the progress of said vaccine disease, was punctured, or had sustained other injury, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence.

Duty of Parents and Guardians.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every parent and guardian to have his or her child vaccinated within twelve months after its birth, if it shall be in proper condition, or as soon thereafter as practicable; and if such parent or guardian shall have any other person under his or her control or care, not duly vaccinated, he or she shall cause such person or persons to be vaccinated prior to the first day of November of each year. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

All School Children to be Vaccinated.

SEC. 7. No teacher in any school, shall, after the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-five, receive into such school any person as a scholar, until such person shall produce the certificate of some regular practicing physician, that such applicant for admission into the school has been duly vaccinated. Any teacher so offending shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars for each offence, and no Public School Trustee or Commissioner shall grant a permit to any child to enter any Public School, without such certificate, under the same penalty.

How Fines Shall be Recovered.

SEC. 8. All fines imposed under the provisions of this Act, shall be recovered before a justice of the peace, in the same manner as small

debts are recoverable, for the use of the school fund of the county or city, in which such offence shall occur.

To Give Bond in $3000.

SEC. 9. The Vaccine Agent, to be appointed under the provisions of this Act, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, in the sum of three thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; said bond to be approved by the Comptroller of the State.

[SEC. 10, appropriated $500 to the State Agent to procure vaccine virus, &c., for the year 1867, by the Act of 1867, ch. 6.]

To Reproduce True Vaccine Virus—Report to the Governor.

SEC. 11. The State Vaccine Agent is hereby required to take all steps necessary to reproduce from the cow true vaccine virus, for the use of physicians residing and practicing medicine and surgery in the State, and shall furnish none more than four removes from the cow, if practicable, and none that has not been produced under his own supervision and direction; *provided*, that he may take, use and furnish such virus furnished to him by any physician entrusted by him to procure the same, such virus not to be taken from the arm of a child less than three months' old; and the said agent shall report annually to the Governor, the particulars of his expenditures, and other matters connected with the duties of his agency.

Present State Agent to Remain in Office.

SEC. 2. That the present State Agent shall remain in office during the term for which he was appointed, and nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to authorize his removal, so long as he shall comply with the provisions of this Act, and of the sections of the aforesaid article, of the Code of Public General Laws, not hereby repealed.

THE STATE POLICE COMMISSIONERS FOR BALTIMORE CITY.

The State Police Force for Baltimore city, is established by the Act of 1867, chapter 367, (Sections 806 to 827, inclusive, of the Public Local Laws of Baltimore City.) The Police Commissioners are selected by the General Assembly, on joint ballot, for four years, from 1867, 1871 and 1875, at the Session preceding by one year, the commencement of their term of office. See page 70.

Election of Police Commissioners—Removal—Salary—Bond.

SEC. 806. There shall be elected by the joint meeting of the two Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, three discreet persons, who shall be residents of the State of Maryland, five years preceding the day of their election, and three years residents in the City of Baltimore; said three persons shall be known as the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of Baltimore. They shall be subject to removal as hereinafter provided, hold their offices for four years, and until their respective successors shall have been appointed and qualified, and shall each receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Before entering upon the duties

of their office of Commissioner, each member thereof shall enter into bond to the State of Maryland with one or more sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such Commissioner, said bond to be approved of by the judge of the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, to be kept and recorded by the clerk of the said Court in the office thereof, together with the certificate of appointment as aforesaid, and shall also take and subscribe before the said judge of the Superior Court, or the clerk thereof, the oath or affirmation prescribed by the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution of Maryland, and the further oath or affirmation that in every appointment or removal to be by them made to or from the Police force created and to be organized by them under this Act, they will in no case and under no pretext, appoint or remove any policeman or officer of Police, or detective, or any other person under them, for or on account of the political opinions of such policeman, officer, detective, or other person, or for any other cause or reason than the fitness or unfitness of such person, in the best judgment of said Commissioners, for the place to which he shall be appointed, or from which he shall be moved, and the said oath or affirmation shall be recorded and preserved among the records of said court.

President and Treasurer—Vacancy—Removal for Misconduct.

Sec. 807. The Board of Police Commissioners, on entering upon their duties as such, shall select one of their number who shall be the President, and one of their number who shall be the Treasurer thereof, and in case a vacancy shall happen in said Board during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall be filled by the Governor of the State, which appointment shall continue until the next session of the General Assembly, which shall proceed to fill said vacancy, and the General Assembly shall also in like manner elect by joint ballot Commissioners to succeed those whose term of service shall expire, such election to be had at the regular session of the General Assembly, immediately preceding the such expiration, and neither of said Commissioners shall be eligible to an elective or appointed office during the term for which he has been elected, except under the militia laws of the State, and for any official misconduct on the part of said Commissioners, the General Assembly, if in session, shall have power of removal, and during the recess of the same the Governor shall remove any of said Commissioners on conviction for any felony before any court of law, and shall appoint a successor or successors to such delinquent or delinquents, Commissioner or Commissioners so removed, to serve until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Clerk—His Duties—Bond and Salary.

Sec. 808. The Board of Police Commissioners immediately after organizing as aforesaid, shall select some suitable person to act as clerk to the Board, whose duty it shall be to keep minutes of the proceedings of the Board, take charge, by direction of the Board, of all property seized or found by the police or detectives, and to perform all clerical and property duties required of him by the said Board; said clerk shall enter into bond to the State of Maryland in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed for the Commissioners in

the sum of five thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty as clerk and the safe keeping of all property placed in his hands as aforesaid, and shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and be subject to removal at the pleasure of the Board.

Powers and Duties of Board—Proviso.

SEC. 809. The duties of the Board of Police Commissioners hereby created shall be as follows: They shall at all times of the day and night within the boundaries of the city of Baltimore, as well on the water as on the land, preserve the public peace, prevent crime and arrest offenders, protect the rights of persons and property, guard the public health, preserve order at primary meetings and elections, and at all public meetings and conventions and on all public occasions and places prevent and remove nuisances in all the streets and highways, waters, water courses and all other places, provide a proper police force at every fire for the protection of firemen and property, protect strangers, emigrants and travelers at all steamboat, ferryboat and ship landings and railway stations, see that all laws relating to elections and to the observance of Sunday and regarding pawnbrokers, gambling, intemperance, lotteries and lottery-policies, vagrants, disorderly persons and the public health are enforced; and to enforce all laws, ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of any law of the State, which may be properly enforceable by a police force in case the said "Board of Police Commissioners" shall have reason to believe that any person or persons within the limits of the city of Baltimore intend leaving the city for the purpose of committing any breach of the peace or of violating any law of the State beyond the limits of the city, upon the Chesapeake bay or on any river, creek, inlet, water-course or other place on land or water within the State of Maryland, it shall be the duty of the said Board of Police Commissioners to cause such person or persons to be followed, and take the most efficient means for the suppression and prevention of such outrage, when any such shall be attempted, and to cause the arrest of all such offenders; *provided, however*, that if any crime be actually committed by such person or persons, the offenders shall be delivered to the proper jurisdiction for trial and punishment; any person charged with the commission of crime in the city of Baltimore, and against whom criminal process shall have issued, may be arrested upon the same in any part of the State by the police force, created under this Act, under such rules and regulations as the Board of Police Commissioners may adopt; and the said Board shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations in the premises to any person or persons, appearing or called before them, and shall also have the power of administering oaths or affirmations, and summoning witnesses before them whenever it may be necessary for the more effectual discharge of their duties.

Board to Employ Police Force—How Officered—Compensation.

SEC. 810. The said Board of Police Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized and required immediately on entering upon the duties of their office, to appoint, enroll, and employ a permanent Police Force for the City of Baltimore, which they shall arm and equip as

they may judge necessary, under such rules and regulations as they may, from time to time, prescribe, and the said Board shall have power to remove any police officer, or officers of police, or any detective, for the violation of any rule or regulation, which they may make and promulgate to said police force, officers of police and detectives; said force shall consist of one marshal and deputy marshal of police for the city, and one captain, two lieutenants, two turnkeys, and such number of sergeants as said Board of Police, in their judgment, may deem necessary, for each police district in said city, and five hundred men, which force may be increased at any time, if in the opinion of the Board the public peace shall require, to any number, and for such period of time, as they may think proper by the appointment of special policemen, who shall receive the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day for their service. The period of appointment in the regular police force shall be four years, unless sooner removed for official misconduct: and the qualifications for the position of officer of police or policeman, or detective, shall be good moral character, sobriety, citizenship of the United States, ability to read and write; and physical strength and courage; no person who has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary shall be eligible to the position of officer of police, policeman, detective or special policeman. The pay of an ordinary policeman shall be eighteen dollars per week, payable semi-monthly, and in case the Board shall appoint detective policemen, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to do so if they shall think fit, to the number of ten, said detectives shall receive each the sum of twenty dollars per week, payable semi-monthly, and shall not be allowed to follow any business or profession, but shall devote their whole time to the discharge of their duty as detectives; the officers of police shall be paid semi-monthly, and their pay shall be as follows: the marshal shall receive twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, the deputy marshal shall receive two thousand dollars per annum, each captain twenty-two dollars per week, each lieutenant twenty dollars per week, each sergeant nineteen dollars per week, and each turnkey fifteen dollars per week, the pay herein provided for the police officers, policemen and detectives, shall continue in force until a change shall be made by Act of General Assembly.—1870, ch. 287.

Shall select Justices of the Peace for Station Houses—Their Fees.

Sec. 811. The said Board of Police Commissioners shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, from time to time, to select and employ from among the duly appointed and qualified justices of the peace for the city of Baltimore, one justice to sit at each station house for the hearing of such charges as may be brought against such persons as may be arrested and carried to said station houses, and shall have full power to pay to said justices such reasonable compensation as they, the said Board, may think proper, and to remove and change the said justices at their pleasure; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit the said justices from recovering from the parties so arrested and tried, such fees as they may be by law entitled to receive for their services, and it shall be the duty of the officers of police, policemen and detectives appointed under this Act, to execute any and all warrants and commitments which the said justices may issue and direct to them.

To Estimate the Sum Necessary to Pay Police Force—Police Tax, &c.

SEC. 812. It shall be the duty of the Board of Police Commissioners aforesaid, immediately to estimate and annually thereafter, what sum of money will be necessary for each current fiscal year, to enable them to discharge the duty hereby imposed on them, and they shall forthwith certify the same to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, who are hereby required, without delay, specifically to assess and levy such amount as shall be sufficient to raise the same clear of all expenses and discounts, upon all the assessable property in the City of Baltimore, and to cause the same to be collected as all other city taxes, and it is hereby made the duty of the Collector of the City of Baltimore, and he is hereby requested to collect said tax, to be denominated the Police Tax, and the said Board of Police Commissioners, upon and after qualifying as such, are hereby authorized to make requisitions from time to time, upon the Comptroller of the City of Baltimore, or other proper disbursing officer or officers of the corporation, for such sums of money as they may, from time to time, deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out the objects and intentions of this Act; *provided*, the same shall not exceed in any year the amount so as aforesaid, certified, or which may thereafter be certified, for that year, to the Mayor and City Council aforesaid, and in case the said disbursing officer or officers shall not forthwith pay over the amount of each requisition as made, it shall be the duty of the said Board, and they are hereby authorized and required, to issue certificates of indebtedness, in the name of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in such sums as they may deem advisable for the amount of such requisitions respectively, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable at not more than twelve months after date, and signed by a majority of said Board, and to raise the money on said certificates by pledging or disposing of the same; which certificates shall be receivable at par in payment of city taxes, and be as binding on said corporation, and as recoverable against it as if the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore had themselves issued the same, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall have no power or authority to levy or collect any tax, or appropriate any money for the payment of any police force other than to be organized and employed under this Act, and no officer or other employee of the said Mayor and City Council shall disburse any money therefor, and the power of the said Mayor and City Council to levy and collect taxes, and appropriate and disburse money for the payment of the Police force, to be organized and employed under this Act, shall be exercised as herein directed and not otherwise; and in case the amount so as aforesaid to be estimated by the said Board shall from any cause prove insufficient for the necessary expenses for the current year, the said Board are hereby authorized and empowered to issue certificates, and raise money therefrom, as hereinbefore provided, to meet the said exigency; *provided*, *however*, that no additional issue shall exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in any one year, and that the amount thereof shall be added to the estimate assessment and levy for the year next ensuing, and that said certificates shall not be made payable at an earlier day than twelve months from the date of their issue, but may be receivable in payment of city taxes at any time they may be so presented.

Duty of the Sheriff.

SEC. 813. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Baltimore city, whenever called on for that purpose by said Board, to act under their control for the preservation of the public peace and quiet, and if ordered by them so to do, he shall summon the posse comitatus for that purpose, and hold and employ such posse, subject to their discretion; in case the said Board shall deem it necessary, they shall call out such military force lawfully organized or existing in said city as they may see fit, to aid them in preventing threatened disorder or opposition to the laws, or in suppressing insurrection, riot or disorder on election days, and at all other times, and it shall be the duty of said military force so called out to obey such orders as may be given them by said Board; whenever the exigency or circumstances may in their judgment warrant it, the said Board shall have the power to assume the control and command of all conservators of the peace in the city of Baltimore, whether sheriffs, constables, police or others, and they shall act under the orders of the said Board, and not otherwise; and in case of the refusal of the said sheriff, or any policeman, constable, or other peace officer, or persons, to obey any lawful command of said Board under the provisions of this section, they shall respectively be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable as in such cases made and provided; and any officer of any military force in the city of Baltimore, organized under any law now existing or which may hereafter be enacted by the General Assembly of this State, who upon being called on by the said Board as aforesaid, and shall refuse or willfully fail to call out the force under his command, or to obey the orders of the said Board, or to enforce by all lawful means the performance of the duties to said force assigned, and any inferior officer or private who shall refuse or willfully fail to obey the orders of his superior officer in such behalf, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable as in such cases made and provided.

Vacancies among Officers—How Filled.

SEC. 814. Whenever a vacancy shall take place in any grade of officers (except the marshal and deputy marshal) it shall be filled from the next lowest grade, if competent men can be found therein; the Board of Police Commissioners are hereby authorized to make all such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as they may judge necessary for the appointment and employment, uniforming, discipline, trial and government of the police and detectives, and for the relief and compensation of the members of the police injured in person and property in the discharge of their duty, and the families of men or officers killed while in its performance; *provided*, that the allowance in any one instance shall not exceed twelve months' pay, the said Board shall have power to require of any policeman, officer of police or detective, bond with sureties, when they may consider it demanded by the public interest; all lawful rules and regulations of the Board shall be obeyed by the policemen, officers of police and detectives, on pain of dismissal or such lighter punishment as may be prescribed by the said Board, and the said Board shall have power to suspend from duty, fine or forfeit the pay of any officer of police, policeman and detective for violation of any rule or regulation by them made and adopted.

No Gratuity to be Received.

SEC. 815. No officer of police, policeman or detective shall be allowed to receive any money as a gratuity or extra compensation for any services he may render without the consent of the said Board; and all such moneys as any officer of police, policeman and detective may be so permitted to receive shall be paid over to the said Board, and together with the proceeds of all fines, forfeitures, penalties and unclaimed property which may come to the possession of the said Board, or be recovered by them under the provisions of this Act or any other law, shall form a fund which the Board may apply towards the allowances of officers of police, policemen and detectives and their families as hereinbefore authorized, and for extra pay to such members of the force as by gallantry and good conduct on extraordinary occasions may be judged to merit, and any officer of police, policeman or detective, who shall directly or indirectly, in violation of this section, receive any moneys as a gratuity or extra compensation, and shall fail to deliver the same to the Board for the purposes hereinbefore provided, and shall apply the same to his own use, shall be forthwith dismissed, and forever after incligible to any position in the force.

Receipts and Disbursements.

SEC. 816. The Board of Police Commissioners shall cause to be kept by their clerk aforesaid a full record of their proceedings, and also cause all their receipts and disbursements of moneys to be faithfully entered in books to be provided for that purpose, and said books, journals and all other documents in the possession of said Board shall always be open to inspection by the General Assembly of Maryland or any committee appointed by it for that purpose, and it shall be the duty of the said Board to report to the General Assembly at each regular session or as may hereafter be directed by the said General Assembly the number and expense of the police force employed by them under this Act, and all such other matters as may be of public interest in connection with the duties assigned to them.

Treasurer to give Bonds, &c.

SEC. 817. The Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners hereinbefore selected before entering upon the duties of his office as such Treasurer, shall, in addition to the bond given as Commissioner, enter into bond to the State of Maryland, as hereinbefore directed, with one or more sureties in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon him as Treasurer, and the faithful application and payment over, pursuant to the order and direction of the said Board of all moneys which may come into his hands as such Treasurer, and shall every six months, on the first day of January and July, in each and every year, during his continuance in office, render to his associates in said Board, a true and faithful account of the receipts and disbursements of all moneys received and disbursed by him, by order of the said Board with the vouchers thereof, during said period, which account shall be verified with the affidavit of the said Treasurer, and the said Board shall thereupon examine said account, and if they find the same to be correct, they shall certify said account, and forward the same to the Governor of the State, to be filed in the office of the

Secretary of State, the said Board shall retain a copy thereof with their certificate attached, to be filed among the papers of their office.

Board may Close Bar-Rooms, &c.

SEC. 818. The said Board of Police Commissioners are authorized and empowered whenever in their judgment the public peace and tranquility may require, to order and close the closing temporarily of any and all bar-rooms, bars, drinking houses, and liquor shops, and all other places where liquor is usually sold in the city of Baltimore, and forbid the selling and furnishing of liquor thereat, and any proprietor or keeper, or any other person for such proprietor or keeper, of any such drinking house, place or places, as well as all other places where liquor is usually sold, who shall refuse or fail to obey such order of said Board of Police Commissioners passed in pursuance thereof, or who shall sell or furnish liquor from any such place or places, during such period as said Board shall so forbid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and it shall be the duty of each and every officer of police, policeman and detective, who may be cognizant of any violation of this section to report the same to the grand jury of the city of Baltimore, if in session, and if not in session then to the next grand jury that may be summoned for said city, and every officer of police, policeman and detective who shall willfully fail to make such report shall be forthwith dismissed from his position and shall be forever after ineligible to any position in the police.

Police Districts, &c.—Fire Alarm and Telegraph.

SEC. 819. The said Board of Police Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to take possession of all property heretofore by law assigned to the former Board of Police, and to have and use a common seal; they may divide the city into such number of police districts as they may think necessary for the public good, and if found practicable in addition to the station houses, and property attached thereto, which they are hereby authorized and empowered to take possession of, and use, they may provide additional station houses with all necessary appurtenances as may be found needful and necessary, and such accommodations as may be requisite for the police force, said Board shall also have the use of the fire alarm and police telegraph in the city of Baltimore, and of all station houses, watch boxes, arms, accoutrements and other accommodations and property provided by the city of Baltimore for the use and service of the police heretofore created by an Act of the Corporation of said city as fully and to the same extent, as if the same had been provided for the use of the Board created by this Act.

Disposition of Property Seized.

SEC. 820. It shall be the duty of every officer of police, and every policeman and detective to report to the Board, and deliver to them all property seized or found by said officers of police, policeman or detective, immediately after the same shall have come into their possession, which property, with the date of delivery, and description of the same, and the name of the officer, policeman or detective depositing the same, shall be entered in a book by the clerk, to be provided for that purpose, said clerk shall have the custody of all such property, and shall be held responsible for the safe delivery of the same,

to the claimants when ordered to do so, in writing, by the said Board, which order shall be his voucher; and any officer, policeman or detective, who shall fail or refuse, for a period of twenty-four hours, to deposit all such property as aforesaid, shall be subject to removal by the said Board, and every officer, policeman or detective, who shall willfully refuse to return all such property as aforesaid, or shall return the same to any claimant, shall be forthwith dismissed from office.

Duty of Marshal—His Reports.

SEC. 821. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of police of the city to make to the Board of Police Commissioners, to be by them certified to the clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city on the morning of each day (except Sunday,) a report showing the number of persons confined in the several station houses of said city, for any offence indictable under the common law or the Code of General Laws of Maryland, with the cause of their commitment, and how many, if any, were released, and by whom; and if any trial was had, and before whom; and the names of the witnesses if any examined or present at the trial, and the place of their residence, and if any fines and costs was imposed, if so, how much and to whom paid.

Release of Persons Committed, &c.

SEC. 822. No Marshal of Police, or any of the captains of any of the districts or station houses or any one acting for or under them, or any of them, shall release any persons committed or confined in any of the station houses for any felony or misdemeanor, but that all such persons shall be released only on the order of the committing magistrate, the judge of the Criminal Court, or one of the members of the Board, or other lawful process.

The Park Police.

SEC. 823. That the said Board of Police Commissioners are required on the requisition of the Druid Hill Park Commissioners to detail from time to time such number of the regular police force of said city, as the said Board may deem necessary for the preservation of order within the said Park, which detailed force shall have the same power in the premises that the police force of the city have as conservators of the peace within the city limits.

Responsibility of Mayor.

SEC. 824. Nothing in this Act contained, shall be so construed as to destroy or diminish the liability or responsibility of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for any failure to discharge the duties or obligations of said Mayor and City Council or any of them, or give the said Mayor and Council any control over said Board or any officer of police, policeman or detective appointed thereby.

Succession.

SEC. 825. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the present commissioners and their officers and men from continuing in the discharge of their duties as such until their successors shall be be duly appointed and qualified.

Examination of Persons Arrested in Day Time.

SEC. 826. All persons arrested in the day time under the provisions of this Act shall be taken by the officer or officers making

the arrest, immediately before the nearest magistrate for an examination previous to their incarceration in either of the watch houses or jail of the city of Baltimore.—1867, Chap. 367.

Carrying Deadly Weapons.

SEC. 827. Whenever any person shall be arrested charged with any crime or misdemeanor, and carried to any of the station houses of the city of Baltimore, upon whose person shall be found any pistol, dirk knife, bowie knife, slingshot, billy, brass, iron or any other metal knuckles, razor, or any other deadly weapon whatsoever, such person shall be subject to a fine of not less than three nor more than ten dollars, in the discretion of the police justice of the station house to which such person may be carried, which said fine shall be collected as other fines are now collected; *provided, however*, that the provisions of this section shall not affect those persons who, as conservators of the peace, are required to carry a pistol or other weapon as part of their equipments.—1870, Chap. 473.

THE EXECUTIVE GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE II, SECTION 13.

The Constitution, Article 2, Section 13, fixes the time for the nomination of all civil officers to the Senate. The sessions of the Legislature commence on the first Wednesday in January, in every year which has an even number—1874, &c.

When Civil Officers are Nominated to the Senate.

SEC. 13. All civil officers appointed by the Governor and Senate, shall be nominated to the Senate within fifty days from the commencement of each regular session of the Legislature; and their term of office, except in cases otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall commence on the first Monday of May next ensuing their appointment, and continue for two years (unless removed from office) and until their successors, respectively, qualify according to law; but the term of office of the Inspectors of Tobacco shall commence on the first Monday of March next ensuing their appointment.

For full list of the Governor's appointments, see "Executive Department," pages 47 and 48.

TOBACCO INSPECTORS AND SUPERVISOR.

The Act of 1872, Chapter 36, adds a new Article to the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the inspection of tobacco, as follows:

Appointment of Inspectors and Supervisor.

SEC. 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall biennially appoint five Inspectors of Tobacco, one for each tobacco warehouse in the city of Baltimore, and also one Supervisor of said warehouses.

To Give Bond in $30,000.

SEC. 2. The said Inspectors so appointed shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties as Inspectors of Tobacco, be required to give bond in the sum of thirty thousand dollars each, satisfactory to the Treasurer of the State, for punctual and full returns at the end of each quarter, and for the faithful performance of all the duties imposed upon them by law; and the said bonds shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city.

To Take Charge of Effects.

SEC. 3. Any Inspector of Tobacco who is now, or may hereafter be appointed by the Governor, to any of the warehouses in the city of Baltimore, who shall have properly bonded, and duly qualified according to law, shall take charge of all the tobacco-books, furniture, appurtenances and effects, found in the warehouse to which he may be appointed, and shall receipt to his predecessor for the same.

Inspectors Not to Engage in Sale of Tobacco, nor to Receive Gifts.

SEC. 4. No Inspector, or other person appointed or employed in any of the tobacco warehouses in the city of Baltimore, shall be engaged in the purchase or sale of tobacco, (except of their own growth,) nor shall it be lawful for any person thus appointed or employed in the warehouses, to receive any gift or emolument whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any favor or service rendered, other than his regular salary or wages. Any person thus convicted, shall be at once dismissed from office or service.

Number of Clerks—Salaries—Wages.

SEC. 5. Each Inspector shall be entitled to appoint a chief clerk, a shipping clerk, a receiving clerk, and a weighing clerk; and such number of screwmen and laborers as shall be necessary for the economical management of his warehouse; the salary of the inspector to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, of the chief clerk, twelve hundred dollars per annum, and of the shipping clerk, receiving clerk and weighing clerk, each nine hundred dollars per annum; the wages of the screwmen to be two dollars and fifty cents per day, and of the laborers to be two dollars per day.

Receipts and Disbursements—to make Returns Four Times a Year.

SEC. 6. Each Inspector shall have full charge of all the receipts and disbursements of the warehouse, to which he may be appointed, and shall make all contracts for nails, or any other articles that may be required for the use of his warehouse, except for repairs, and shall make a regular return to the Comptroller of the Treasury four times in each year, viz. January, April, July and October, showing the receipts and disbursements of his warehouse, with the vouchers therefor, setting forth his report of receipts, the amount received from outage, storage, cooperage, reconditioning stays, sale of scraps, and so forth; and in his disbursements the amounts paid for labor, nails, lumber, hoops and ordinary incidental expenses, which return shall have been first examined and approved by the Supervisor of warehouses.

Duty of the Supervisor of Warehouses—Salary $2500.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Supervisor of warehouses, to see that no Inspectors employ more hands than are necessarily required for the proper working of his house, and that scraps are not made unnecessarily; also, that the houses be kept in repair, and that they are taken care of; also, to audit all quarterly returns of the Inspectors before the same shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and enclose the same if correct; it shall also be his duty to decide whatever complaints may originate between either buyer or seller, and Inspector of any warehouse, and to exercise a general supervision over all the warehouses, in regard to expenses, and so forth, for the benefit of all parties interested in the same; his salary to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, the said Supervisor shall give the same bond that is now required of the other Tobacco Inspectors by the laws of this State.

Inspector's Substitute to Qualify under Oath.

SEC. 8. That in case of the absence of any Inspector from his warehouse, by reason of sickness, or other unavoidable causes, then, during

his absence, his duties shall devolve upon the chief clerk, or such other clerk or employee as he may select or designate, who shall qualify, under oath, for the faithful discharge of the same.

Hours of Labor.

SEC. 9. That the hours of labor in the several tobacco warehouses in the city of Baltimore, shall be from seven o'clock, A. M., until twelve o'clock, M., and from one o'clock, P. M., until six o'clock, P. M.

Receipt and Delivery of Tobacco.

SEC. 10. That all tobacco landed or delivered at any of the warehouses in the city of Baltimore, for inspection, shall be taken charge of by the Inspector, through his receiving clerk, and the parties delivering the same, shall be entitled to receive, upon demand, the Inspector's receipt therefor.

Number of Breaks, Samples, &c.

SEC. 11. That every Inspector shall have uncased and break, every hogshead of tobacco, that may be delivered for inspection, in not less than five different places, for Maryland and Ohio, and not less than three different places for Kentucky and Virginia, and if the Inspector shall be of the opinion that such tobacco is sound, clean, and in good order, then he shall select from each break, one bundle of the average quality of the break, and the bundle so selected shall be considered the sample of the hogshead; he shall also have the hogshead properly marked with its number, the year of inspection, and the initials of the owner on each head, and on the bilge, and shall have the tare and net weight marked with iron on the bilge.

Stayed Tobacco.

SEC. 12. That if any Inspector shall, upon examination of any hogshead of tobacco, have reason to suspect that the same is trash, or false packed, he shall cause the same to be shaken out and repacked, and shall charge for doing so the sum of two dollars per hogshead, the same to be paid by the owner or his agent.

Samples How Tried, Labeled and Sealed, &c.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the Inspector to confine the sample of each hogshead of tobacco inspected, by tying them together with a strong tape run through the head of said sample, in such manner as shall be most likely to prevent the bundles from separating or being pulled out, and shall confine on said sample a pasteboard label, on which shall be written the marks and number of the hogshead, the date of inspection, and the name or number of the warehouse, and shall seal said tape and label with sealing wax, and shall stamp it with the seal of the warehouse. Whenever a hogshead of tobacco is redrawn or reviewed, the sample and label thereon of the original inspection, shall be returned to the Inspector, to be by him destroyed, and the label on the sample given at the redrawing or reopening of the tobacco, shall show that the hogshead has been reinspected or reviewed.

Tampering with Samples.

SEC. 14. That any person or persons being proved guilty of tampering with any sample of tobacco, after it shall have passed from the custody or control of the Inspector, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, by prosecution in the Criminal Court of Baltimore city.

Inspector to Keep Notes in Proper Books.

SEC. 15. That each Inspector shall cause to be kept in proper books, the name of the owner, the number, gross, tare and net weight of every hogshead of tobacco inspected by him, the State where grown, the consignee of the same, the name of the vessel by which shipped out, and the name of the party shipping the same, and for every hogshead so inspected by him, he shall issue his certificate or note, stating in such certificate or note, the name or initials of the owner, the number of the hogshead, the State where grown, the date of inspection, and the gross, tare and net weight of the hogshead, and he shall make no delivery of any hogshead of inspected tobacco from his warehouse, except upon surrender of certificate or note, corresponding with the number of the hogshead.

Loss of Note—How Renewed.

SEC. 16. That if any certificate or note be lost or mislaid, or destroyed, the person entitled to receive the tobacco by virtue of such note or certificate, may make oath before a justice of the peace to the effect of said note being lost, and shall take a certificate to that effect, from such justice of the peace to the Inspector, and deposit the same with him, then the Inspector may deliver to such person a new note or certificate, with marks, numbers, weights and date corresponding with the former note, and shall thereby be discharged from all actions and demands, on account of such former note or certificate.

When not to be Renewed.

SEC. 17. That no person shall be entitled to receive a new note or certificate in lieu of any note or certificate lost or mislaid, unless he shall notify the Inspector, at whose house it was issued, within twenty days after such note or certificate is first discovered to be lost or mislaid.

Stayed Tobacco, How Recovered.

SEC. 18. That all tobacco inspected in any of the warehouses, which may be condemned or stayed, shall be carefully cased up and weighed, and the gross weight and tare be entered upon a book, kept for that purpose, together with the number of breaks in such hogshead as may be stayed, also the cause, whether for false packing, trash, order or wet.

Stayed Tobacco to be Reconditioned, &c.

SEC. 19. That all tobacco thus stayed, shall with all convenient dispatch be shaken out, reconditioned and packed, under the supervision of the Inspector, and re-weighed and entered upon the inspection books, as all other tobacco.

Re-packing Stayed Tobacco.

SEC. 20. The several inspectors having charge of the tobacco warehouses in the city of Baltimore, shall charge for re-conditioning and re-packing all stayed tobacco the following prices; for one or two breaks, one dollar; for full stay, two dollars; to be paid by the owner or his agents, and for re-drawing hogsheads of Maryland and Ohio tobacco, fifty cents, and for re-drawing all other kinds, one dollar for each hogshead re-drawn, to be paid by the owner or his agent; the charge of outage shall be two dollars for every hogshead not exceeding eleven hundred pounds, and twelve and a half cents addi-

tional on every hundred pounds over eleven hundred pounds; to be paid by the shipper of the tobacco or his agent.—1872, Chap. 228.

Stayed Tobacco may be Removed.

SEC. 21. That the owner of any tobacco that may be stayed or condemned, shall have the privilege of removing the same from the warehouse free of all costs or charges whatever, either for outage, cooperage or storage; *provided*, also, that it shall not be lawful to remove any stayed tobacco from one warehouse to another, except as all other tobacco is removed.

Cooperage of Tobacco.

SEC. 22. That all tobacco delivered at any of the warehouses in the city of Baltimore for inspection, in such condition as to require cooperage, shall be properly coopered and taken care of, and the owner or his agent charged for the same not less than twenty-five cents, or more than fifty cents for each hogshead thus coopered.

Scrap Tobacco.

SEC. 23. That all scrap tobacco, accruing in any of the warehouses in the city of Baltimore, shall be sold by the Inspector to the best advantage, for the benefit of the tobacco fund, and the proceeds accounted for with all other receipts in returns to the Comptroller.

Inspector to Advertise Tobacco to be Sold.

SEC. 24. That each Inspector shall in the month of April, annually, cause to be inserted in some one of the Baltimore newspapers, once each week, for four successive weeks, an advertisement, stating the name of the warehouse, the weight, gross, tare and net, the number and the name, or initials of any hogshead of tobacco that may have been inspected, which has remained in the warehouse for the space of four years, and the owners thereof being unknown to the Inspector, and if such tobacco shall not be claimed within thirty days after the termination of the advertisement, the same shall be sold by the Inspector, in such manner as he shall deem best, and the same be accounted for in the first quarterly return thereafter.

The Owner may Recover Proceeds of Sale.

SEC. 25. That if the owner of any tobacco, sold under the preceding section, shall, within one year from the date thereof, satisfy the Comptroller that the tobacco so sold was his right and property, the Comptroller shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount of such sale, after deducting warehouse costs and charges.

Lawful Tobacco—How Packed.

SEC. 26. That no tobacco of the growth of this State shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, unless the same be packed in hogsheads, not exceeding fifty four inches in the length of its staves, nor exceeding forty-six inches across the head, and the owner, or his agent, of tobacco packed in any hogshead of greater dimensions, shall re-pack the same in hogsheads of the size herein prescribed, at his own expense, before the same shall be passed.

Accumulated Tobacco—How Stored.

SEC. 27. That whenever so large an amount of inspected tobacco shall have accumulated in any one warehouse, as to delay the inspec-

tions, and all other warehouses are equally full, the Inspector of such warehouse shall have the right to rent storage for as much as may be necessary to remove in order to make room for the inspected tobacco.

What Tobacco is Not Subject to Storage,

SEC. 28. That no tobacco of the growth of this State, and in the hands of the planters, or their agents, shall be subject to any costs or charges for storage or warehouse rent: this not to apply to tobacco the growth of any other State, or the growth of this State which may have been sold to any purchaser or shipper.

Tobacco may Remain Twelve Months Without Charge.

SEC. 29. That every hogshead of tobacco of the growth of this State, that shall remain in any warehouse after being sold by the grower or his agent, for a longer period than twelve months, and every hogshead of tobacco of the growth of any other State, whether sold or unsold, that shall remain in any warehouse for a longer period than twelve months, the Inspector of such warehouse shall charge the owner thereof the sum of fifteen cents per hogshead storage, for each month after the said twelve months.

Wharfage—How Controlled.

SEC. 30. That in the absence of the State Wharfinger, the Inspector of each warehouse shall have charge and control of the wharf in front of his warehouse, so far as relates to the landing or cording of wood or other material, to the exclusion of tobacco, and all vessels or other conveyance having tobacco to deliver to such warehouse, shall have preference over all others in the use of such wharves; that no charge of wharfage shall be laid on any tobacco received at, or delivered from, any of the State warehouse wharves.

How Inspector's Own Tobacco is to be Inspected.

SEC. 31. That when any Inspector shall bring his own tobacco to the warehouse whereof he is Inspector, the same shall not be inspected unless done by the Inspector of some other warehouse.

Inspectors to Have a Copy of this Law.

SEC. 32. That the Comptroller, Librarian, or other proper officer, shall furnish each Tobacco Inspector with a bound copy of this Act, for his office use, the cost of the same to be paid out of the tobacco fund.

Repealing Section.

SEC. 33. That all laws or parts of laws, inconsistent with this Act, and the provisions therein, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

WEIGHERS OF GRAIN.

The Act of 1872, Chapter 244, provides for the biennial appointment of one Weigher General and five Assistant Weighers of Grain in Baltimore city, as follows:

Governor to Appoint Weighers of Grain.

SEC. 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before the adjournment of the present General Assembly, biennially appoint one Weigher General and five Assistant Weighers of Grain in and for the city of Baltimore, who shall hold their office for the period of two years from the first Monday in May next ensuing their appointment and qualification, and until their successors be duly qualified.

Oath of Office.

SEC. 2. Every Weigher of Grain, appointed under the provisions of the preceding section, before he proceeds to act as such, shall, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, take and subscribe the following oath, in addition to their oaths required by the Constitution and Laws, to wit: I, A. B., appointed Weigher of Grain in the city of Baltimore, do swear that I will diligently and carefully weigh all grain that I shall be called upon to weigh, and that I will not receive, during the time I hold the office of Weigher General, or Weigher of Grain, any fee or reward from any one, directly or indirectly, for the discharge of my duty, and that I will not buy or sell any grain, or act as agent for any one, or assist in the buying, selling or consigning any grain for any one during the time I shall hold the said office; and in every other respect, fairly and honestly, without prejudice or partiality, will discharge all the duties of Weigher General or Weigher of Grain, to the best of my skill and judgment, so help me God.

Weigher General to Give Bond in $10,000.

SEC. 3. The Weigher General, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, with two securities, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties hereby imposed on him.

Assistants to Give Bond in $5,000.

SEC. 4. Each Assistant Weigher shall give bond to the State, with two securities, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, with a like condition as the bond of the Weigher General.

Bonds may be Sued for Neglect.

SEC. 5. In the event of a failure to perform any duties assigned the said Weighers by this Article, the said bond or bonds may be put in suit by order of the Comptroller for the benefit of the State, and judgment rendered thereon as on other official bonds.

All Grain to be Reported—Duty of the Weigher General.

SEC. 6. All grain arriving in the city of Baltimore, must be reported to the Grain Weigher's Office, whether by steamers, sail vessels of all descriptions, barges, or canal boats; and it shall be the duty of the Weigher General of Grain to have weighed all grain carried to said city for sale, except grain carried to the city on wagons, carts, railroad cars, or through elevators; *provided*, however, all grain sent to said city must be weighed by said Weigher General, if the owners of said Grain shall request it to be weighed by him. It shall be the duty of the Weigher General to proceed to weigh all grain within at least two hours after the same is reported, and continue weighing until the weighing is completed; and for every failure to comply with this provision, the said Weigher General shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace in Baltimore city, one-half of the fine to go to the informer, and the other half to the State: the suit to be brought in the name of the State. If any grain shall be brought by water to Baltimore for sale in bags, the said weighers shall weigh the said grain on board the vessel or steamboat without removing it from the bags, if the buyer and seller shall mutually agree.

Weigher General to Keep an Office.

SEC. 7. The Weigher General shall keep an office in some station in the city of Baltimore convenient to the wharves or place where the trade in grain is chiefly carried on, and shall be in said office, except when upon duty weighing grain, from eight o'clock, A. M. until five o'clock, P. M., ready to receive all applications for weighing and measuring, and to hear and determine all controversies between the buyer and seller in relation to grain bought or sold as hereinafter provided, and in case of sickness or inability to attend in said office at any time, he shall appoint some one of the other weighers to attend to his duties in his absence.

Applications for Weighing Grain.

SEC. 8. The Weigher General, whenever application shall be made to him by any party interested in any grain, to have the same weighed and measured, shall proceed in person, or direct some one of the assistant weighers to proceed at once and weigh the same.

To Procure Weights and Scales.

SEC. 9. The Weigher shall carefully weigh and determine the weight of all grain, and for that purpose shall procure, at his own expense, suitable weights and scales for that purpose.

Not to Weigh Grain after its Sale, or Buy or Sell it.

SEC. 10. No Weigher shall weigh any grain after it has been once sold and delivered on its arriving in said city, nor shall he during his continuance in office buy or sell, either directly or indirectly, or receive any grain by way of barter, loan or exchange, or in any way intermeddle with or busy himself in procuring to be sold or consigned to any merchant, or in loading any ship or vessel with grain, except the proper grain that may have been grown by the said weigher, under the penalty of two dollars for every bushel so bought or sold, and upon conviction for the offence he shall be dismissed from his office.

Weighers Not to Receive any Gratuity.

SEC. 11. If any weigher shall accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any gratuity or reward for anything done by him in pursuance hereof, other than what is hereinafter allowed as his compensation, he shall, upon conviction, forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and ever after be incompetent to hold the office of weigher under the laws of this State.

Weighers to Make Daily Returns.

SEC. 12. Each Weigher shall make a daily return to the Weigher General of the number of bushels of grain weighed by him, and the Weigher General shall make or cause to be made an entry of the same in a well bound book, showing the number of bushels weighed and measured for each person, and the said Weigher General shall charge and receive one-fourth cent per bushel for weighing, and shall charge one-fourth cent per bushel for measuring; said one-fourth cent per bushel for measuring shall be paid by the seller to the measurer, and the first named aforesaid one-fourth cent per bushel for weighing shall be paid by the purchaser to the Weigher General.

Weigher General to make Returns every Month.

SEC. 13. The Weigher General shall make a return on the first day of every month, or within ten days thereafter to the Comptroller, verified by affidavit before some justice of the peace, of the number of bushels of grain weighed, and the amount of money received therefor, and shall pay the amount thereof after deducting necessary office rent, and the payment of the wages of not more than two clerks, at a salary of not more than six hundred dollars per annum for each, to the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Comptroller.

Compensation.

SEC. 14. The Treasurer upon the warrant of the Comptroller, shall allow and pay over to the Weigher General and the other Weighers one-fourth cent per bushel upon all grain weighed by them, provided, the same shall not amount to more than two thousand dollars in the aggregate for any one year for the Weigher General, and the sum of sixteen hundred dollars for each Weigher, it being intended hereby not to pay said officer in gross more than two thousand dollars to the Weigher General, and sixteen hundred dollars to each assistant.

To Ascertain Average Weight.

SUB-SEC. 1. The said Weighers shall carefully weigh one bushel in every sixty of wheat, and one bushel in every one hundred of corn, rye and oats, for the purpose of ascertaining the average weight of the cargo or parcel of grain, and that in weighing grain sold, it shall not be necessary to measure sixty bushels of wheat, or one hundred bushels of other grain, before taking a draft for weighing; but it shall be the privilege of either party, at any stage of the delivery of the grain, to require that any intermediate draft shall be weighed, and if each party shall have caused an intermediate draft to be weighed, the average weight of the two drafts shall be taken as the accurate weight of the said sixty, or one hundred bushels, as the case may be, and in case only one of the parties shall require an intermediate draft to be weighed, then the average of the said intermediate draft and the Weigher's draft shall be taken as the weight of said sixty bushels, as the case may be.

Standard Weight of Grain.

SUB-SEC. 2. The term grain used in this Article shall be construed to mean wheat, rye, oats, corn, buckwheat and barley, and that the standard weight of wheat shall be sixty pounds to the bushel; rye and corn each fifty-six pounds to the bushel; and oats twenty-six pounds to the bushel; buckwheat forty-eight pounds to the bushel, and barley forty-seven pounds to the bushel; and in all contracts hereafter made, a bushel of either of said articles shall be determined by the said weights respectively, unless the parties to any such contract shall otherwise expressly stipulate.

Expenses Not to Exceed the Weighing Fund.

SUB-SEC. 3. The amount to be so paid under the warrant of the Comptroller of the Treasury to the Weigher General and Weighers, and for any other expenses which may accrue under this Act, shall not exceed the amount to the credit of the weighing fund, as provided by law, and if there shall not be in the treasury, to the credit of said grain weighing fund, a sufficient sum after paying the expenses incurred under this Act, to pay in full the said salaries of the said Weigher General and Weighers, then ratable deduction shall be made between the said Weigher General and said Weighers.

On Failure to Report Weighers to be Suspended.

SEC. 15. If either the Weigher General or any Assistant Weigher shall fail or refuse to make the report and pay over the money required of them by this Article, or shall make a false report, on complaint of the Comptroller to the Governor, (and it is hereby made his duty to complain whenever either of said officers shall fail to do their duty,) the Governor shall forthwith suspend him from office, and he shall remain suspended until he complies with the provisions of said section, and if the Weigher General shall fail to comply for two weeks after the time provided by this Article, he shall be dismissed from office.

Bond Liable for False Return.

SEC. 16. If the Weigher General or any Assistant Weigher shall make a false return, either in amount of weights or money received and paid over, he shall be liable on his bond, and be ever afterwards incapable of holding any office under the grain laws of this State.

On Failure to Make Return, Bond to be Sued.

SEC. 17. The Comptroller shall, whenever the Weigher General shall fail to make the return to the Treasurer hereinbefore required, send a copy of his bond to the State's Attorney for the city of Baltimore, to be put in suit, whose duty it shall be to proceed thereon, for the speedy recovery of the penalty thereof as upon other official bonds.

Treasurer to Open an Account with Grain Weighers Fund.

SEC. 18. The Treasurer shall open an account with the grain weighing fund, and credit to said account or fund, all money paid into the Treasury by the Weigher General, and the surplus of fees that may hereafter be received from any weigher holding office under the provisions of any other law, and pay the amount directed by law, to be paid thereout, and charge them to said fund, and shall invest the balance remaining in the Treasury to its account for the benefit of

said fund, to be hereafter disposed of under the direction of the General Assembly of Maryland, for building a warehouse or warehouses in the city of Baltimore for the accommodation of the grain trade of this State.

Assistants may be Appointed—Proviso.

SEC. 19. The Weigher General may appoint as many assistant weighers and measurers of grain as the demands of trade require, and fix their compensation; *provided* it shall not be more than one-fourth of a cent a bushel, one-half to be paid by the buyer and the other half by the seller, and may dismiss them for neglect, or improper discharge, of duty, but before said measurers shall perform any duty, each shall take an oath before some justice of the peace for the faithful and impartial performance of the duties of his office.

No Person to Weigh Grain Except Those Appointed.

SEC. 20. No person except those appointed under this Article, shall weigh or measure any grain in the city of Baltimore that may arrive for sale, as provided by this law, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for every offence, to be recovered in the name of the State, for the use of the informer, before any justice of the peace for the city of Baltimore.

Weighers to Attend to the Duties in Person.

SEC. 21. That the Weigher General and the assistant weighers, to be appointed by virtue of this Act, unless prevented by sickness or inability, shall attend to their respective duties in person, and not by deputy, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, one-half to go to the informer, and the other to the State.

COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The Act of 1872, Chapter 414, entitled an Act to prevent incompetent persons from conducting business as pharmacists, or vending, at retail, drugs, medicines or chemicals, for medicinal use, in the city of Baltimore, provides for the appointment of three "Commissioners of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry," biennially, by the Governor, from among ten pharmacists nominated by the Maryland College of Pharmacy. The Act is as follows:

Meaning of Term "Pharmacists."

SEC. 1. The term or name "Pharmacists," in the meaning and scope of this Act, does mean, embrace and apply to all persons engaged in vending at retail, drugs, medicines and chemicals for medicinal use, and in compounding and dispensing physicians' prescriptions, either as owners of stores or as managing assistants in charge of stores.

Violators of the Act subject to a Fine of $50 per week.

SEC. 2. Any person who, after the passage of this Act, does vend or retail drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions in the city of Baltimore, without complying with the requirements of this Act, unless he shall

be employed under the circumstances contemplated in Section 9, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a penalty or fine of fifty dollars for each and every week he shall continue to vend at retail, drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions in the city of Baltimore, without complying with all the requirements of this Act; said penalty or fine to be sued for in the name of the Commissioners of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, appointed under this Act, and before a single justice of the peace, in the same manner as small debts now are; one-half of said penalty or fine to go to and be the property of the informer, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, for the use of said college.

Governor to Appoint Three Commissioners.

SEC. 3. The Maryland College of Pharmacy shall nominate, biennially, of the most skilled and competent pharmacists of the city of Baltimore, ten persons, from amongst whom the Governor shall appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to faithfully and impartially execute or cause to be executed, all the provisions and requirements of this Act; they shall, upon application, and in such manner and at such place as they may determine, examine each and every person who shall desire to engage in vending, at retail, drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or in compounding and dispensing physicians' prescriptions in the city of Baltimore, touching his competency and qualifications, and upon being satisfied that the person so examined is competent and qualified to vend at retail, drugs, medicines and chemicals for medicinal use, and compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions safely and without jeopardy to the health and lives of the people of the city of Baltimore, they or any two of them shall grant such person a certificate of competency, and register him as a Pharmacist.

Title of Commissioners, &c.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners appointed under this Act, shall be styled and known as the Commissioners of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, and shall hold office for two years, and thereafter, until their successors have been appointed and have qualified; said Commissioners shall, within thirty days after notification of their appointment, each subscribe to an oath before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, to impartially and faithfully discharge the duties prescribed by this Act; the position of any Commissioner appointed under this Act, who shall fail to so qualify within the time and in manner named, shall be vacant; the Governor shall fill all vacancies occurring from amongst the persons nominated by the Maryland College of Pharmacy, under Section 3 of this Act.

Persons Selling Drugs to Register as Pharmacists.

SEC. 5. Each and every person before commencing to vend at retail, drugs, medicines or chemicals, for medicinal use, or to compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions in the city of Baltimore, as managing owner of a store, or as managing assistant of a store, shall register as a Pharmacist, under the provisions of this Act.

To be deemed a Registered Pharmacist.

SEC. 6. Every person who shall, at the time that this Act goes into effect, be engaged in vending at retail, drugs, medicines and chemi-

cals, for medicinal use, and compounding and dispensing physicians' prescriptions in the city of Baltimore, and registered as an apothecary, under an Act entitled "an Act to prevent incompetent persons from conducting the business of druggist and apothecary in the city of Baltimore," approved March the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be deemed a registered Pharmacist within the meaning of this Act.

Who are deemed Competent.

SEC. 7. Every person holding a diploma from a regular chartered and recognized College or School of Pharmacy, based upon a full apprenticeship of four years as a Pharmacist, and who presents satisfactory evidence of these facts to the said Commissioners of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, shall be deemed competent, and entitled to register as a Pharmacist.

Fees for Certificate and Register $6.

SEC. 8. Said Commissioners of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry shall demand and receive from each applicant for a certificate of competency, whom they examine, five dollars for each examination, and shall likewise be entitled to demand and receive one dollar from every person whom they register; the money received under the provisions of this section shall be used and applied by said Commissioners to defray the expenses accruing or arising under this Act.

Pharmacist's Business in Case of Death.

SEC. 9. In case of the death of a registered Pharmacist, doing business as such in the city of Baltimore, the business of said Pharmacist may be continued by his heirs, executors or administrators, for the benefit of said heirs, for a period of six months, after which time, if the business is continued by said heirs, executors, or administrators, they must employ a registered Pharmacist to conduct it.

COMMISSIONERS TO TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF DEEDS, &c.

The Commissioners to take Acknowledgments of Deeds and other papers, are appointed by the Governor under Article 21 of the Public General Laws, as follows:

Governor to Appoint Biennially.

SEC. 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, biennially appoint and commission one or more Commissioners in each State, District or Territory of the Unsted States, who shall have authority to take the acknowledgment and proof of the execution of any deed or other conveyance or lease of any lands, tenements or hereditaments lying in this State, or any contract, letter of attorney, or any other writing, under seal to be used and recorded in this State.

To Hold Office as Other Civil Officers.

SEC. 2. The said Commissioners shall hold their office as other civil officers of this State appointed in pursuance of the fourteenth section of Article second of the Constitution.

To Take an Oath and Procure a Seal.

SEC. 3. Every Commissioner so appointed shall take and subscribe an oath before a justice of the peace in the city or county in which he shall reside, well and faithfully to execute and perform all the duties of such commissioner, under and by virtue of the laws of this State, and shall also procure an official seal, a distinct impression of which, taken upon wax or some other substance capable of receiving and retaining a clear impression, together with his signature, in his own proper handwriting, thereto attached, shall, with the oath of office aforesaid, be transmitted to and filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

May Administer Oaths.

SEC. 4. Every Commissioner so appointed and qualified shall have authority to administer an oath to any person desirous to make such oath before him, and such oath shall be as good and effectual as if made before a justice of the peace in this State.

Legal Effect of His Acts.

SEC. 5. Any acknowledgment made or proof taken before any such commissioner in the manner directed by the laws of this State, and certified to under his seal, and endorsed on, or annexed to, the deed or instrument of writing, shall have the same effect as if the same had been made or taken before a judge of a court of record of another State.

The Evidence of His Appointment.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State, immediately upon the receipt of the evidence of qualification of any such Commissioner, shall make a short entry of the same upon the record of appointments or civil list, and a certificate of the Governor, under the Great Seal of the State, to the appointment and qualification of any such Commissioner as appearing from the said record of appointments or civil list, shall be sufficient evidence of the appointment and qualification of such Commissioner.

Governor to Appoint Commissioners in Foreign Countries.

SEC. 7. The Governor may also, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint one or more Commissioners in any foreign country, who shall continue in office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall have authority to take the acknowledgment and proof of the execution of any deed or other conveyance or lease of any lands lying in this State, or any contract, letters of attorney or any other writing, under seal or not, to be used and recorded in this State.

To File His Oath and Seal in the Executive Office.

SEC. 8. Every Commissioner appointed under the last preceding section, before performing any duty or exercising any power in virtue of his appointment, shall take and subscribe an oath before a judge or clerk of one of the courts of record of the kingdom or country in which such Commissioner shall reside, well and faithfully to execute and perform all the duties of such Commissioner under and by virtue of the laws of this State; which oath, with a description of his seal of office, together with his signature thereto, shall be filed in the Executive office of this State.

Commissioners to Pay a Tax of $10.

SEC. 9. All Commissioners appointed under this Article shall pay into the Treasury of the State the sum of ten dollars; and no commission shall issue to said Commissioners until the Comptroller shall report to the Governor that the said sum of ten dollars has been paid into the Treasury as hereinbefore provided.—1872, ch. 350.

THE STATE WHARFINGERS.

The State Wharfingers for the city of Baltimore are appointed by the Governor, biennially, under Article 97 of the Public General Law, as follows:

Governor to Appoint One or More Wharfingers.

ART. 97, SEC. 1. The Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall, biennially, appoint one or more persons of integrity as Wharfingers in the city of Baltimore.

Bond $5000.

SEC. 2. The person so appointed shall, before proceeding to act, enter into bond to the State of Maryland, with two securities to be approved by the Governor, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of State Wharfinger in the city of Baltimore, according to law.

Bond Filed with the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. The bond executed by said Wharfinger shall be filed by the Secretary of State among the papers and documents in his charge, and a copy thereof certified under his hand and seal shall be evidence of the execution and approval thereof, and shall be good evidence in any court of law or equity in this State.

Wharfinger to Collect Wharfage.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the State Wharfinger so appointed to take charge of the wharves which he may be directed and authorized to take charge of, belonging to, or rented by the State within said city, and to charge and collect from all vessels and persons resorting to or using any of said wharves that he may have charge of, the rates of wharfage as are now authorized by law or ordinance within said city, or may hereafter be established by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Powers and Duties of Wharfinger.

SEC. 5. He shall be vested with the same powers in regard to the care of said wharves or such part thereof as may be under his care and direction and the regulating of vessels and persons resorting to and using them, as any harbor master or other officer within the city of Baltimore; and any of said persons who shall refuse or neglect to obey his orders, given in the execution of his said powers, shall pay and forfeit to this State the same fine that in the like case a person who should refuse or neglect to obey the orders of any harbor master within the said city, would, by virtue of the ordinances of the city of Baltimore, pay and forfeit to the said city. He shall also be vested with the same powers in regard to the collection of wharfages, and of fines and penalties, as any harbor master within the city.—1865, ch. 12.

To Deposit Receipts Monthly, &c.

SEC. 6. He shall deposit monthly, in such banks as the Treasurer shall designate, to the credit of the Treasurer, four-fifth parts of the amount of all moneys which he shall collect from time to time for wharfage, retaining one-fifth as a compensation for collecting the same.

When he shall Render Account.

SEC. 7. He shall, on the first day of May and November in each year, render, upon oath, to the Treasurer, an account of all moneys collected by him for wharfage during the preceding half year.

To Preserve Wharves from Injury.

SEC. 8. He shall take care of, and preserve from injury, all wharves placed under his direction belonging to, or rented by, or for the State, and shall have all necessary control of the same for that purpose.

How Wharfage may be Collected.

SEC. 9. He may collect all wharfage accruing to the State in the name of the State of Maryland before any justice of the peace of said city.

Rates of Tonnage Duty.

SEC. 10. He shall demand and collect for wharfage on all vessels lying at or opposite to any of the public wharves in said city, a tonnage duty of one cent per ton burthen for the first tier, two-thirds of a cent per ton for the second tier, and half a cent per ton for all vessels beyond the second tier, to each day or part of a day they shall so lie or remain; and if any vessel laden with wood shall so lie without landing any part of her cargo, no duty other than the tonnage duty above specified shall in that case be demanded by the State Wharfinger.

Wood Inspector to Report to State Wharfinger.

SEC. 11. Whenever wood shall be landed on the wharves belonging to the State, the wood inspector measuring the same, shall forthwith report to the State Wharfinger, the number of cords so landed, with the name of the vessel from which the same was landed. Whenever lumber shall be landed on said wharves, the inspector of lumber shall report to the State Wharfinger the quantity thereof, and he shall exact and collect for wharfage thereon, ten cents for every thousand feet superficial.

Salary $250.

SEC. 12. He shall, in addition to the compensation allowed him by the sixth section of this article, be allowed an annual salary of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Pratt Street Wharf a Public Wharf.

SEC. 13. The wharf forming the south side of Pratt street shall be deemed a public wharf, subject to the regulations of the corporation of Baltimore relative to public wharves, and shall be under the charge of the State Wharfinger, and subject to the same regulations as other State wharves in said city.

What State Wharfinger may Rent.

SEC. 14. The State Wharfinger may rent any part of the wharf fronting the south end of the State Tobacco Warehouse, lying between

Dugan's and O'Donnell's wharves; *provided*, the said renting will not, in his opinion, interfere with and delay the landing of tobacco at said warehouse, and that no contract for said renting shall be for a longer time than one year, and shall be approved by the Governor.

Wharfage Not Chargeable on Certain Vessels.

SEC. 15. No vessel shall be charged any wharfage whilst landing any tobacco at the State Tobacco Warehouse mentioned in the preceding section for inspection; *provided*, that if any thing other than tobacco is landed, or any cargo is taken on board, wharfage shall be charged; and no vessel shall lie at said wharf for a longer time than the tobacco inspectors shall deem reasonable.

Boats with Tobacco to have Preference.

SEC. 16. The boats having on board tobacco for the inspection houses aforesaid, shall have a preference given to them over all other boats.

Where Wood and Lumber are Not to be Landed.

SEC. 17. No person shall land any wood or lumber on Pratt street wharf, between Light street and Franklin lane, and the Mayor of the city of Baltimore shall enforce the provisions of this section.

Under Penalty of $20.

SEC. 18. If any person shall violate the provisions of the last preceding section, he shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, one-half to the informer, and the other half to the State.

Recovered before a Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 19. The said fine may be sued for and recovered in the name of the State, before any justice of the peace for said city, in the same manner as small debts.

Justice of the Peace to make Return to Treasurer.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace for said city, to make an annual return to the Treasurer, of all fines imposed under the provisions of the aforegoing section, and to receive and pay over the same at the time of making said return.

THE WEIGHMASTER OF LIVE STOCK.

The Weighmaster of Live Stock in Baltimore city, is appointed by the Governor, under Article 4, Sections 458 to 477 of the Public Local Laws of Baltimore city, which prescribes his duties:

Governor to Appoint Weighmaster.

ART. 4, SEC. 458. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall biennially appoint a suitable and proper person to be Weighmaster of Live Stock in the city of Baltimore.

Bond $5000.

SEC. 459. The person so appointed shall execute a bond to the State of Maryland, with two securities, to be approved by the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the full performance of all acts and things required

of him as Weighmaster, and to pay all damages that may be sustained by reason of willful omission, refusal or neglect to discharge the said duties; which bond shall be filed among the records of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, and may be sued by any person injured or damaged by such willful omission, neglect or refusal.

What Stock to be Weighed.

SEC. 460. All beef cattle and hogs brought for slaughter within the corporaie limits of the city of Baltimore, or within five miles of said limits, which have not been raised or grazed one year within said limits, or within five miles of the same, shall be weighed by said Weighmaster before they shall be sold or slaughtered.

Weighmaster to Weigh all Stock presented and give Certificate of Weight.

SEC. 461. The said Weighmaster shall, upon any day in the week, except Sunday, weigh all live stock that may be offered at the live stock scales for that purpose, whether required by the last preceding section to be weighed or not, and shall give a certificate under his hand, setting forth the actual gross weight of any number of cattle or hogs, or other live stock so weighed by him, to their owner or his agent, making such allowance in the nature of tare on account of any dirt, mud, filth, or other matter adhering to the same, as he may think just and proper.

Charges for Weighing.

SEC. 462. He shall charge and collect for the use of the State, for the first time of weighing any live stock, except sheep, required by this article to be weighed, two cents for every hundred weight, and one cent per head for every sheep; for every second and subsequent weighing, for cattle and hogs, two cents for every thousand weight, and sheep, one cent for every thousand weight; and all live stock not required to be weighed, the sum of six cents for every thousand weight.

To Keep Record of all Weights and Accounts of Receipts, &c.

SEC. 463. He shall keep a full record of all weights as contained and determined by him, of what and for whom the same may be so ascertained and determined, and of all moneys by him received as Weighmaster, and of all expenditures and disbursements, in books to be provided by him for that purpose, which books shall belong to the State, and shall at all times, be subject to the inspection and order of the Comptroller.

To Render Quarterly Account to Comptroller.

SEC. 464. He shall, within the first five days of every quarter, upon his oath, taken before a justice of the peace of said city, make a full statement of all receipts for weighing, and from whom received, and of all disbursements by him made to the Comptroller, and shall pay over to said Comptroller all balances that may be in his hands.—1864, ch. 328.

To Number Pens and Mark Number of Cattle.

SEC. 465. He shall number the pens or yards under his care used for receiving live stock, and shall mark in conspicuous places on the fences or gates thereof, in legible figures, the number of cattle, hogs or sheep, the said pens or yards will respectively contain.

To Put Cattle in Pens without Separating Droves.

SEC. 466. He shall, when receiving any live stock for weighing or exposure for sale, put the same into pens or yards, the nearest in capacity to contain the respective droves of the different owners thereof, and shall in no case divide and put portions of the same drove into different pens or yards, unless such division be actually necessary for the accommodation of the same, or to effect a division of such droves among the different owners thereof.

To Make Alterations in Pens, Yards, &c.

SEC. 467. He may, from time to time, as experience may suggest, and as the public accommodation and convenience may seem to require, make changes and alterations in the arrangement of the pens, yards, alleys and appurtenances thereof, and may, if he shall deem it necessary for the public accommodation, erect additional cattle scales; and may make such reasonable rules and regulations to be observed by the owners or other persons presenting live stock to be weighed, in the use of said pens, yards, alleys, scales or appurtenances, as to him may seem expedient; *provided*, nevertheless, that no rules or regulations shall be made or be valid, which shall give any preference or priority to any owner or other person in the use of said pens, yards, alleys, scales or appurtenances, or in the order of weighing the stock, over any other owner or person whose stock shall previously have been brought in to be weighed, and shall have been duly reported as ready to be weighed; *provided, however*, that the designation of the pen or yard into which stock shall be put, shall not be considered as giving any preference or priority; and provided, also, that the live stock of any kind, actually belonging to the government of the United States, or brought in to be weighed for delivery to the said government, under any then subsisting contract, shall always be entitled to be weighed in preference and priority to all other stock belonging to private parties, or which are presented to be weighed for delivery under private contract.—1864, ch. 328.

May Impound for Weighing Fees.

SEC. 468. He may, upon failure of any agent or owner of live stock to pay for weighing the same, impound any number of such live stock he may deem necessary to pay or cause such fees to be paid; *provided*, no injury be done to said stock by confining them as aforesaid, and that they be delivered to the owner or his agent upon payment of all just and proper charges.

May Appoint Additional Clerk, &c.—Their Salaries.

SEC. 469. Whenever, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the public accommodation to employ any clerk or Assistant Weighmaster, in addition to the clerk and Assistant Weighmaster whom he is now authorized to appoint, he may, with the approbation of the Comptroller, appoint an additional clerk or additional Weighmaster, or both, permanently or temporarily, whose compensation shall be fixed by the said Weighmaster, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the State; and the annual salary of the clerk, whom the said Weighmaster is authorized to appoint, shall be at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the Assistant Weigh-

master, whom the said Weighmaster is authorized to appoint, shall be at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.—1864, ch. 328.

Salary of Weighmaster, &c.

SEC. 470. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars per annum; and all the salaries shall be payable monthly out of any moneys received by the Weighmaster for the use of the State. *Ibid.*

Penalty for Delaying to Weigh.

SEC. 471. If any Weighmaster shall omit or delay to weigh, or cause to be weighed, any live stock, for a time exceeding twenty-four hours after he shall have been requested to weigh the same, he shall forfeit and pay to the owner of such live stock, or his agent, the sum of ten cents an hour upon each and every head thereof for so many hours as he shall omit or delay to weigh the same over and above the term of twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted, to be recovered in an action of debt before a justice of the peace, with costs.

Penalty for Selling without being Weighed.

SEC. 472. If any grazier, drover, or other person shall sell or barter any beef cattle or hogs brought for slaughter within the corporate limits of the city of Baltimore, or within five miles of said limits, which have not been raised or grazed one year within said limits, or within five miles of the same, and which have not been weighed by said Weighmaster, upon proof and conviction thereof before any judge or justice of the peace, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one nor more than ten dollars for each and every head of cattle or hogs so sold or bartered, at the discretion of the judge or justice, and to be recovered by action in the name of the State before a justice of the peace or court having jurisdiction thereof, one-half to the informer, and the other half to the clerk of said court for the use of the State.

Penalty for Buying without being Weighed.

SEC. 473. If any butcher or other person shall purchase any beef cattle or hogs, brought for sale within the corporate limits of said city, or within five miles thereof, which have not been weighed by said Weighmaster, he shall be subject to the penalties and forfeitures imposed by the last preceding section.

Police Commissioners have Authority over Premises.

SEC. 474. The police commissioners of Baltimore city shall have and exercise the like powers and authority over and within the premises composing State cattle scales, the pens, yards, alleys, scales and appurtenances, as if the said premises were really situate within the boundaries of Baltimore city.—1864, ch. 328.

Grounds may be Enlarged.

SEC. 475. The Weighmaster of live stock may enlarge the grounds now provided for the weighing live stock, and may, for that purpose, purchase in the name and on behalf of the State, such additional extent of grounds as the public wants may, in his judgment, require; and may, if he deems it expedient, sell or exchange for the benefit of the State, such portions of the ground now belonging to the State, and

purchase for said purpose; *provided*, that no such sale or purchase shall be valid or effectual, unless and until the same shall have been approved by the Governor and Comptroller, nor shall the purchase money, in case of such purchase, or any part thereof, be paid until the Governor and Comptroller shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of the title or titles of the vendor or vendors, and shall sign a certificate to that effect, to be filed in the office of the Comptroller; and in case of any such purchase, the purchase money therefor, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the execution and delivery of a conveyance therefor; and in case of such sale the purchase money therefor shall be paid to the Comptroller; and upon such payment the Comptroller, on behalf of the State shall, in the name of the State, execute and deliver a deed therefor to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.—1864, ch. 328.

Proceedings in Cases of Tort, Trespass, &c.

Sec. 476. In case any tort, trespass, or other wrong shall be done by any person or persons whatever, to any of the property belonging to the State, and composing parcel of, or appertaining to said State cattle scales, it shall be the duty of the Weighmaster to sue for the same in the name of the State, as plaintiff, in the Superior Court of Baltimore city, in the Court of Common Pleas or Baltimore City Court, or before any justice of the peace of Baltimore, as the case may be; and no plea shall be received on behalf of any defendant to the jurisdiction of said court, either on the ground that the locality of the tort, trespass, or other wrong was in Baltimore county, or that the residence of said defendant was in some part of the State, other than Baltimore city.—*Ibid.*

Jurisdiction of Criminal Court Extended over Premises.

Sec. 477. All assaults, riots, or other criminal acts which may be done or committed on the premises aforesaid, shall be cognizable by the Criminal Court of Baltimore, in the same manner as if the same had been done or committed within the limits of said city.—*Ibid.*

INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS.

The Inspectors of Steam Boilers for Baltimore, are appointed by the Governor, under the Act of 1872, Chapter 153, which prescribes their duties:

Governor to Appoint Two Inspectors of Steam Boilers—Oath—Bond, $5000.

Sec. 1. The Governor shall, within thirty days from the passage of this Act, and biennially thereafter, appoint two suitable persons, who are well skilled in the construction and use of steam engines and boilers, and in the application of steam thereto, whose duty it shall be to inspect steam boilers in the city of Baltimore, as hereinafter specified and directed; said Inspectors, before entering on their duties, shall make oath, before a justice of the peace, that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office without fear, partiality or favor; that they are not, and will not during their term of office, be connected

with or interested in the manufacture of steam boilers, engines or machinery applicable thereto, and that they will not, during their term of office, accept any money, gift, gratuity or consideration from any person or persons, and shall give bond, to be approved by the Comptroller of the State, in the sum of five thousand dollars each for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Baltimore City Divided into Two Districts, &c.

SEC. 2. The city of Baltimore be, and is hereby divided into two districts, which shall be known as the first and second steam boiler inspection districts; the first district shall embrace what is now known as the eastern and southern police districts; the second shall embrace what is now known as the middle and western police districts of said city, and the Governor in appointing the Inspectors, shall assign each to his respective district.

Inspectors to have an Office, &c.

SEC. 3. The Inspectors, before entering on the discharge of their duties, shall provide themselves with an office in a central part of said city, also with the necessary apparatus and appliances for the testing of steam boilers, and they shall give notice for three successive days, through the two daily papers having the largest circulation in said city, of the time and manner in which they shall receive the reports of the locations of steam boilers.

Owner, &c. of Steam Boiler to Report to Inspector.

SEC. 4. Every owner or renter using a steam boiler or boilers in said city shall, within ten days after the publication of the aforesaid notice, report to the Inspector of the district, the location of such boiler or boilers, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each day a boiler is used and neglected to be reported.

Inspector to Give Six Days' Notice.

SEC. 5. The Inspector of each district, shall give six days' notice, in writing, to each owner or renter of a steam boiler or boilers, or the engineer or person in charge, of the time when he will inspect such boiler or boilers, and such owner or renter shall have such boiler or boilers ready for inspection, in compliance with the requirements of said notice, and shall furnish such assistance as the Inspector may require, under a penalty of fifty dollars for such failure or neglect, and a further penalty of fifty dollars for each day any such boiler is used without a certificate of inspection.

To Inspect Boilers Once a Year—Their Requirements.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each Inspector, as soon as practicable, after the passage of this Act, and once at least in every year thereafter, to inspect all stationary steam boilers of three horse power and upwards, used within the limits of his district, subjecting them to a hydrostatic test of at least twenty-five per cent. in excess of the steam pressure allowed, and satisfy himself by a thorough external and internal examination (if possible) with a hammer, that the boilers are free from danger from corrosion, or other defects, are well made of good material, the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat are of proper dimensions, and free from obstruction; that the flues and tubes, if any, are circular in

form, the furnaces in proper shape, and the fire line of the furnace is at least two inches below the minimum water line of the boilers, and shall also satisfy himself that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number and well arranged, and that the weights are properly adjusted, so as to allow no greater pressure in the boiler or boilers than the amount prescribed in the certificate of inspection; that there is a sufficient number of gauge-cocks, a steam gauge, a coupling cock in suitable position for attaching the hydrostatic test, that means for blowing out are provided, so as to thoroughly remove the mud and sediment from all parts of the boilers when they are under the pressure of steam, and that fusible metals are properly inserted, so as to fuse by the heat of the furnaces, when the water in the boilers shall fall below the prescribed limits, and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water at all times; when the inspection is completed, and the Inspector approves the boiler, he shall make and subscribe a certificate of inspection, stating the condition of the boiler, the number of years or months it has been in use, and the pressure of steam allowed; and no greater pressure than that allowed by the certificate shall be applied to such boiler; in limiting pressure, whenever the boiler under test will, with safety, bear the same, the limit desired by the owner, shall be the one certified, and such certificate of inspection shall be framed under glass and kept in some conspicuous place on the premises, where said boiler or boilers referred to are used; and if the Inspector shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the owner or renter of any boiler or boilers, a certificate of inspection, without having first subjected the said boiler to the tests as herein provided, he shall forfeit his bond, and upon conviction, shall be removed from office by the Governor.

Inspector to Examine Boilers Once in Three Months.

SEC. 7. In addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine all boilers within the limits of their respective districts, once at least in every three months, and if deemed necessary, apply the hydrostatic test; and if, on such examination, the Inspector shall find evidence of deterioration in strength, he shall revoke the certificate and issue another, assigning a lower rate of pressure, and if the defect be of such character as to make the boiler dangerous, the Inspector shall notify the owner or renter, in writing, stating in the notice what is required, and order the use of the boiler discontinued until the necessary repairs are made; and if he considers it beyond repair, he shall condemn it; and if the owner or renter shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the Inspector, and shall, contrary thereto, and while the same remains unreversed, use the boiler, he or they shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars for each day such boiler is used, and, in addition thereto, shall be liable for any damage to persons or property which shall occur from any defects, as stated in the notice of the Inspector.

Owner, &c. Aggrieved may Demand Re-Examination.

SEC. 8. Any owner or renter of a boiler or boilers, who shall consider himself aggrieved by the action of the Inspector under the provisions of section seven of this Act, may, within ten days after such inspection, notify the Inspector of the fact, and demand a re-examination of the said boiler or boilers, the owner or renter shall select a prac-

tical engineer, who, with the Inspector, shall select a third person, skilled in the manufacture and use of steam boilers, which said two persons, after taking an oath as reviewers, shall, together with the Inspector, carefully examine the said boiler or boilers, and the decision of any two of these shall be final; should the decision of the Inspector be sustained, the said owner or renter shall pay the expense of such review, but if it be reversed, the Inspector shall restore the certificate, and the expense of the review shall be paid by the State; such reviewers shall receive five dollars for each day or part of a day they are engaged in making such review.

Persons Using Boilers Not Inspected Fined $50 per Day, &c.

SEC. 9. Any person erecting or using a steam boiler or boilers without having the same inspected by the inspector of the district in which the said boiler or boilers is or are located, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and fifty dollars for each day any such boiler is used, without being inspected; and any person who shall alter or change a steam gauge or weight on a safety valve for the purpose of carrying a greater pressure of steam on a boiler than that allowed by the certificate of inspection, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars; and any owner or renter of a steam boiler or boilers who shall neglect or refuse to place his certificate of inspection on the premises as prescribed in section six of this Act, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each day's refusal or neglect.

To Examine Engineers and Assistants.

SEC. 10. The Inspectors shall have power to examine the engineers and assistants in charge of boilers, and if any engineer or assistant is found incompetent or addicted to intemperance, the Inspector shall notify the owner or renter and withdraw the certificate of inspection, until such engineer or assistant is displaced.

Compensation for Inspection.

SEC. 11. Before issuing any certificate of inspection the Inspectors shall demand and receive from the owner or renter of the boiler or boilers as a compensation for the inspection, and the examinations to be made during the year as hereinbefore provided, the following sums: for every boiler of ten horse-power or less, five dollars, when the boiler is above ten horse-power, five dollars for the first ten, and twenty-five cents additional for each horse-power in excess of that number.

To Keep a Record of Boilers.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of each Inspector to keep a correct record of the locations of all boilers in his district, when each boiler was inspected, the condition of the same at the time of inspection, the instructions given to the engineers in charge, the certificates issued, and the amount of steam pressure allowed, in each certificate, and the boilers condemned or ordered to be repaired; also a correct account of all money received or paid out, and shall report the same annually to the Comptroller of the State.

Salary $1500 if Collected.

SEC. 13. The Inspectors shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, and all money collected in excess of that and the actual expenses of the office shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State.

Not to Conflict with a City Ordinance.

SEC. 14. Nothing in this Act shall conflict with the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, which requires their permission for the erection of steam boilers in that city.

Boilers Insured Exempted from Inspection.

SEC. 15. Any owner or renter of a steam boiler or boilers, who has the same insured in a steam boiler insurance company, doing business in compliance with the laws of this State, and having an established system of inspection, shall, by presenting annually to the Inspector of the district in which said steam boilers are located, the said steam boiler insurance company's certificate of inspection, be exempted from the requirements of this Act.

To Forfeit Bond for Neglect of Duties.

SEC. 16. If either Inspector neglect to discharge his duties as prescribed in this Act, he shall forfeit his bond, and shall be removed from office by the Governor.

Governor to Fill Vacancies.

SEC. 17. The Governor shall fill all vacancies that may occur as soon as possible.

Fines and Penalties—How Recoverable.

SEC. 18. All fines and penalties herein imposed, shall be recoverable by indictment before the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, or before any justice of the peace of said city, in the name of the Inspector, for the benefit of the State.

THE WEIGHERS OF HAY AND STRAW.

Three Inspectors or Weighers of Hay and Straw, at the State Hay Scales, in Baltimore city, are appointed by the Governor, under Article 4, Sections 410 to 423, of the Public Local Law of Baltimore city, which prescribe their duties:

Governor to Appoint Two Inspectors.

ART. 4, SEC. 410. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, biennially, appoint two Inspectors of hay and straw for the city of Baltimore.

Inspectors to Give Bond in $2000.

SEC. 411. Each of said Inspectors shall give bond to the State of Maryland, in the sum of two thousand dollars, for the true and faithful performance of the duties of his office.

To be Weighed at State Scales.

SEC. 412. All hay and straw brought to the city of Baltimore, shall be weighed at the State hay scales, as provided in this article, and by one of the Inspectors, at the rate of one hundred pounds to the hundred weight, making a reasonable allowance for the moisture thereof, as well as for the mud or other substances attached to the wagon, cart or sled containing the same; this section not to apply to hay or straw in bales brought to the city by water, railroad, wagons, carts or sleds.—1861, ch. 35.

Inspector's Fees.

SEC. 413. The said Inspector shall be entitled to demand and receive for each and every load of hay and straw inspected by him, of whatever weight, one cent and one-half of a cent per hundred pounds; and for weighing hemp, cable, anchors, dye-woods, bark, etc., two cents per hundred pounds.—1865, ch. 165.

Inspector to Sell Portable Scales.

SEC. 414. The Inspector of hay and straw shall sell the portable scales, and pay the proceeds of said scales to the Treasurer of the State.

To Give Certificate of Weight.

SEC. 415. The Inspectors shall give a certificate of every load of hay or straw weighed, stating the gross and net weight of such straw or hay, and wagon, cart or sled; and if any seller of such hay and straw shall neglect or refuse to have the same weighed on the day of the delivery thereof, he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect or refusal the sum of five dollars.

Penalty for Neglect to have Hay and Straw Weighed, &c.

SEC. 416. If any person bringing hay or straw to said city shall neglect to have the same weighed by the said Inspectors, or shall be detected in having stones, rubbish, wood or anything else concealed in his load, or shall in any manner change the condition of his cart, wagon, carriage or sled with a fraudulent intention, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, the sum of five dollars.

Penalty for Selling, &c., without Inspection.

SEC. 417. If any person, after having his hay or straw weighed, and having obtained the Inspector's certificate, specifying the quantity thereof, shall dispose of any part thereof, or in any manner diminish the same in quantity, thereby to defraud or deceive the purchaser thereof, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of twenty dollars.

Inspectors may Re-Weigh Wagons Free of Charge, &c.

SEC. 418. The said Inspectors may re-weigh carts, wagons, carriages or sleds as often as they may deem expedient, and if at any time either of them shall be required to do so by a purchaser of hay or straw, and it shall be found that his report of the weight of the cart, wagon, carriage or sled is correct, the person requiring the same shall pay twenty cents to said Inspector; in other cases the re-weighing shall be free of charge.

Inspectors may Weigh Other Articles.

SEC. 419. The said Inspectors shall at all times when required weigh hemp cables, anchors, dye woods, bark, roots, etc.

Where Scales are to be Placed—Pay of Inspector.

SEC. 420. One of the scales or apparatus for weighing, shall be placed in the western section of the city, and the other in the eastern; but the Governor may, upon petition, change the location of either, whenever and as often as he may deem proper, at the expense of the State. In addition to the charge hereinbefore authorized for the use of the State hay scales, the Inspector shall be entitled to demand and receive fifteen cents for each and every load of hay or straw, which

shall remain half an hour on the premises after the weighing thereof, but shall be removed before night, and thirty cents for each and every load which shall be left on the premises until the next morning.—1864, ch. 384.

Weighing Apparatus to be Adjusted Monthly.

Sec. 421. The weighing apparatus shall be adjusted at least once in six months by the standard of weights for the city of Baltimore, the expense of which, together with all the expense for repairs, shall be paid by the Inspectors.

Inspectors to Account to Treasurer Quarterly.

Sec. 422. They shall severally account for, under oath, and pay over to the Treasurer, quarterly, all moneys received by them as Inspectors, after retaining for their services two-thirds of all moneys received under the four hundred and thirteenth section, and one-fifth of all moneys received under the four hundred and twentieth section of this Article.—1864, ch. 384.

Another Inspector Appointed—His Duties and Fees.

Sec. 424. The Governor shall appoint a proper person to act as Inspector of hay and straw at the scales erected under the Act of 1867, c. 381, and his duties, in all respects, shall be such as those now by law required of the Inspector of hay and straw at the western scales, and he shall have like rights, except so far as they are hereby changed; and such appointment shall be made in all respects in like manner and subject to like confirmation by the Senate, as is now by law required in the appointment of Inspectors of hay and straw in the city of Baltimore: and said scales shall be used for the same purposes as the scales now established in the western section of said city are used for, and shall be subject to the same regulations. And the Inspector hereby authorized to be appointed, and the Inspector of the western scales now in operation shall, from the time that first named Inspector shall enter upon the duties of his office, severally account for, under oath, and pay over to the Treasurer, quarterly, all moneys received by them as Inspectors, after receiving for their services three-fourths of all moneys received by them for weighing and inspecting hay and straw, and one-fifth of all moneys received by them for weighing hemp, cable, anchors, dye-woods, bark, roots, &c.—1867, ch. 381.

Inspector's Duties and Charges.

Sec. 425. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of hay and straw having charge of the eastern hay scales at Canton in the city of Baltimore, to weigh all cattle and hogs required by law to be weighed, which may be brought to said scales for that purpose, and the said Inspector shall be entitled to demand and receive for the use of the State, for the first time of weighing any live stock, except sheep, required by law to be weighed, two cents for every hundred weight, and one cent per head for every sheep, and for every second and subsequent weighing, for cattle and hogs two cents for every thousand weight, and sheep one cent for every thousand weight, and all live stock, not required to be weighed, the sum of six cents for every thousand weight.—1867, ch. 241.

To Keep Record of Expenditures, &c.

SEC. 426. He shall keep a full record of all weights as ascertained and determined by him, of what and for whom the same may be ascertained and determined, and all money by him received for weighing live stock, and all expenditures and disbursements, in books to be provided for him for that purpose, which books shall belong to the State, and shall at all times be subject to the inspection and order of the Comptroller; and he shall at the expiration of every six months, or within five days thereafter, upon his oath, taken before a justice of the peace for said city, make a full statement of all receipts for weighing all live stock weighed by him, for the six months immediately preceding said statement, and from whom received, and all disbursements by him made to the Comptroller; and if the balance in the hands of said Inspector for weighing live stock for said six months, shall exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, he shall pay the excess into the treasury; but if there be no excess over and above two hundred dollars, after deducting all necessary expenses for receipts for weighing live stock, the said Inspector shall retain the balance as compensation for his services for weighing such live stock. *Ibid.*

May Impound Stock for Charges.

SEC. 427. He may, upon failure or refusal of any agent or owner of live stock to pay for weighing the same, impound any number of live stock he may deem necessary, or cause such fees to be paid; *provided*, no injury be done to said stock by confining them as aforesaid, that they be delivered to the owner or agent upon payment of all just and proper charges.—*Ibid.*

Penalty for Neglecting to Weigh.

SEC. 428. If the Inspector shall neglect, or delay to weigh or cause to be weighed any live stock brought to said scales for the purpose of being weighed, for a time not exceeding twenty-four hours after he shall have been requested to weigh the same, he shall forfeit and pay to the owner of such live stock, or his agent, the sum of ten cents an hour upon each and every head hereof for so many hours as he shall omit or neglect to weigh the same over and above the twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted, to be recovered in an action of debt before a justice of the peace, with costs.—*Ibid.*

Inspector's Bond $1000.

SEC. 429. The said Inspector of hay and straw shall execute a bond to the State, in addition to the bond hereinbefore provided to be given by said Inspector, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the full performance of all acts and things required by him as weigher of live stock at said scales, and to pay all damages that may be sustained by reason of willful omissions, refusal or neglect to discharge the said duties, which bond shall be filed with the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Appointment of Additional Inspector.

SEC. 430. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint an additional Inspector of hay and straw for the eastern section of the city of Baltimore.—1864, ch. 339.

Inspector Liable to all Duties, &c., of Other Inspectors.

SEC. 431. The said Inspector, as aforesaid, by virtue of this Act appointed, in the execution of his said office, shall conform to and be liable to all requirements, duties and provisions required of the existing Inspectors, and enacted in reference thereto by any acts of Assembly, now in force in relation to the same.—*Ibid.*

Bond $1000—*Commission* $10.

SEC. 432. Said Inspector shall give bond in $1000, and shall pay to the clerk for his commission $10, and no more.—1870, ch. 256.

Penalties—How Recovered.

SEC. 433. All fines and forfeitures imposed may be recovered with costs in the name of the State, before a justice of the peace, in the manner that small debts are recovered, one-half to the informer and the other half to the use of the State.—Art. 4, P. L. L., Sec. 423.

THE STATE ARMORERS.

The duties of State Armorers are prescribed by Article VIII of the Public General Laws, as follows:

Governor Appoints Armorers at Easton and Frederick.

SEC. 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, biennially, appoint an Armorer at Frederick and an Armorer at Easton, to take charge of and keep in repair and fit for use, all public arms and accoutrements in the armories at those places respectively.

Amount of Bond.

SEC. 2. Each of said Armorers, before he proceeds to the execution of his duties, shall give bond to the State of Maryland with security to be approved by the Governor, the Armorer at Easton in the penalty of two thousand dollars, and the Armorer at Frederick in the penalty of one thousand dollars, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Armorers to Report Annually to the Adjutant General.

SEC. 3. Each Armorer shall, on or before the first day of October, annually, report to the Adjutant General the actual state of the armory under his control, designating in such report the number of arms and accoutrements, and the fitness or unfitness of any portion of them for service, and also the quantity of the different materials of war, with the quality of the same.

To Report Removals of Arms, &c.

SEC. 4. Whenever any arms or accoutrements, or other articles deposited in the armories as public property, shall be removed therefrom, the Armorer shall immediately report the same to the Adjutant General, stating the purposes for which they were so removed and the authority under which he acted.

Governor may have Inventories Made of Arms, &c.

SEC. 5. The Governor may, whenever he may deem it necessary, employ two competent persons in the neighborhood of each of the said armories, to make out and return to the Secretary of State an accurate inventory of the arms, ammunition and other public property therein, together with the condition and value thereof, and the persons so employed shall be entitled to two dollars for each day they shall be actually engaged in the discharge of said duty.

Salary of Armorers, $300.

SEC. 6. The Armorers at Easton and Frederick shall each receive an annual salary of three hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM DISTRESS FOR RENT.

The Public General Law, Article 53, Sec. 17, entitled "Landlord and Tenant," exempt certain articles from distress for rent, as follows:

Property Exempt from Distress for Rent.

ART. 53, SEC. 17. The following property shall be exempt from distress for rent, to wit: every spinning-wheel, loom or sewing machine which may be loaned or hired to the tenant; and every horse, carriage and harness, whip and rope, saddle and bridle, not the property of the tenant, in any livery stable, or which may be at livery or stored with any keeper of any livery stable, or in any other place, out-house or barn of the tenant; and all property of any boarder or sojourner at any hotel, tavern, public or private boarding house; and any vehicle, not the property of the tenant, in any shop for repairs; every stove, every piano or other musical instrument rented or hired, or loaned to the tenant, where the contract of renting, hiring or lending of such stove or piano, or other musical instrument, is in writing, signed by the parties thereto, and acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace of the county or city wherein the parties reside, and the Justice shall enter upon his docket the substance of the contract, and that the parties acknowledge the same.—1870, ch. 169.

THE PUBLIC OFFICERS OF COUNTIES.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 1 and 2.

County Commissioners—How and when Elected.

ART. 7, SEC. 1. County Commissioners shall be elected on general ticket of each county, by the qualified voters of the several counties of this State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, 1867, and on the same day in every second year thereafter. Their number in each county, their compensation, powers and duties, shall be such as are now, or may be hereafter prescribed by law.

To Appoint a Surveyor to Fill Vacancy.

ART. 7, SEC. 2, Provides that any vacancy in the office of Surveyor shall be filled by the Commissioners of the county.

COMMISSIONERS—POWERS UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The powers and duties of County Commissioners under the Public General Laws, Article 28, are as follows:

Their Corporate Powers.

ART. 28, SEC. 1. The County Commissioners of each county in this State are declared to be a corporation, and shall have power to appoint judges of election, road supervisors, collectors of taxes, trustees of the poor, a clerk to their Board, and all other officers, agents and servants required for county purposes, not otherwise provided for by law or by the Constitution; and they shall have charge of and control over the property owned by the county, and over county roads and bridges. They shall also have power to locate, alter or change the place of holding elections in the different election districts or townships of their respective counties.—1865, ch. 85.

They may Sue and be Sued.

SEC. 2. They may sue and be sued, and may sue for any injury done to the property of the county, or to recover possession thereof, or may be sued by any claimant of such property.

Their Number in Each County.

SEC. 3. The number of County Commissioners in each county shall be as fixed by the Code of Local Law for each county.

When to Qualify, and Levy County Taxes.

SEC. 4. They shall meet in their respective counties within sixty days after their election, and qualify by taking the oaths required by law, and shall meet once a quarter, and as much oftener as the necessities of the county may in their judgment require; *provided, however*, that the meeting to make the annual levy of taxes shall be held previous to the first day of July in each year.

To Levy all Needful Taxes.

SEC. 5. They shall levy all needful taxes on the assessable property within the county, liable to taxation, and provide for collecting the same, and they may make such levy in whole or in part by estimate; they shall provide for the support of the courts, compensate jurors and county or State witnesses, levy for out-pensions allowed by themselves or the trustees of the poor, and such sums as may be necessary to pay accounts allowed by them for the funeral expenses of paupers, and pay and discharge all claims on or against the county which have been expressly or impliedly authorized by law.

To Require Legal Vouchers for Claims.

SEC. 6. They shall allow no claim against the county not properly chargeable to the same, and to which the claimant shall not produce a legal voucher.

They Shall Rectify Errors of Assessment.

SEC. 7. They shall, when satisfied that any error has arisen by assessing property not liable to be assessed, rectify such error and levy, and pay to the proper person any money that may have been paid in consequence of such error.

May Reduce Assessments upon Fishery Shores, &c.

SEC. 8. Whenever any lands in any of the counties in this State shall greatly depreciate in value by reason of the diminished value of the fisheries attached thereto, the County Commissioners may reduce the assessment so as to make it conform to the fair value of the property.

To Publish Annually Statement of Expenses.

SEC. 9. They shall make out and publish annually in at least two newspapers published in their respective counties, if there be two, a detailed, minute and accurate statement of the expenses of their said counties, specifying therein each particular item of expense, and for what and to whom paid, and shall also deliver to the sheriff of their respective counties as many copies of such statement as there are election districts in the county, at least ten days before each general election, and the sheriff shall, within six days after the receipt of such copies, set up one of them at the place of holding elections in each election district; and the clerk to the County Commissioners and the sheriff who shall fail to perform the duty imposed by this section, shall each forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars.

They May Open and Close Roads, &c.

SEC. 10. They shall have power to open, alter or close any public road or roads in their respective counties.

They May Build and Repair Bridges.

SEC. 11. They may build and repair bridges, and levy upon the the property of the county therefor.

Their Pay and Mileage—Baltimore County.

SEC. 12. The County Commissioners of the several counties shall each receive three dollars per day for each day they shall be engaged in the discharge of their duties, and mileage at the rate of ten cents for every mile over five miles from their places of residence, except

the County Commissioners of Baltimore county, who shall have and receive a salary of one thousand dollars per year each, including mileage, payable monthly by the Treasurer of said county; and said County Commissioners of Baltimore county are hereby required and directed to meet at their office in the Court House in Towsontown two days in each week, (Tuesdays and Wednesdays,) and to meet daily from the first Tuesday in March until after the annual levy is made, for the transaction of the public business. The County Commissioners of Baltimore county shall, within ten days after the passage of this Act, file a bond in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore county, to be approved of by the judge or judges of said court, in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for the faithful performance of their duties.—1872, ch. 371.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Petitions for Public Roads.

SEC. 13. All applications for opening, altering or closing roads, shall be by petition to the County Commissioners.

To Give Thirty Days' Notice.

SEC. 14. Whenever any citizen or citizens of any county intend to petition the County Commissioners for opening, altering or closing any road, they shall give thirty days' notice thereof in one or more of the newspapers published in the county; and if no newspaper be published in the county, they shall give public notice of such intention by setting up a notice at the court house door, and at three public places in the election district in which it is proposed to open, close or alter the road, for at least thirty days.

Counter Petitions may be Presented.

SEC. 15. Counter petitions may be presented to the County Commissioners, and when they are, the County Commissioners shall take into consideration the reasons contained in the counter petition, and such other testimony as may come before them, and determine the case as in their opinion shall seem right and proper.

May Appoint Examiners to View the Ground.

SEC. 16. Whenever the County Commissioners shall deem it expedient that Examiners should be appointed to view the ground for the purpose of opening, altering or closing a road, they shall appoint three persons as Examiners, who shall be freeholders in the county, and not interested nor holding lands through which the said road is proposed to be opened, altered or closed.

Examiners to Take an Oath.

SEC. 17. The said Examiners, before they proceed to act as such, shall take an oath to execute the trust reposed in them by the commission to them issued, faithfully and without favor, affection or partiality; which oath shall be endorsed on the commission and returned therewith.

To Examine the Premises after Thirty Days' Notice.

SEC. 18. They, or a majority of them, after giving thirty days' notice in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, shall meet on the

premises and proceed to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that the road should be opened, altered or closed, as the case may be.

To Locate said Road and Report Thereon, &c.

SEC. 19. If the application be for opening or altering a road, they shall proceed to locate the same in such manner as will, in their judgment, best promote the public convenience, and shall cause a plot of the same, and also of the old road, where the application is to alter or close a road, to be made out, and shall return the same, together with a full report of their proceedings, under their hands, to the County Commissioners, with the reasons on which their opinions are founded.

If no Change is Made, to Report the Same.

SEC. 20. If they shall be of opinion that the road ought not to be opened, altered or shut up, they shall report their opinion to the County Commisssioners, together with the reasons on which it is founded.

What Premises the Road Cannot Pass Through.

SEC. 21. No road shall be opened or altered, so as to pass through the buildings, yards, gardens, burial grounds or orchards of any person, without the consent of the owner thereof.

All Roads to be at least Thirty Feet Wide.

SEC. 22. All roads opened under the provisions of this Article shall be at least thirty feet wide, and when opened and sufficiently cleared, shall be public roads.

Examiners to Ascertain Damages, &c.

SEC. 23. The Examiners, or a majority of them, shall value and ascertain the damages that may be sustained by each person through whose lands the road may pass, if the application shall be for opening or altering a road, by opening or altering the same, taking into consideration the advantages and disadvantages of the same, if any, and they shall make such ascertainment a part of their return to the County Commissioners, and the same, with the rest of their proceedings, shall be subject to the ratification, rejection or alteration of the County Commissioners, in such manner as in their judgment shall be just.

By Whom Said Damages are to be Paid.

SEC. 24. The County Commissioners shall determine whether the damages adjudged by the Examiners shall be paid by the persons petitioning for the road or levied on the county, or may direct that the same be paid by the petitioners and the county, in such proportion as they may deem just.

Damages to be Paid Before the Opening of the Road.

SEC. 25. The damages shall in all cases be paid to the respective parties or their guardians, agents or attorneys, before the road shall be opened, and in case of the death of any of the parties concerned after the valuation made by the examiners, or a majority of them, the damages finally adjudged to him or them shall be paid to his or their executors.

Signing a Petition to Create no Liability to Pay Damages.

SEC. 26. The signing any petition presented to the County Commissioners for opening, altering or changing a public road, shall not make any petitioner liable for the payment of the damages adjudged by the County Commissioners, or any part thereof, but the Commissioners may, in their discretion, give judgment against the petitioners for the costs incurred by any person defending against the claim of the petitioners, where the case shall be decided in favor of such defendant.

What Commissioners may do if no Objection be Made.

SEC. 27. If no objection be made to the return of the Examiners at the meeting of the County Commissioners next succeeding the meeting at which said return shall be made, the County Commissioners may proceed to pass judgment thereon, and affirm or reject the same or order it to be amended, in their discretion, or may continue over the proceedings to their next meeting, and so on from time to time, so long as they may think proper.

Per Diem of Examiners $2 00.

SEC. 28. The Examiners shall be entitled to a compensation for their services and attendance not exceeding two dollars a day, to be ascertained by the County Commissioners, which, with all charges arising from the survey or attendance of witnesses or other expenses, shall, in the discretion of the County Commissioners, be paid by the petitioners, or levied, collected and paid by the county, or apportioned between the petitioners and the county as heretofore directed.

Expenses of Road to be Levied on the County.

Sec. 29. In all cases where the County Commissioners shall adjudge that a road be opened or altered, they shall at the usual time for levying taxes, levy on the assessable property of the county a sum sufficient to open or alter said road, and also sufficient to pay the damages awarded, if it shall have been adjudged that the damages be paid by the county, or such proportion of said sums as shall have been adjudged to be paid by the county, and it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to open or alter the road as soon as it can conveniently be done.

PRIVATE ROADS.

All Owners of Land Have a Right to a Road.

SEC. 30. Any owner of any lands in this State has a right to a road and a way to and from his land to places of public worship and mills, market towns, public ferries and court houses, and may obtain a private road or way by application to the County Commissioners.

Commissioners to be Appointed to Lay Out Private Road.

SEC. 31. The County Commissioners, on application of any person for a private road, shall appoint three discreet and sensible persons of the county, not related to either of the parties, who shall act as commissioners to lay out such private road, not exceeding sixteen feet clear of ditches in breadth, and shall direct the said commissioners to lay out the same, taking into consideration the convenience of the party petitioning for such private road, as well as the con-

venience and interest of the persons through whose lands said road may be located, and the said commissioners shall assess the damages to be paid to the owners of the lands through which the said road may pass.

What Commissioners may do if Objection be Made.

SEC. 32. If any person through whose lands such road may pass, or if the person applying therefor shall object to its running in the manner returned by the commissioners, the said County Commissioners may make such order as to the course of said road as they may think proper.

Return to be Recorded.

SEC. 33. After any road shall be surveyed and laid out under the two preceding sections, the County Commissioners shall direct the application for such road, and the return thereof, to be recorded.

After Paying for said Road the Owner to Keep it Open, &c.

SEC. 34. After the damage assessed, and the costs of laying out such road shall be paid by the person applying for the same, such road shall be considered as the private way of such person, who shall keep open and repair the same at his own expense.

Penalty of $10 *for Obstructing Private Road.*

SEC. 35. No person shall stop, or change, or in any manner obstruct such private road, under the penalty of ten dollars for every such offence.

Private Roads Through Adjoining Counties.

SEC. 36. Where a person owns lands adjoining another county, and desires a private road through lands in such adjoining county, he may apply to the County Commissioners of the county where the lands lie, through which he desires to pass; and the said County Commissioners shall act upon such application in the same manner as if the applicant owned land in such county, and had applied for a private road therefrom.

Private Road to Quarries or Mines.

SEC. 37. On application to the County Commissioners by the owner of any quarry or mine, for a private road thereto, the same proceedings shall be had as are prescribed for granting private roads to farms; *provided*, the County Commissioners be satisfied that the working of the stone quarry to which the road is prayed for, will not injure or endanger any dwelling house, tavern house or out-house attached thereto.

When said Road shall be Closed, &c.

SEC. 38. In granting a road under the preceding section, the County Commissioners may prescribe a period and terms when and upon which the said road shall cease, and may be shut up; or when, for the continuance of said road, it shall be necessary to have, at the discretion of the said County Commissioners, the same renewed.

Private Roads to Mills, Factories, &c.

SEC. 39. Any owner of a mill, factory, distillery, quarry, or lime kiln, situated within one mile of any railroad, may apply to the County Commissioners of the county to lay out and open a private road from such mill, factory, distillery, quarry, or kiln, to the most

convenient place for intersecting such railroad; and on such application, the County Commissioners shall proceed in the same manner, and with the same powers, as if such application were for a private road to a farm.

In Case a Railway is Applied For.

SEC. 40. If an applicant for a road under the preceding section shall state in his application that he intends to lay a railway on such road, the commissioners appointed to assess the damages which any person will sustain by opening such road, shall take into consideration the additional damage, (if any,) which would be caused by the construction of such railroad; and shall determine the places at which crossings shall be made over such railroad, for the convenience of the owners of the land on either side of such private road, and shall specify the same in their return to the County Commissioners.

May Connect Railway with Railroad.

SEC. 41. Any person who has obtained a private road under the last two preceding sections, may lay a railway thereon, and may, with the consent of the owners of any railroad, connect the same therewith; *provided*, that the damages assessed as aforesaid be paid to the parties thereto, and that the crossings required to be made in the last preceding section, be made within thirty days after laying said railway.

May Locate Private Railroads Through Quarries.

SEC. 42. On application of the owners of any quarry over or through which any private railroad may pass, the County Commissioners may have the location of said road altered, so as to avoid the interfering with the working of the quarry.

Ten Days' Previous Notice to be Given.

SEC. 43. The County Commissioners shall not appoint commissioners to lay out any private road, until satisfactory proof shall have been produced that at least ten days' notice before the application had been given to the parties through whose lands the proposed road is to be located, which notice shall describe the location to be made.

Damages to be Apportioned Among the Parties Interested.

SEC. 44. If there shall be an estate for life or term of years, or tenancy from year to year, in the lands through which any private road may be located, the County Commissioners shall apportion the damages awarded to the land owners among the parties interested in the land, according to their several interests, in possession, expectancy, remainder or reversion; and the several Circuit Courts, on appeal, shall have a similar power of apportionment.

Commissioners' Per Diem $2 00.

SEC. 45. The Commissioners appointed to lay out a private road, shall each be entitled to two dollars per diem for every day they shall be necessarily engaged in locating such road; and the said commissioners may appoint a surveyor to assist in locating the same, and may allow him such compensation for his services as they may deem proper; and the per diem to the commissioners, and the compensation of the surveyor, shall be paid by the person applying for the road.

No Road Through Certain Premises.

SEC. 46. No such road shall be made through any garden or yard. 1872, ch. 223.

Persons Aggrieved may Appeal to Circuit Court.

SEC. 47. Any person feeling himself aggrieved by the determination of the County Commissioners, in granting or refusing any road, or in the amount of compensation awarded, or in any matter relating to the granting or refusing to grant any such road, may appeal, within the time prescribed by law, to the Circuit Court of the county in which such application shall be made, and either party may be entitled to a trial by jury, and the judgment in the case shall be final between the parties.

BRIDGES.

Petition for Bridges.

SEC. 48. All applications for building and repairing bridges shall be made by petition to the County Commissioners.

Same Notice to be Given as for a Road.

SEC. 49. When any person intends to apply for building or repairing any bridge, he shall give notice in the same manner, and for the same length of time prescribed for applications for opening roads, and the County Commissioners when they have heard the reasons and evidences for and against the application, shall determine the case as in their judgment will best promote the public convenience.

Cost of Bridges to be Levied on the County.

SEC. 50. Whenever the County Commissioners shall have determined to build or repair a bridge, they shall, at their usual time for levying taxes, levy on the assessable property of the county, a sum sufficient to pay for the bridge and its embankments and abutments.

Bridges Built or Repaired by Contract.

SEC. 51. All bridges shall be built or repaired by contract, and the County Commissioners shall advertise in one or more newspapers, and if there be no newspaper published in the county, or counties, then such public notice as they shall deem most advisable, setting forth the place where said bridge is to be built or repaired, with full specifications of the plan and materials, and that sealed proposals for building or repairing said bridge will be received until a day named in the advertisement.

Contract to be Awarded to the Lowest Bidder.

SEC. 52. On the day named in such advertisement the proposals shall be opened, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder, who in the opinion of the County Commissioners shall be qualified to build or repair the bridge; and the contractor shall be required to enter into bonds with approved security, in double the amount of the contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

Commissioners to Inspect Bridges, &c.

SEC. 53. When a contractor shall notify the County Commissioners that the bridge is finished, the County Commissioners shall inspect

the work, and if in their judgment it has been constructed according to the contract and specification, they shall take the same from the hands of the contractor, and open it for public travel, and then and not before, the contractor shall be entitled to receive the last installment due thereon.

Bridges between Adjoining Counties to be Built, &c. by Concurrence of Commissioners.

SEC. 54. If, upon petition in writing of any citizen or citizens of any county, to the County Commissioners, praying for a bridge to be built or repaired, over any stream or place dividing two adjoining counties, and the said County Commissioners shall deem the prayer in the petition reasonable, they shall by message, in writing, ask the concurrence of the County Commissioners of the adjoining county, and upon the concurrence of the last named County Commissioners, the County Commissioners of each county shall appoint three disinterested and discreet Examiners, and each shall notify the other of such appointment.

Examiners to Report the Relative Cost to each County.

SEC. 55. The said Examiners shall, with all convenient dispatch, meet and examine, and determine as to the expediency of building or repairing the bridge, the place where, the plan, material, and the relative portion of the cost each of the adjoining counties should pay, and estimate the whole cost and report their opinion and all other proceedings to their respective county commissioners.

Examiners to Advertise for Proposals.

SEC. 56. If said report be approved, and a bridge be reported as proper and expedient to be built or repaired, the said several County Commissioners shall direct the Examiners to advertise for sealed proposals to build or repair such bridge as in their report may be mentioned, stating the place, plan, material and workmanship, with sufficient certainty for the purpose of obtaining proper proposals for the same, and the time and place when such proposals will be opened.

Examiners to Award the Contract to the Lowest Bidder.

SEC. 57. And at the time and place named in such notice, the Examiners shall meet and open said proposals, and shall award the work to the lowest bidder, all things being considered, who shall thereupon enter into a contract with said Examiners, and give bond with security by them approved, in the penalty double the amount of the price of the work, for the faithful performance of said work.

Examiners to Direct the Progress of the Work.

SEC. 58. The Examiners, during the progress of the work, and up to its completion, shall at any time have full authority to examine and direct the same, and when completed, shall receive the same and open it for public use, and notify the commissioners of their respective counties thereof, and the said commissioners shall thereupon pay or levy for their respective proportions of the cost of the said work according to the contract.

In Case of Disagreement the Relative Cost to be Settled by Arbitration.

SEC. 59. If the Examiners on the part of adjoining counties cannot as to the relative amount each county shall pay of the costs and ex-

penses of building or repairing any bridge, they, or a majority of them on the part of each county, shall each appoint an arbitrator to determine the matter in dispute: and if the arbitrators cannot agree, they shall appoint an umpire, who shall not be a resident of either county, and the award and determination of the arbitrators or umpire shall be final and conclusive in the matter submitted.

No Bridge Built Over a Navigable River.

SEC. 60. Nothing contained in this Article shall authorize any County Commissioners to build, or order to be built, any drawbridge, or any bridge across a navigable river.

If Considered Inexpedient Citizens may Appeal.

SEC. 61. In all cases, upon representation, in writing, of any citizen or citizens of any county in which the County Commissioners may determine to build or repair any bridge, or unite with an adjoining county to build or repair any bridge between the said adjoining counties, filed before a contract for building or repairing has been made, that the said determination of the County Commissioners is inexpedient, and desiring an appeal from such determination, the County Commissioners shall grant such appeal and cease all further proceedings until the appeal is decided by the Circuit Court for the county.

Appeal to be Determined by the Circuit Court.

SEC. 62. Upon such appeal being taken, the County Commissioners shall immediately cause to be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court, all records, acts, papers and proceedings, or copies thereof, which may by the appellant be required, with full opportunity for him or his counsel to examine the books and papers of the Commissioners relative to the matter, and thereupon the Circuit Court shall proceed to try and determine the matter according to justice and right, with or without the aid of a jury, as the parties may agree or the court may order.

When Appeal is not Sustained, the Appellant to Pay Costs.

SEC. 63. In all cases where the appeal is not sustained the appellant shall pay the costs, and in all other cases the court shall direct the costs to be paid in such manner and by such party as it may deem equitable and just, and the County Commissioners shall be the appellee in such appeal, and shall levy as part of the county charges, and pay whatever costs and charges are so ordered to be paid by them, and all incidental expenses not herein provided for.

Commissioners may Establish Public Landings.

SEC. 64. In all cases where the public convenience requires it, the County Commissioners shall have power to establish a public landing upon any navigable river or canal.

The Proceedings in Such Cases.

SEC. 65. Upon all applications to establish a public landing, the same proceedings shall be had as on applications to open a public road.

[Sections 65 to 104 of this Article relates to the Draining of Lands. See 1872, Chapter 382.]

CONTRACTS.

Every Contract must be in Writing—Bond.

SEC. 105. The County Commissioners of any county in this State, in awarding any contract for work to be done, and in agreeing and contracting for the doing thereof, shall make every such contract in writing, and shall require and demand of the party or parties with whom said agreement or contract is made, full and ample security, by bond, for the true and proper performance of said work in accordance with the terms and specifications of said agreement or contract. 1872, ch. 333.

Commissioners to have no Interest in any Contracts.

SEC. 106. It shall not be lawful for any County Commissioner, during his term of office, to hold, possess, purchase or acquire any share or interest in any agreement or contract made, entered into or concluded with any party or parties whomsoever, by the County Commissioners of his county, in their character and capacity as such Commissioners, or to have, receive, enjoy or participate, either directly or indirectly, in any of the benefits, profits or emoluments of any such agreement or contract.—*Ibid.*

Not to Purchase or Hold any Claim Against the County.

SEC. 107. It shall not be lawful for any County Commissioner, during his term of office, to accept, hold, purchase or acquire any claim on or against the county of which he is a Commissioner, or any share or interest in any such claim, which said claim has been or is to be passed upon and approved by the Board of County Commissioners of which he is a member.—*Ibid.*

Liability to Indictment, &c.

SEC. 108. If any County Commissioner shall violate any of the provisions of the two preceding sections, he shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction, shall forfeit his office, and shall also forfeit his share in the agreement, contract or claim, as aforesaid, as the case may be.—*Ibid.*

[The Act of 1870, Chapter 359, provides for the erection of a true Meridian Line Standard in each county in the State, &c.]

STATE TAXES.

Commissioners, &c., to Impose State Taxes, &c.

ARTICLE 81, SECTION 27, provides that it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of the several counties, and Mayor and City Council of the City of Baltimore, annually, on the second Monday of April, to impose the State taxes prescribed by law, and if the County Commissioners of any county, or the Mayor and City Council of the City of Baltimore shall fail to impose the said taxes before the first day of July in any year, the clerk of the said county, or Register of the city of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall give notice thereof to the Governor within twenty days after such failure; and thereupon the Governor shall appoint a Tax Board of three persons in the county or city so failing, a majority of whom shall have power to act, and whose duty it shall be forthwith to levy said taxes, and place the same in the hands of the collectors of the tax for such county or city.—1872, ch. 266.

DUTIES OF SUNDRY PUBLIC OFFICERS UNDER THE LAWS RELATING TO REVENUE AND TAXES.

The Act of 1874, chapter 483, repeals Art. 81 of the Public General Laws, relating to "Revenue and Taxes," and enacts as follows:

Repeal not to Impair Vested Rights, &c.

SECTIONS 1 and 2 provide that the said repeal shall not affect or impair any right vested or acquired and existing at the time of said repeal under said article, or any section thereof; nor shall it impair, discharge or release any contract, obligation, duty, liability or penalty whatsoever now existing; but that all suits and actions pending, and all prosecutions for penalties, crimes, or misdemeanors under said article, including all civil and criminal proceedings whatsoever, shall be prosecuted and proceeded with to final determination, and judgment entered therein as if said article had not been repealed. Also, that

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts heretofore passed, inconsistent with the provisions of this article as re-enacted, are hereby repealed.

State and County Taxes.

ART. 81 SEC. 1. All State and county taxes, and all taxes in the City of Baltimore, shall be levied upon the assessment heretofore made, and such further assessments as may hereafter be made agreeably to law, unless otherwise directed in the act of Assembly levying said taxes.

Property Liable to Taxation.

SEC. 2. All property of every kind, nature and description whatsoever, within this State, including the interest, or proportion in all ships or other vessels, if registered in a port of Maryland, whether in or out of port, owned by residents of this State; all debts secured by or investments in private securities of every kind, nature and description, except mortgages; all shares of stock in any bank, State or national, or in any institution or company incorporated by or located and doing business in this State, whether owned in this State or elsewhere; and all investments in securities or stocks of other States or countries, or in any incorporated institution, bank or company incorporated in any other State, county (or territory, held by residents of this State,) shall be liable to assessment and taxation, except as hereinafter provided.

Property not Taxable.

SEC. 3. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to property belonging to the United States, to this State or to any county, or incorporated city or town in this State, to houses for public worship, including parsonages, with the grounds appurtenant thereto necessary for the use thereof; all grave-yards, cemeteries and burying-grounds, the crops and produce of lands in the hands of the producer or his agent, all shares of capital stock of building associa-

tions of which the funds and capital stock are invested in mortgages on real or leasehold property, subject to taxation to the extent of such investment, private libraries not kept on sale, provisions for the use and consumption of the persons to whom the same shall belong, and his family, plantation utensils, the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers moved or worked exclusively by hand, and the articles manufactured by them whilst in their possession or that of their agents unsold, wearing apparel of every description, fish at the time fishermen may be employed in catching, salting and packing the same, or while they remain in their possession or that of their agents unsold, household manufactures, the Masonic Temple in the City of Baltimore, and lot on which the same stands, and the stock issued for the building of the same, the Bible House, Tract House and German Protestant Orphans' Association building, in the City of Baltimore, the bridge over the Potomac River, between Shepherdstown and Washington county; all judgments, notes, securities and property belonging to any bank or other incorporated institution of this State, paying its taxes on its shares of capital stock, public hospitals, asylums and other incorporated literary, charitable or benevolent institutions, for the relief of the indigent or afflicted, and the lots or lands appurtenant, not exceeding forty acres, with all their furniture and equipments, libraries and scientific instruments, and stocks and securities held by such literary, charitable or benevolent institutions, shall be exempt from taxation for State or local purposes; provided, the whole value of such stocks or securities held by any one of said institutions so exempt, shall not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and that all the other property of such institutions shall be liable to assessment and taxation, as other property in the hands of individuals or other corporations.

Property Under $100 *not Assessed.*

SEC. 4. No person who is not assessed to the sum of at least one hundred dollars shall be required to pay any tax.

Duties of Assessors.

SEC. 5. Every assessor appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore city, and every collector of State and County taxes in this State, shall annually inform himself, by all lawful means, of all property, stocks or investments in his county, district or city liable to taxation, and which may have been omitted in the assessment, and all buildings and improvements, and all property created or acquired since said assessment, and shall value the same at the full cash value thereof, and shall make return thereof to the County Commissioners, or Appeal Tax Court if in the City of Baltimore; and for the purposes of this section, the said collectors and assessors are hereby clothed with the powers of general assessors, and their valuation shall be subject to reversion and correction by the County Commissioners and Appeal Tax Court.

Compensation of Collectors, &c.

SEC. 6. The collectors and assessors shall be allowed such compensation for the performance of their duties as assessors as the County Commissioners or Judges of the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore may allow.

Duties of Clerks of Courts.

SEC. 7. The clerks of the circuit courts for the counties shall each, annually, between the first of January and the first of March, transmit to the County Commissioners of his county a list of all the alienations of property, chancery sales, made by trustees and finally ratified, and all judgments and decrees recorded in his said office or rendered in his court, since he last furnished a list of the same, which list shall show the property alienated, and the amount due on the judgments or decrees, so as to enable the County Commissioners to assess the parties to whom the property is conveyed or money due; and the clerks of the several courts in the City of Baltimore shall annually, within the same period, furnish the Appeal Tax Court with a similar list for the like purpose; and the clerks shall be allowed ten cents for each alienation, judgment or decree, to be paid by the county or city to which the list may be furnished. In all cases of the renewals of judgments by *scire facias*, the said clerks shall return the date of the first and also the original judgment, and the same judgment shall not be taxed twice at the same time by the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court.

Duties of Registers of Wills.

SEC. 8. The several registers of wills in this State shall annually, on or before the first day of March, return to the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court, a summary account of all property that shall appear by the records of the several orphans' courts to be in the hands of each executor, administrator or guardian as such; and all such property, if not before assessed, shall then be assessed; and every executor, administrator or guardian shall be liable to pay the taxes levied thereon, and shall be allowed therefor by the orphans' court in his accounts; and the said register, for the duties imposed by this section, shall be allowed such compensation as the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court may deem proper. Any clerk or register failing to perform the duties imposed by this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Discoveries of Assessable Property.

SEC. 9. In all cases where discoveries of assessable property are made by the collectors, County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore city, either from the returns of clerks, registers or assessors, or in any other way, the said County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court shall assess and add the same to the amount on which taxes are to be levied.

Duties of Commissioner of the Land Office.

SEC. 10. The Commissioner of the Land Office shall, annually, between the first day of January and the first day of March, make out and transmit through mail to the County Commissioners, or to the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, to be laid before the Appeal Tax Court, a list of all certificates which have become ready for patent, expressing the name of the land, the quantity it contained, and the person who is entitled to patent, and in case of re-survey when vacancy has been added, the names of the original tracts and the quantity of vacancy added.

Aliened Property.

SEC. 11. No person shall be chargeable with the assessment of property which he may have aliened, but the same shall be chargeable to the alienee, and the County Commissioners and Appeal Tax Court shall from time to time correct the account of any person who may have parted with the possession of any property, and the same so taken off, shall be charged to the person who may have acquired possession of the property, unless the same shall have been removed from the county or city.

Duties of County Commissioners and the Appeal Tax Court.

SEC. 12. The County Commissioners and Appeal Tax Court, at their annual meeting for noting transfers and hearing appeals, are directed to alter and correct the account of any person who may have disposed of or acquired any property since the last assessment, or whose property or any part thereof may have been omitted, if the report of such disposition, acquisition or omission, be supplied by satisfactory evidence, and if real estate or other property shall from any cause have increased largely in value since the last assessment, the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court shall correct and alter the assessment of the same, so as to conform to its present value.

Duties of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

SEC. 13. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall annually appoint a board to consist of at least three persons, to be styled the Appeal Tax Court, who shall meet from time to time for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and correcting the accounts of assessable property charged to tax payers, and the assessment thereof; the said mayor and city council may also appoint such number of assessors as they may deem necessary in investigating and ascertaining all omitted property, and assessing and returning the same to the Appeal Tax Court.

Vacancies to be Filled.

SEC. 14. The Mayor and City Council shall fill all vacancies in said Appeal Tax Court, as soon as practicable after any may happen therein, in the manner provided for in such cases of vacancies of other city officers; and the members of said board shall receive such compensation as the Mayor and City Council shall provide to be paid by the city.

Oath to be Taken.

SEC. 15. The persons appointed to compose said Appeal Tax Court and the said assessors shall, before they enter upon the performance of their duties, take an oath before the Mayor of Baltimore City that they will well and faithfully perform the duties required by law, without favor, affection or partiality.

Relating to Allowance or Deduction.

SEC. 16. Whenever any person shall make application for an allowance or deduction on account of the sale, transfer, alienation, loss or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any public or private security for money, the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court shall interrogate him on oath in reference thereto, and the

disposal of the same, and especially inquire of him to whom the same has been sold or transferred, and the amount of the purchase money or the money collected, and how the same has been invested.

Persons to be Interrogated, &c.

SEC. 17. They shall also interrogate said person on oath in reference to any acquisitions or investments made by him, and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments shall be added to his assessable property, and if he refuses to answer, no allowance or deduction shall be made on his assessment; they shall also have power to summon before them any person whom they may know or be credibly informed has acquired new property, or whose account of taxable property may in their judgment require revision and correction, and examine such person on oath touching the same; and any person so summoned, and refusing to appear, or to be sworn, or to answer touching said account or property, shall be liable to prosecution therefor, and upon conviction before a justice of the peace, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

Change of Residence.

SEC. 18. Every person who shall remove to any county or city from the county or city in which his property has been assessed, or from any other place without the State, and whose personal property has not been assessed for the county or city to which he has removed, or any other person whose property or some part thereof has not been assessed, shall, when required by the collecter of the county in which his personal property or the personal property under his care or management doth lie, or by the Appeal Tax Court for the City of Baltimore, give to such collector or Appeal Tax Court, a full and particular account of his personal property in said county or city, and of all the personal property in his possession or under his care and management, liable to be assessed, and which before that time shall not have been assessed in the said county or city, and the name of the person to whom it belongs.

Penalty for Neglect to Render Account.

SEC. 19. If any person shall, when required by a collector or by the Appeal Tax Court, or after ten days' notice, neglect to render the account required in the last preceding sections, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and the collector or Appeal Tax Court shall, on his or their own knowledge, and on the best information he or they can obtain, value the property of such person to the utmost sum he or they believe the same to be worth in cash; and in his or their return of said valuation, he or they shall certify the said refusal or neglect, and the county commissioners or Appeal Tax Court shall assess such person according to the sum so returned, and the same shall be collected as the assessment.

Removal of Property.

SEC. 20. Whenever any person shall apply to the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court for allowance or deduction on account of the removals of property from one county to another, the County Commissioners or said Court to whom the application shall be made, shall ascertain of the party applying, to what place within the State the property has been removed, and shall inform the proper authorities of the place to which the property is removed, of the fact of such removal.

Amount of Tax Levied Annually.

SEC. 21. The County Commissioners of the several counties of this State, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore city, are hereby directed to levy annually the State taxes to be collected according to law, and to be apportioned as follows: an annual tax of five and one-half cents on each one hundred dollars, to meet the interest and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the defence or bounty loan; an annual tax of twelve cents on each one hundred dollars, to aid in the support of the public schools, to be distributed according to law among the several counties and the City of Baltimore; a tax of one-half of one cent on each one hundred dollars, to meet the interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds of the southern relief loan; a tax of one-fourth of one cent on each one hundred dollars, to meet the interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum loan; and a tax of three-fourths of a cent on each one hundred dollars, to meet the interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds of the Maryland Hospital loan, and such other State tax or taxes as may from time to time be prescribed by law; and the Comptroller of the Treasury shall annually levy the same State taxes on the shares of capital stock of all banks, State or National, and other incorporated institutions and companies in this State, the shares of whose capital stock are by law liable to assessment and taxation.

Alphabetical List of Property Owners.

SEC. 22. The County Commissioners and Appeal Tax Court shall direct their clerk to enter and record in a book or books to be provided for the purpose, an accurate and fair account of all property of every sort within their county or city, and the valuation thereof, and an alphabetical list of the owners thereof properly arranged according to the election districts in the several counties, and according to the several wards in the city of Baltimore, which any person may inspect without fee or reward.

Duty of Clerks.

SEC. 23. The said clerks shall transmit to the Comptroller, annually, within thirty days after the annual levy of taxes for the State, a return of the assessments of property in each county and the city of Baltimore, showing the amount thereof, and the amount placed in the hands of each collector of such county or city; and for neglecting or refusing to perform this duty, the clerk so neglecting or refusing, shall be subject to presentment, and upon conviction thereof, in the circuit court for the county or the criminal court of Baltimore, to a penalty of one hundred dollars for the use of the State.

Duties of State's Attorney.

SEC. 24. The State's Attorney of the county or city shall give information of such neglect or refusal to the grand jury of the county or city, upon being advised thereof by the Comptroller.

Duty of County Commissioners.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of the several counties, and Mayor and City Council of the city of Baltimore, annually, on or before the third Tuesday of April, to impose the State taxes prescribed by law; and if the County Commissioners

of any county, or the Mayor and City Council of the city of Baltimore, shall fail to impose the said taxes before the first day of July in any year, the clerk of the said County Commissioners or Register of the city of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall give notice thereof to the Governor, within twenty days after such failure, and thereupon the Governor shall appoint a tax board of three persons, in the county or city so failing, a majority of whom shall have power to act, and whose duty it shall be forthwith to levy said taxes and place the same in the hands of the collectors of the tax for such county or city.

Governor not Restricted.

SEC. 26. In appointing such boards, the Governor shall not be restricted to any particular county, but may take them from any part of the State.

Duties of Clerks and Registers.

SEC. 27. The clerk of the County Commissioners, or of the Appeal Tax Court, or Register of the city of Baltimore, shall lay before the said boards the returns of the said assessors, with all corrections made thereto; and if any clerk or register shall fail to comply with the provisions of this or the preceding section, he shall be liable to indictment therefor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Compensation Three Dollars per Day.

SEC. 28. The members of said board shall each receive the sum of three dollars for each day they may be engaged in the discharge of their duties, not exceeding twenty days, to be levied by them on the county or city for which they may be appointed, and collected for their use by the collector of State taxes thereof.

Duties of Clerks, &c.

SEC. 29. The clerks of the County Commissioners and the Register of the city of Baltimore shall, immediately after the imposition of a tax for the use of the State, transmit, by mail, to the Comptroller, a certificate stating that such tax was imposed, and the date of the imposition thereof, the amount of the assessable property liable thereto, and the name or names of the collector or collectors thereof, with a copy of his or their bond or bonds, together with their post-office address.

Appointment of Collectors.

SEC. 30. The County Commissioners in the several counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, shall, on or before the third Tuesday in April in each year, or as soon as thereafter may be, appoint a collector or collectors of their respective counties, and one collector for Baltimore city, for the collection of all State taxes levied, or to be levied for the current year; and it shall not be lawful for the local authorities of the said counties to provide any fixed, annual, or other stated compensation for the collection of the State taxes; nor shall the County Commissioners provide a salary of any kind, or any other compensation, to the said collectors, for their services in collecting the State and county taxes, otherwise than by a per centum on the amount of their collections as contemplated in this article.

Collectors of County Taxes to Give Bond.

SEC. 31. Every collector of county taxes, before he acts as such,

shall give bond to the State of Maryland in penalty of double the amount of such taxes to be collected by him, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the County Commissioners; and the collector of city taxes in the city of Baltimore, before he acts as such, shall give bond in such penalty as may be prescribed by the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council, to be approved by the Mayor and Presidents of both branches of the City Council, or any two of them, the Mayor being one, with the condition that if the above bound —— shall well and faithfully execute his office, and shall account for and pay to the County Commissioners, or to the Mayor and City Council of the city of Baltimore, if in said city, or their order, the several sums of money which he shall receive for the county or city, as the case may be, or be answerable for by law, at such time as the law shall direct; then the said obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue in law; and every collector of State taxes appointed by the County Commissioners, shall also give a separate bond to the State of Maryland in a penalty double the amount of the tax to be collected by him, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the Governor, with the condition that if the above bound —— shall well and faithfully execute his office, and shall account for to the Comptroller, and pay to the Treasurer of the State the several sums of money which he shall receive for the State, or be answerable for by law, at such times as the law shall direct, then the said obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Collectors of State Taxes to Give Bond.

Sec. 32. Every collector of State taxes in the city of Baltimore, before he acts as such, shall give a bond to the State of Maryland in a penalty of seventy-five thousand dollars, to be approved by the Governor, with the condition that if the above bound —— shall well and faithfully execute his office, and shall account with the Comptroller for, and pay to the Treasurer of the State, the several sums of money which he shall receive for the State, or be answerable for by law at such times as the law shall direct; then such obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law; the said collector's bonds, when approved by the County Commissioners, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the respective counties; when approved by the proper authorities in the city of Baltimore, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, and when approved by the Governor, shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Collectors to Make Daily Deposits.

Sec. 33. Every collector of State taxes in the city of Baltimore, shall make daily deposits of such sums of money as he shall receive for State taxes collected by him, less the amount of commission allowed him for the collection of the same, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, in some bank in said city, which pays to the State the bonus or school tax as provided by law, to be designated by the said Treasurer, and shall send to the Treasurer a statement of the amount so deposited, within the first ten days of each month, with a certificate of the bank that the same is so deposited, and on failure to make such daily deposits, and to send such certificate, he shall, on proof thereof, to the satisfaction of the Governor,

be liable to removal from office by the Governor, and the Comptroller shall immediately enter suit upon his bond.

State Treasurer may Make Weekly Examinations.

SEC. 34. The Treasurer of the State may make weekly examinations of the books of the collector of State taxes in Baltimore city, whose books shall always be open to such inspection.

Form of Oath.

SEC. 35. Every collector, before he acts as such, shall take the following oath: I, ———, collector of ———, do swear that I will well and truly execute the duties imposed upon me by law, and that I will justly and impartially value all property which I shall be authorized to value according to the best of my skill and judgment, and that I will not either directly or indirectly make any profit of the money collected by me by the use thereof in any manner whatever; which oath may be administered by the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county, or the clerk of the Superior Court of said city, and a certificate thereof under seal shall be filed with the County Commissioners, or Register of the city of Baltimore, as the case may be.

Failure to Give Bond.

SEC. 36. If any collector shall fail to give bond as herein required, within twenty days after his appointment, the County Commissioners or Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall immediately appoint another in his place, and shall continue after twenty days to make such appointment until a collector shall give bond as directed.

Clerks to Inform the Governor.

SEC. 37. The clerks of the County Commissioners and the Register of the city of Baltimore, shall, annually, on or before the first day of May, inform the Governor whether there is in their several counties and the said city, a collector or collectors of the State taxes, duly appointed in conformity with the provisions of this article, and shall state whether a per centum of the said collections has been allowed said collectors for their services as therein provided, and if so, to what extent.

Governor to Appoint Collectors.

SEC. 38. If there be no collector of State taxes, qualified and compensated in conformity with the foregoing provisions in any of the counties or in said city, by the fifteenth day of May in any year, the Governor shall appoint from any part of the State, a collector or collectors for the said county or the said city, who shall give bond with sureties to be approved by the Governor, and be in all respects on a footing with other State collectors' bonds as provided in this article, and the said collector shall have all the powers of other collectors.

On Failure to Give Bond.

SEC. 39. If any collector, appointed under the last preceding section, shall fail to give bond within thirty days, the Governor shall appoint another in his place, and so on after every interval of thirty days, until a collector shall qualify.

Separate Collector may be Appointed.

SEC. 40. A separate collector may be appointed to collect the State

taxes in any of the counties or the city of Baltimore; and if so appointed, shall give bond as hereinbefore required.

Clerks to Keep Accurate Accounts.

SEC. 41. The clerk of the County Commissioners in each county and of the Appeal Tax Court in the city of Baltimore, shall keep an accurate account of the assessment or rate of taxes assessed upon the taxable property of his county or city, and how such assessment is disposed of, in a book to be kept for that purpose alone; and said clerks shall, within ten days after such assessment, deliver a fair copy thereof to the collector or collectors of his county or city, or a copy of so much thereof as it shall be his duty to collect.

Directions to Collectors.

SEC. 42. Every collector, receiving a copy of such assessment or rate, shall, within thirty days thereafter, proceed to collect the same, and shall pay the county and city taxes to the County Commissioners, or to the Mayor and City Council, as the case may be, or their order, within six months after receiving the copy aforesaid; and all moneys levied for educational purposes by the County Commissioners of the several counties, shall be levied separately and distinctly from the other items of taxation, and a list thereof furnished to the school commissioners of the said counties; and the collector shall make return of all said tax collected upon the days required by law for the return of the State school taxes; if any such collector shall fail to perform his duties as directed in this section, said collector shall be liable to prosecution, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Liability to Indictment for Failure to Perform Duties.

SEC. 43. If the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court, or their clerks, shall fail or refuse to deliver to the collectors copies of the said levy lists, or if they shall in any other way impede, hinder or delay the said collectors in the discharge of their duties, they shall individually be liable to indictment in the Circuit Court for the county, or the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, for the use of the State, or the said sum may be recovered by action of debt in the name of the State, instituted against the parties in default, jointly and severally, by the State's Attorney, upon the requisition of the Governor.

When Collectors shall Account for Taxes.

SEC. 44. Every collector of State taxes shall account for and pay to the Treasurer two-thirds thereof by the first day of January succeeding the date of levy of the said taxes, and the remaining third by the first day of April thereafter.

When Taxes shall be Paid.

SEC. 45. All persons and incorporated institutions that shall pay their State taxes on or before the first day of September of the year for which they were levied, shall be entitled to a deduction of five per centum on the amount of said taxes; all that shall pay the same on or before the first day of October of the said year, shall be entitled

to a deduction of four per centum; and all that shall pay the same on or before the first day of November of the said year shall be entitled to a deduction of three per centum; and at the time of receiving said taxes the proper officers shall make the deductions aforesaid and note the same upon the receipts given to the persons or incorporated institutions so paying; but nothing herein contained shall extend to the taxes payable on the public debt of Maryland or the stock loans of the city of Baltimore.

Taxes to be Liens on Real Estate.

SEC. 46. All State and county or municipal taxes shall be liens on the real estate of the party indebted from the time the same are levied.

Percentage Allowed Collectors.

SEC. 47. Every collector shall, on all sums paid by him to the Treasurer, on or before the fifteenth day of September of the year for which the taxes were levied, be allowed a deduction of five per cent.; on all sums paid by him on or before the fifteenth day of October of the said year, a deduction of four per cent.; and on all sums paid by him on or before the fifteenth day of November of the said year, a deduction of three per cent.; which deduction shall in each case be noted by the Treasurer upon the receipt given to said collector. And it is the meaning of this section that the said deductions shall be made from the gross amount of the State taxes placed for collection in the hands of said collector, and shall not be in addition to those made in favor of the tax payers.

Distress or Execution.

SEC. 48. Whenever a collector shall find it necessary to proceed by way of distress or execution to collect State or any other taxes, he shall first leave with the party by whom the taxes are to be paid, or with one of them if more than one, or at his or their usual place of abode, or at the usual place of abode of one of them, if said parties or any of them reside in said county or city; or if none of the said parties live in the said county or city, set up the same on the land or premises where land or other real estate is to be distrained or sold, or deliver to any person in possession thereof, a statement showing the aggregate amount of property of every description with which the person is assessed, and the amount of the taxes due thereon, with a notice annexed thereto, that unless the taxes so due, are paid within thirty days thereafter, he will proceed to collect the same by way of distress or execution, to be levied on said real or personal property.

Mode of Proceeding.

SEC. 49. After the proceedings required by the preceding section shall have been had, if the said taxes are not then paid, the collector shall levy upon any property of the delinquent; and after giving twenty days' notice of the time and place of sale, by advertisement in at least one newspaper in the county or city where a newspaper is published, and also by notice stuck up at the court-house door; and if no newspaper is printed in the county, then, in addition to the notice at the court-house door, at two other public places in the neighborhood, shall agreeably to said notice, either on the premises, or at the court-house door of the county or city, proceed to sell by public auction, the property so levied on, for cash to the highest bid-

der; retaining out of the proceeds of such sales the amount of the taxes due from such delinquent, with interest thereon, together with all the costs incurred in making the sale, and paying the surplus, if there be any, to the owner thereof.

Real Estate may be Sold.

SEC. 50. The real estate of a delinquent tax payer may be sold to pay State, county or city taxes, whether there be personal property or not, the collector complying with the provisions of the two preceding sections.

Duty of the Collector to Report.

SEC. 51. In all cases where lands held in fee simple or by lease have been sold, or shall be sold for payment of taxes in arrears, according to the provisions of existing laws, it shall be the duty of the collector of taxes to report the said sale, together with all the proceedings had in relation thereto, to the Circuit Court of the county where said lands are situate, or when said lands are situate in the city of Baltimore, to the Circuit Court of said city; the court to which such report shall be made shall examine the said proceedings, and if the same appear to be regular, and the provisions of law in relation thereto have been complied with, shall order notice to be given by advertisement published in such newspapers as the court shall direct, warning all persons interested in the property sold, to be and appear by a certain day, in the said notice to be named, to show cause if any they have why said sale should not be ratified and confirmed; and if no cause, or an insufficient cause be shown against the said ratification, the said sale shall, by order of said court, be ratified and confirmed, and the purchaser shall, on payment of the purchase money, have a good title to the property sold, but if good cause, in the judgment of the said court, be shown in the premises, the said sale shall be set aside; in which case the said collector shall proceed to a new sale of the property, and bring the proceeds into court, out of which the purchaser shall be repaid the purchase money, paid by him to the collector on said rejected sale, and all taxes assessed on said real estate and paid by said purchaser since said sale, and all costs and expenses properly incurred in the said court, with interest, and all such sums from the time of payment; and if the purchaser has not paid the purchase money or the subsequent taxes, to apply said proceeds to the payment of the taxes for which said real property may have been sold, and all subsequent taxes thereon then in arrears, with interest on the same according to law, and the cost of the proceedings; but such sale shall not be set aside if the provisions of law shall appear to have been substantially complied with; and the burden of proof shall be on the exceptant, to show the same to be invalid under the law.

Fees of Collectors.

SEC. 52. Every collector, making sale of property for the payment of taxes, shall be entitled to the same fees as a sheriff for selling property under execution.

When Sales of Property may be Suspended.

SEC. 53. On any property being distrained or advertised for sale for public dues or taxes, if the person whose property has been so

executed shall apply to the County Commissioners, or Mayor of the city of Baltimore, or the President of either branch of the City Council, alleging, under oath, that the whole sum, or any part thereof, for which such distress has been made, is not due for public dues or taxes, the said Commissioners, Mayor or President may, in writing, order that the sale of the property distrained shall be suspended for any time not exceeding ten days, and appoint a day and place for the person distraining said property to exhibit his claim before the County Commissioners or Mayor and City Council; and the said County Commissioners, or Mayor and City Council, shall adjudge the sum due for which distress may rightfully be made, beyond which no sale shall be made of the goods in such case, and may, if the distress shall appear to them excessive, order such part of the goods as they may think proper and just, to be immediately released, and may order either party to pay the costs.

Collector's Sale.

SEC. 54. Any sale of lands by a collector, where the owners are described as the heirs of a named person, shall pass the title as fully as if such heirs were each named in the proceedings by his proper name.

When Real Estate may be Redeemed.

SEC. 55. Whenever real estate shall be sold by a collector, the owner thereof, prior to the sale, may redeem the same by paying into court, to be paid to the purchaser thereof, within the period of twelve calendar months from the date of such sale, the amount of the purchase money, with interest thereon at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum from the date of the sale.

On Failure to Procure Deed.

SEC. 56. If the purchaser of such real estate shall die without having procured a deed from the collector, the collector may convey the said real estate to the devisees or heirs of the purchaser.

When Special Agents may be Appointed.

SEC. 57. If lands shall be sold by a collector for state, county or city taxes, and the collector shall die, remove, or refuse to make a deed therefor, the court, ratifying such sale, may appoint a special agent to execute such deed upon application by said purchaser, and may order said agent to execute said deed.

Purchaser may Recover Possession of Personal Property.

SEC. 58. In all cases where personal property is sold by a collector, he shall deliver possession thereof to the purchaser, but if the property is not present, or if for any other cause the collector cannot deliver possession thereof, the purchaser may recover possession by action of replevin, together with damages for the detention thereof from the time of sale, or may recover the value thereof and damages in an action of trover.

Collector may Pursue Personal Property.

SEC. 59. Whenever personal property that has been assessed as the property of any individual in any county, city or election district, shall be removed before the tax levied thereon has been collected, the collector in whose hands the levy is, may pursue said property and

collect said tax in the same manner as if the property remained in his said county, city or district.

Collectors may Summon the Posse Comitatus.

SEC. 60. If any person shall resist, strike, or menace with violence, any collector in the discharge of his duties, or shall resist, attack, or menace with violence any person present and bidding or proposing to bid at any such sale of property by a collector, as afore said, the said collector may summon for his defence the *posse comitatus*, and each person so summoned shall be allowed fifty cents per day, to be levied on the county or city as other charges; and if any person summoned shall refuse to serve, he shall be liable to a fine of five dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace; one-half to the use of the party prosecuting and the other half to the county or city.

Penalty for Assault.

SEC. 61. If any person shall strike or assault a collector in the discharge of his duty, or shall strike or assault any person serving as one of the *posse comitatus*, or shall strike or assault any person to deter or prevent his bidding at a collector's sale, or for having bid at such sale, he shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twelve months.

Powers of Collectors.

SEC. 62. If any collector shall have good reason to believe that he will be resisted by violence in the discharge of his duty in making a sale, he may, prior to the day of sale, summon the *posse comitatus* for his protection and the protection of peaceable persons attending such sale; and the said posse, when so summoned and attending, shall be paid as hereinbefore directed, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as hereinbefore provided, for failing or refusing to attend.

Taxes to be First Paid.

SEC. 63. Whenever a sale of either real or personal property shall be made by any ministerial officer, under judicial process or otherwise, all sums due and in arrear for taxes from the party whose property is sold, shall be first paid and satisfied, and the officer or person selling shall pay the same to the collector of the county or city, if any, or to the treasurer, if there be no collector.

Taxes Due Preferred Debts.

SEC. 64. Administrators shall pay all taxes due from their decedents as preferred debts, and to the exclusion of all others, except the necessary funeral expenses, and on failure, their bonds shall be put in suit for the use of the State, and recovery had for the whole amount of taxes due, and interest from the time they were payable; this section shall also apply to guardians, for taxes upon property in their hands as such.

Tenant in Possession to Pay.

SEC. 65. The tenant or person holding any leasehold estate, shall pay to the collector the taxes levied upon the demised premises, and shall have his action against the landlord for the sum so paid, or may deduct the same out of the rent reserved, unless otherwise agreed between the lessor and lessee.

Taxes in Arrears.

SEC. 66. Taxes shall be considered in arrear on the first day of January next succeeding the date of their levy, and shall bear interest from that date, at the rate of six per centum per annum.

Commissions Allowed.

SEC. 67. The County Commissioners and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, shall levy upon their respective counties and the City of Baltimore, such commission as will in their judgment insure a speedy collection of said taxes, not exceeding five per centum on the amount to be placed in the hands of said collectors for the counties for collection, except in Calvert county, where it shall not exceed six per centum, and not exceeding two per centum on the amount to be placed in the hands of said collector for the City of Baltimore; said commission to be levied for the use of said collectors respectively, and to be collected as other charges are collected. The Governor shall fix the commission of collectors appointed by him, not to exceed ten per centum on the amount placed in their hands for collection; and the said commissions shall be levied by the county or city authorities, or by the tax board, and collected by said collectors.

Collector Failing to Pay Over Taxes.

SEC. 68. If any collector shall fail to pay into the Treasury the amount of money which may or should be in his hands for the use of the State, at the time hereinbefore specified for payment, he shall be charged interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time the said money became due and payable.

Bond may be Sued.

SEC. 69. In all cases in which any collector shall fail to pay the amount due and payable by him into the Treasury, at the time hereinbefore specified, the Comptroller may, in his discretion, order a suit upon his bond.

Suit on Collector's Bond.

SEC. 70. When the Comptroller shall order suit upon a collector's bond, he shall transmit to the State's attorney, or some other attorney by him selected, a statement of the account of such collector; and upon the account so transmitted, signed and certified by the Comptroller, and on motion being made on behalf of the State, judgment shall be entered at the first term of the Court in which suit may have been brought in the name of the State, against such collector and his sureties, and execution shall issue thereon as in other cases; provided, ten days' previous notice in writing be delivered to such collector and his sureties, or left at their place of abode, signed by the said attorney; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to serve such notice, and proof of such service shall be made to the satisfaction of the court before such judgment shall be entered.

Collectors may have a Jury Trial.

SEC. 71. If such collector or his sureties shall in person or by attorney desire a trial by jury of any matter in controversy in said suit, which shall by them be pleaded, the court shall thereupon direct a jury to be impanneled at the said term to try and determine the matter in controversy.

The Pleadings.

SEC. 72. It shall not be necessary for the State in any suit brought on any bond given by any person who has the collection of any part of the State's revenue, in reply to the plea of performance, to set out at large in its replication the breaches for which damages are claimed, but may reply generally that the obligor or obligors hath or have not performed the conditions of his or their bond, accompanying the same by a substantial statement of the amount demanded, and give the special matter in evidence, upon which issue the jury shall assess such damages as the State may have sustained, and upon such verdict; if for the State, judgment shall be entered for the penalty of the bond, to be released upon the payment of the damages assessed by the jury, with interest thereon until paid and costs.

Attorney's Compensation.

SEC. 73. The attorney prosecuting such action shall be allowed the usual commissions for such services; but no payment of any money due the State, either in suit or on judgment, shall be valid and effectual, unless made to the State's Attorney, or to the Treasurer, or such person as shall have been specially appointed and authorized by him to receive the same, or unless made to such sheriff, coroner or elisor as may be authorized to receive the same by virtue of any execution issued to enforce the payment thereof. No attorney, other than the State's Attorney prosecuting such action, as provided for in this section, shall receive any part of the money thus sued for, except the fees allowed by law, under a penalty of a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are recovered.

Allowances for Insolvencies.

SEC. 74. The Comptroller shall make all just allowances to collectors for insolvencies or removals, upon certificates of the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court that such allowances are just.

When Attachment may be Issued.

SEC. 75. Whenever the State shall have a judgment or decree against a debtor or his securities, and money may be ordered to be levied by the county commissioners of any county for the benefit of such debtor, or any one of his sureties, the State's Attorney for the county may order an attachment to be issued by the clerk of the court where such judgment or decree was passed against the goods, chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of such debtor and his sureties, which may be laid in the hands of the County Commissioners or their clerk, or any collector of said county, or any or all of them, in the discretion of the State's Attorney, and the proceedings on such attachments shall, in all respects, be the same as in other attachments, or judgments or decrees.

State's Attorney may Bid for and Purchase Property.

SEC. 76. Whenever real estate, or property of any description, shall have been seized and taken in execution at the suit of the State, the State's Attorney for the proper county or City of Baltimore, may bid for and purchase the same at the sale thereof for the use of the State, if, in his opinion, it shall be necessary and proper to do so for the

protection of the interest of the State; provided, the sum bid shall, in no case, exceed the amount of the State's demand, and the costs and expenses of sale.

State's Attorney may Sell or Lease certain Property.

SEC. 77. Whenever the State's attorney shall purchase any property under the last preceding section, he may sell or lease the same, and may recover any money due the State by such sale or lease by sale or distress; and he may, in case of a sale, execute a deed for the property sold, upon a compliance by the purchaser with the terms of sale; and the Treasurer shall pay the cost of advertising such property as may remain unsold, but nothing therein contained shall deprive any party of the right of redemption given in this article.

Penalty for Neglect or Refusal.

SEC. 78. If any collector of county or city taxes shall refuse or neglect to pay over any money he has received or collected, or ought to have collected, the person entitled to receive the same may apply to the Circuit Court of the county, or the court of law in Baltimore city, having jurisdiction over the amount claimed, and such court render judgment against such collector for the amount due from him; provided, that no such judgment shall be entered unless the person applying for the same shall exhibit to the court an account of the sum due, verified by affidavit and such other proof as the court may require, and shall also prove to the satisfaction of the court that he hath served a copy of such account on said collector, and demanded payment thereof at least twenty days before the meeting of the court at which the application is made.

May have a Jury Trial.

SEC. 79. If such collector shall controvert the demand and desire a jury to be impaneled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impaneled, to try an issue whether the said collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum of money to the person so claiming and authorized to receive the same, and the court shall pass judgment on the verdict of the jury, as in other cases, and award execution; and no execution issued on any judgment rendered under this or the preceding section, shall be stayed by a writ of error, supersedeas, injunction or appeal.

Collector's Bond may be Sued.

SEC. 80. If any collector of county or city taxes shall fail to account for and pay over the money he has collected, or ought to have collected, within the time required by law, his bond may be put in suit and he shall be chargeable with interest from the time the money ought to have been paid.

One Year shall be Allowed.

SEC. 81. Every collector shall be allowed the term of one year after the expiration of the time for which he was appointed, to collect all balances due him, in the same manner as he could collect the same before the expiration of his term of office.

All Taxes shall be Collected within Four Years.

SEC. 82. All taxes levied for county or city purposes, shall be collected by the collectors of the counties or cities respectively, within

four years after the same shall have been levied; and if the same shall not be collected within four years, the parties from whom such taxes may be demanded, may plead this section in bar of any recovery of the same.

Banks shall Annually Pay State Taxes in January.

SEC. 83. The president or other proper officer of the banks, State and National, and other incorporated institutions and companies, chartered by this State, or located and doing business therein, shall, annually, on the first day of January, pay to the Treasurer of the State, the State tax imposed upon the shares of capital stock of said banks, institutions or companies for the previous year, whether they or any of them have or have not declared any dividend or earned any profits, and without regard to the place of residence of the stockholders.

Assessment of Property and Assets.

SEC. 84. In all cases where any incorporated institution or company has no capital stock, so called, the property and assets of said company, of whatever nature, shall be assessed, and the president or other proper officer thereof, shall pay to the Treasurer, the tax due upon said property and assets, at the time aforesaid, and also to the collector of the county or city, the amount of all taxes due on said property and assets to said county or city.

Officers of Banks to Furnish Lists, Deposits, &c.

SEC. 85. The president or other proper officer of any savings bank, institution or corporation which shall receive deposits and allow interest thereon, shall furnish to the Comptroller, on or before the first day of July in each year, the aggregate amount of deposits in such corporation; and shall pay to the Treasurer, on or before the first day of January succeeding, out of the interest due to the depositors, the State tax on said deposits; and they shall likewise furnish to the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court, as the case may be, of the county or city where said corporation is situated, a list of the depositors in said institution, with the amount deposited by them at the time of the annual meeting of those bodies, for levying county or city taxes, or shall agree with the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court to pay taxes on such amount of deposits as may be agreed upon between them and the said County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court, without resort to the individual depositors.

To make Return to the Comptroller of Bonds and Bondholders.

SEC. 86. The president or other proper officer of any incorporated institution or company of this State, which shall have issued any bonds, certificates or evidences of debt, bearing interest, shall, on or before the first day of July in every year, make return to the Comptroller of the aggregate amount of said bonds, certificates or other evidences of debt held by or belonging to residents of this State, and pay to the Treasurer on said day, out of the interest due to the holders thereof, the State tax thereon; and shall also furnish to the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court of the county or city annually, on or before the first day of March, a list of the holders of said bonds, certificates or evidences of debt, residing in said county or city, when such residence is known, and where the residence of the holder is unknown to the County Commissioners of the county where such corporation is situate, or the Appeal Tax Court, if situate in Baltimore

city; if any such officer shall fail to perform the duty imposed by this section, he shall, upon indictment and conviction thereof in the court having criminal jurisdiction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than one month, and until this fine is paid; all bonds, certificates or evidences of debt issued by any such incorporated institution or company in this State, shall be presumed to be held and to belong to residents of this State; but if the holder of any such bonds, certificates or evidences of debt shall certify upon oath, duly administered according to law, to the said president or other proper officer, that said holder is the *bona fide* owner of such bonds, certificates or evidences of debt, and that he is a *bona fide* resident of any other State or county; then such president or other proper officer, shall report the fact of such holding by such non-resident or non-residents, and shall deduct from the amount of bonds, certificates or other evidences of debt to be taxed, all such bonds, certificates or evidences of debt so owned by non-residents of this State as aforesaid, and shall not be liable for the taxes on the same.

Officers of Banks, Lists of Stockholders.

SEC. 87. The president or other proper officer of the banks, State and National, and other incorporated institutions, in the several counties and the city of Baltimore, shall, annually, on or before the first day of March, furnish to the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court of each county or city, in which any of its stockholders may reside, a list of the said stockholders, so far as their place of residence may be known to such officer, together with the number of shares of stock held by each; in case the president or other proper officer of any bank or other corporation aforesaid, fail or refuse to furnish the statement herein required to the Appeal Tax Court or the County Commissioners aforesaid, on or before the day hereinbefore specified for that purpose, then for each day that shall thereafter elapse until the said statement shall be furnished, the said bank, or other corporation aforesaid, shall pay to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore or the County Commissioners, as the case may be, the sum of one hundred dollars; provided, that it shall and may be lawful for any bank or other incorporated institution to agree in any year with the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court, to pay taxes on such amount of stock as may be agreed upon between them, and the said Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court, without resort to the individual stockholders, and for the valuation and effectual collection of the taxes assessed on the stock of banks or other incorporated institutions, held by non-residents, the president or other proper officer of the corporation, shall, annually, on or before the first day of March, make out and deliver to the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court of the proper county or city, where said corporation is situate, an account of the number of shares of stock in such corporation, held by persons not residents of this State, and the same shall be valued at its actual cash value, to and in the name of such stockholders respectively; but the tax assessed on such stock, shall be levied and collected from said corporation, and may be charged to the account of such non-resident stockholders in the said corporation, and shall be a lien on the stocks therein held by such stockholders respectively, until paid, and in no case shall the stock of any corporation, in the aggregate, be valued at

less than the full value of the real estate and chattels, real and personal, held by or belonging to such corporation in the several counties and city of Baltimore, whether the shares of said stock are quoted on the market or not; in case of failure or refusal to comply with this requirement, the said bank or other incorporated institution shall be liable to the penalty hereinbefore prescribed; and the president and cashier, or treasurer of any such bank or other incorporated institution, failing to comply in every respect with the provisions of this section, shall be liable to indictment therefor, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, and shall stand committed until such fine is paid.

To Report Assets of State Stocks.

SEC. 88. Any incorporated institution, holding as part of the investments of its capital or assets, any of the stock debt of this State, upon which the State tax has been deducted by the Treasurer, or shares of stock of any bank or other corporation of this State, upon which the state and county or city taxes are levied and paid, may report the same in detail, under the oath of its president, cashier, treasurer, or other chief officer, to the Comptroller of the Treasury; and if said institution shall have made the agreement as provided in this article, to the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court, as the case may be, and the amount of such stock so held shall be allowed as a credit in the basis of settlement of the tax on the capital stock or property of said incorporated institution; but no credit shall be allowed to any such incorporated institution by reason of any investment on which the taxes are not so paid or payable as aforesaid.

To Make Report of Capital Stocks, &c.

SEC. 89. Whenever any of the corporations of this State shall propose to the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court to make such agreement as provided by this article, and the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court, as the case may be, shall exact and demand payment on an amount which said corporation shall consider excessive, it shall and may be lawful for such corporation to apply to the Circuit Court for the county, or to the Superior Court of Baltimore city, as the case may be, according to the *habitat* of said corporation, by petition, in writing, verified by the affidavit of the president or other proper officer of said corporation, showing the amount of the capital stock of said company, agreeably to the act of incorporation or any supplement thereto, the number of shares into which said capital is divided, and the par value of each share under the act of incorporation, and the number of shares of the said capital stock held by persons residing out of the State, the number of shares held by persons in the said county or city, and the number of shares held by persons outside of said county or city and within the State, and also a statement showing the assets of said corporation in a general way, and the estimated value of said assets; and upon the filing of said petition and said statement, it shall be the duty of the said court to appoint a day for the hearing thereof as early as can conveniently be assigned for the purpose, notice whereof shall be given to the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court, as the case may be, by service of a copy of said petition and statement, and of the order of

said court; and if the said County Commissioners, or said Appeal Tax Court, shall controvert the allegations of said petition, then the matters in issue shall be tried in the usual way by a jury then and there to be impaneled, and either party, except as to mere valuation, shall be entitled to appeal within sixty days after such decision, upon any exceptions that may be taken to the opinions or directions of the court in matters of law; and such appeal shall be heard and determined at the term of the Court of Appeals then next succeeding such appeal; and the amount that may be fixed by the jury in case there be no appeal, or in case the decision below be affirmed, shall be final and conclusive; provided that no corporation shall be entitled to have a day appointed for the hearing of said petition, unless the said corporation shall either deposit, as the said court may direct, such sum of money as the said County Commissioners or said Appeal Tax Court may claim as properly demandable, or file a bond, with sureties, to be approved by said court, in double the amount of the money claimed by said County Commissioners or said Appeal Tax Court, as properly demandable, conditioned for the payment of such amount as may be adjudged to be properly demandable from said corporation.

Full Lists of Stockholders.

SEC. 90. The Register of the city of Baltimore shall, within one month after the first day of April, annually, make out and deliver to the Appeal Tax Court for the city of Baltimore, a full and accurate list of the holders of the stock loans of said city, on the first day of April, in the year for which said list is made, showing the several amounts held by the said stockholders respectively.

To be Carefully Examined.

SEC. 91. The said Appeal Tax Court shall in each year carefully examine the said list, and correct the same by striking therefrom all the holders of said stock who may be exempt from taxation on said stock, and shall on or before the first day of June, annually, deliver one copy of the said list as corrected by them to the said Register, and one copy thereof to the Comptroller, setting forth distinctly in said copies the assessed value of the stock mentioned therein.

Register to Set Apart and Pay Over.

SEC. 92. The Register of the city of Baltimore shall, on the first day of July in each year, set apart and pay over to the Treasurer of this State, out of the funds in his hands for payment of the interest becoming annually due and payable, the State tax imposed by this article, or all that part of said stock loan included in the said corrected list returned to him by the Appeal Tax Court, and shall deduct from the interest due and payable thereon, to each holder of said stock, his proportion of the amount so retained and paid to the Treasurer.

Duty of Appeal Tax Court.

SEC. 93. If the said Register shall at any time fail to make out and deliver to the Appeal Tax Court the list of holders of the said stock loan as herein required, it shall be the duty of the Appeal Tax Court to ascertain in such manner as they may deem most accurate, the amount of said stock loans of the city of Baltimore outstanding on the first day of April in the year in which such failure or refusal shall

take place, and on or before the first day of June in said year, make and deliver one copy of a statement certified by them, showing the amount of said stock so ascertained by them, and its assessed value, to the said Register, and one copy thereof to the Comptroller of the State, and the Register shall thereupon set apart and pay the tax aforesaid, and deduct the same from the interest as aforesaid, but the said Register shall not be required to set apart and pay over the said tax on any part of said stock loans which he may satisfy the Comptroller, by a certificate to that effect, signed by the Appeal Tax Court, or by other satisfactory evidence, was held on the first day of April, in the year for which the tax may become due, by any person entitled under the laws of this State to hold the same free from taxation.

Compensation for Services.

SEC. 94. Each member of the Appeal Tax Court shall receive fifty dollars annually for the services required in the preceding sections of this article, and the Register of the city of Baltimore, the sum of three hundred dollars for the services therein required of him, the said sums to be paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller.

Directed to Levy.

SEC. 95. The Treasurer is hereby directed to levy the State taxes on all the public debt of the State of Maryland liable to taxation, and owned or held by any person resident or non-resident of this State, assessed at the following valuation: so much of the said debt as bears an interest of six per centum shall be assessed at par; so much thereof as bears an interest of five per centum shall be assessed at eighty-five dollars in the hundred; so much thereof as bears an interest of four-and-a-half per centum at eighty dollars in the hundred; and so much thereof as bears an interest of three per centum at sixty-four dollars in the hundred, which assessment shall be made by the Treasurer at the times prescribed in the next succeeding section, for the payment of said taxes.

When Tax shall be Collected.

SEC. 96. The said tax shall be collected by the Treasurer, retaining it out of the interest falling due on the first day of July in each year, in the said portion of the public debt.

Property Excluded from Taxation.

SEC. 97. The public debt of this State, stock loans of the city of Baltimore, the capital stock and bonds, certificates or other evidences of debt, bearing interest, issued by incorporated companies or institutions of this State, shall be excluded from the assessment in the several counties and city of Baltimore, so far as relates to the State tax, the payment of said tax thereon being hereinbefore provided for.

All Commissions to be Taxed.

SEC. 98. All commissions allowed to executors or administrators by the Orphans' Court of this State, shall be subject to a tax, for the benefit of the State, of one-tenth part of the sum so allowed; and when a legacy is left to an executor by way of compensation, such legacy shall be reckoned in the commissions fixed by the court.

Orphans' Court shall Fix the Commissions.

SEC. 99. The several Orphans' Courts shall fix the commissions of executors within twelve months from the grant of administration, and

in all subsequent accounts wherein executors shall charge themselves with further assets; and they shall fix such commissions in all cases in which letters of administration have been or may hereafter be granted, whether commissions are claimed by the executors or not, and all commissions so fixed, shall be subject to the tax imposed by the foregoing section.

Executors, &c. to Pay said Tax to Register of Wills.

SEC. 100. Every executor or administrator shall pay said tax to the Register of Wills of the proper county or city, on the passage of his accounts, and on failure to do so, within thirty days thereafter, the register shall notify the State's Attorney of the city or county, who shall thereupon put the bond of such executor or administrator in suit for the use of the State; and the said bond shall be liable therefor as for any other default of the principal obligor.

Register to give Duplicate Receipts.

SEC. 101. Upon payment of the register, he shall give to the executor or administrator, duplicate receipts, one of which shall be forwarded by him to the Treasurer, or to be by him preserved, and copies thereof shall be evidence in suits upon the bonds of the register signing the same.

Orphans' Court shall Make No Allowances.

SEC. 102. The Orphans' Court, in fixing the commissions of executors and administrators, shall make no allowance for the tax hereby imposed, it being hereby intended that the said tax shall be paid out of said commissions, and not by the estate of the deceased.

Non-Residents.

SEC. 103. If any person, being a resident of any other State, district or territory of the United States, or of any foreign country, shall die possessed of or entitled to any of the public stocks or debt created or issued upon the credit of this State, or of the stock or debt created or issued upon the credit of the city of Baltimore, or of the capital stock of any joint stock company incorporated by the authority of this State, his right or title thereto shall devolve on his executor or administrator, duly constituted and appointed as such by the law of the State, district, territory or country, wherein he may have resided at the time of his death, in the same manner as if the said executor or administrator had been duly constituted and appointed as such by the authority in this State.

Foreign Executors, &c.

SEC. 104. Nothing contained in the preceding section shall deprive the courts of this State of their authority to grant administration on the estate of such deceased person; and the right of a person so appointed shall be preferred to the right of the foreign executor or administrator; provided, the notice of the claim of the domestic executor or administrator to such stock, be given to the proper officer having charge of the stock book wherein such stock is entered, and having authority to make or allow a transfer thereof before any sale or transfer thereof has actually been made by the foreign executor or administrator; and provided, further, that administration shall not be granted to any one in this State except the next of kin, residuary legatee, or a creditor, who shall make oath to and exhibit the vouchers of his claim before obtaining administration.

Not to Transfer until after Notice.

SEC. 105. No such foreign executor or administrator shall be authorized to transfer any such stock until after he shall have given at least one month's notice, by advertisement, published twice a week for four weeks, in two daily newspapers of the city of Baltimore, stating therein the death of his testator or intestate, and the amount and description of stock designated to be transferred.

Foreign Executors, &c.

SEC. 106. The provisions of this article imposing a tax on commissions of domestic executors or administrators, shall extend to such foreign executor or administrator, and the Orphans' Court of the county or city in which the stock transferred is situated, shall fix the commissions of such foreign executor or administrator, who shall thereupon pay the tax thereon to the register of wills of such county or city.

Trustees to File a Bond.

SEC. 107. Every trustee, to whom any estate, real, personal or mixed, shall be limited or conveyed for the benefit of creditors, or to be sold for any other purpose, shall file with the clerk of the court in which the deed or instrument creating the trust may be recorded, a bond in such penalty as the clerk may prescribe, being as nearly as can be ascertained, double the amount of the trust estate, and with sureties to be approved by the clerk, conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust, by the deed or other instrument reposed in such trustee, which bond shall be recorded in the office of said clerk; but when the sale is to be on a contingency, no bond need be given until the contingency happens; no title shall pass to any trustee as aforesaid, until such bond shall be filed and approved as aforesaid, and no sale made by any such trustee without such bond, shall be valid, or pass any title to such property or estate.

What Courts may Prescribe the Amount.

SEC. 108. Whereupon an investigation of the circumstances of the case, the Circuit Court of the county, or Circuit Court or Superior Court of Baltimore city, shall be satisfied that it would be improper to require a bond to be given for double the amount of the property placed in the hands, or made subject to the disposition of said trustee, the court may prescribe the amount of the bond to be given by such trustee.

Upon Failure to Give Bond, Court may Appoint another Trustee.

SEC. 109. If any trustee shall fail or refuse to give such bond for the space of three months after the deed or instrument creating the trust is deposited with the clerk to be recorded, the clerk shall give notice thereof to the court, of which he is clerk, or to the judge thereof, who, upon consideration of the circumstances and upon reasonable notice to the trustee, and such of the parties interested as may conveniently be served therewith, as the court or judge shall prescribe, shall proceed to appoint another trustee in lieu of the trustee who shall have failed or refused.

Trust Estate shall Rest in the Trustee.

SEC. 110. Upon the trustee, so appointed by the court or judge, giving bond as before directed, the whole trust estate shall rest in

him, subject to the provisions of the trust deed or other instrument creating the trust, and the same power may be exercised by the court or judge from time to time until a trustee shall be appointed and give bond.

When to Make Report.

SEC. 111. It shall be the duty of the trustee within six months from the period of his giving bond, to make report upon oath to the court, in which the bond is filed, of the whole amount of the trust estate and the disposition made of the same, and any sale made by such trustee, before taking effect, shall be reported to and ratified by said court.

Upon Failure to Make Report.

SEC. 112. If any trustee shall fail to make report to the court, as required by the preceding section, the clerk shall issue a summons commanding him to appear before the court at the next ensuing term to make such report, and if the summons is returned served, and the trustee shall fail appear and report, an attachment shall issue to compel an appearance, upon which similar proceedings shall be had as in other cases.

Property Subject to Taxation.

SEC. 113. All estates, real, personal and mixed, money, public and private securities for money of every kind passing from any person who may die, seized and possessed thereof, being in this State, or any part of such estate or estates, money or securities, or interest therein transferred by deed, grant, bargain, gift, or sale, made or intended to take effect in possession after the death of the grantor, bargainor, devisor or donor; to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate in trust or otherwise, other than to or for the use of the father, mother, wife, children and lineal descendants of the grantor, bargainor, devisor, donor, or intestate, shall be subject to a tax of two and a half per centum on every hundred dollars of the clear value of such estates, moneys or securities; and all executors and administrators shall only be discharged from liability for the amount of such tax, the payment of which they may be charged with, by paying the same for the use of this State, as hereinafter directed; provided, that no estate which may be valued at a less sum than five hundred dollars, shall be subject to the tax imposed by this section.

Tax for the Use of the State.

SEC. 114. Every executor or administrator to whom administration may be granted, before he pays any legacy, or distributes the shares of any estate, liable to the tax imposed by the preceding section, shall pay to the register of wills of the proper county or city, two and a half per centum of every hundred dollars he may hold for distribution, among the distributees or legatees, and at that rate for any less sum, for the use of the State; this section shall not be construed so as to release any tax already fixed on any collateral inheritance, distributive share or legacy.

Tax to be paid on Assessed Value.

SEC. 115. When any species of property other than money or real estate shall be subject to said tax, the tax shall be paid on the appraised value thereof, as filed in the register's office of the proper

county or city; and every executor shall have power, under the order of the Orphans' Court, to sell if necessary so much of said property as will enable him to pay said tax.

When to be Paid.

SEC. 116. Every executor or administrator, shall, within thirteen months from the date of his administration, pay said tax on distributive shares and legacies in his hands, and on failure to do so, he shall forfeit his commissions.

Valuation of Personal Estate.

SEC. 117. In all cases where real estate of any kind is subject to the said tax, the Orphans' Court of the county in which administration is granted, shall appoint the same persons who may have been appointed to value the personal estate, to appraise and value all the real estate of the deceased, within the State.

Form of Warrant.

SEC. 118. The form of the warrant to such appraisers shall be the same as to appraisers of personal property, except that the words "real estate" shall be inserted therein, instead of the words, "goods, chattels and personal estate," and the words "price of property," instead of the word "article;" and the appraisers shall take the oath prescribed for appraisers of personal estate, except that the words "real estate," shall be substituted for the words, "goods, chattels and personal estate," and their duties and proceedings shall, in every respect, be the same as those of the appraisers of personal estate.

Two Appraisers.

SEC. 119. If the estate or property lies in more than one county, and it is not convenient for the appraisers to visit the other county, the court may appoint two appraisers in said county.

Inventory of Real Estate.

SEC. 120. The inventory of the real estate shall be entirely separate and distinct from that of the personal estate.

Court may Fill Vacancies.

SEC. 121. On the death or refusal of any appraiser to act, the court may appoint another in his place.

Appraisers to Return Inventory.

SEC. 122. The appraisers shall return the inventory, when completed, to the executor or administrator, whose duty it shall be to return the same to the office of the register of wills to which the inventory of the personal estate is returnable, and within the same time and under like penalty, and shall make oath that said inventory or inventories is or are true and perfect inventory or inventories of all the real estate of the deceased, within this State, that has come to his knowledge, and that, should he thereafter discover any other real estate belonging to the deceased, in this State, he will return an additional inventory thereof.

The Appraisement.

SEC. 123. The appraisement thus made shall be deemed and taken to be the true value of the said real estate, upon which the said tax shall be paid.

Tax to be a Lien.

SEC. 124. The amount of said tax shall be a lien on said real estate from the death of the decedent, who shall have died seized and possessed thereof, until the same shall be paid.

Shall Collect within Thirteen Months.

SEC. 125. The executor or administrator shall collect the same from the parties liable to pay said tax, or their legal representatives, within thirteen months from the date of his administration, and pay the same to the Register of Wills of the county or city in which administration is granted; and if the said parties shall neglect or fail to pay the same within that time, the Orphans' Court of the said county shall order the executor or administrator to sell for cash, so much of said real estate as may be necessary to pay said tax, and all the expenses of said sale, including the commissions of the executor or administrator thereon, and after the report of said sale, the ratification thereof and the payment of the purchase money, the executor or administrator may execute a valid deed for the estate sold, and not before.

What Proportion each Party shall Pay.

SEC. 126. Whenever any estate, real, personal or mixed, of a decedent shall be subject to the tax mentioned in the preceding section, and there be only a life estate, or an interest for a term of years, or a contingent interest given to one party, and the remainder or reversionary interest to another, the Orphans' Court of the county or city in which administration is granted, shall determine, in its discretion, and at such time as it shall think proper, what proportion each party who may be thus interested in said estate or property shall pay of said tax; and the judgment of the said court shall be final and conclusive; and every such party shall pay to the Register of Wills his proportion of said tax within thirty days after the date of such determination, and any party entitled in remainder or reversion, shall be required to pay his proportion within the same time as if his interest had vested in possession.

To be Paid within Thirty Days.

SEC. 127. If any of the parties mentioned in the last preceding section shall refuse or neglect to pay the several proportions so decreed by the Orphans' Court, within thirty days from the time of such decree, the court shall order and direct the executor or administrator to sell all the right, title and interest of such party in and to said estate or property, or so much thereof as the court may deem necessary to pay his proportion of said tax and all expenses of sale.

Liability of Bond.

SEC. 128. The bond of an executor or administrator shall be liable for all money he may receive under this article for taxes, or for the proceeds of the sales of real estate received by him thereunder.

Administration may be Revoked.

SEC. 129. If any executor or administrator shall fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this article, the Orphans' Court of the county in which the administration was granted, may revoke his administration, and his bond shall be liable, and the same proceedings shall be had against him as if his administration had been revoked for any other cause.

Powers and Duties.

SEC. 130. The powers and duties of an administrator *de bonis non*, or with the will annexed, shall be the same under this article as an executor or administrator, and he shall be subject to the same liabilities.

Summons to Show Cause.

SEC. 131. In all cases where any estate, real, personal or mixed, shall be subject to the collateral inheritance tax imposed by this article, and no administration is taken out on the estate of the person who died seized and possessed thereof, within ninety days after the death of said person, the Orphans' Court of the county in which administration should be granted, shall issue a summons for the parties entitled to administration to show cause wherefore they do not administer.

New Administration Granted.

SEC. 132. If the parties entitled by law to administration do not administer within a reasonable time to be fixed by the said court, or if they be incapable, or being capable, if they decline or refuse to appear on proper summons or notice, administration shall be granted to such person as the court may deem proper.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

SEC. 133. In all cases where application is made to the Orphans' Court or Register of Wills of any county or the city of Baltimore, for letters testamentary or of administration, the said court or register shall inquire of the person making the application whether he knows or believes there is any real estate of the decedent liable to the collateral inheritance tax, and the answer of such applicant shall be given on oath if the court or register requires it.

Duplicate Receipts.

SEC. 134. The Register of Wills shall give to the person paying the collateral inheritance tax imposed by this article, duplicate receipts for said tax, one of which shall be forwarded by said person to the Treasurer, to be by him preserved, and copies thereof shall be evidence in suits upon the bond of said register.

When to Account on Oath.

SEC. 135. It shall be the duty of the several clerks and the several Registers of Wills in this State, to account with, upon oath, and pay to the Treasurer on the first Monday of March, June, September and December, in each and every year, all sums of money received by them respectively, for which they shall be allowed a commission of five per centum upon the amount so paid over.

Clerks or Registers Failing to Account.

SEC. 136. If any of the said clerks or registers shall fail to account and pay over as required in the last preceding section, the Comptroller shall, in thirty days thereafter, give notice thereof to the State's Attorney for the county or city, whose duty it shall be to put the bond of such clerk or register in suit for the use of the State, in which suit a recovery shall be had for the amount appearing to be due, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date or dates when the same was payable as aforesaid, which recovery

shall be evidence of misbehavior, and upon conviction thereof, the said clerk or register shall be removed from office, which shall thereupon be filled as prescribed by the Constitution, and such failure on the part of any clerk or register, shall amount to a forfeiture of the commission to which he would otherwise be entitled.

Liable to Execution.

SEC. 137. All lands and tenements belonging to any person indebted to this State, after the commencement of suit against him, shall be liable to execution on any judgment or decree which may be rendered against him in such suit, in whatsoever hands or possession the said lands or tenements may be found.

Valuing the Stock of Corporations.

SEC. 142. For the purpose of valuing the stock of banking and other private corporations held by non-resident stockholders, it is hereby declared and understood that the stock of banking, insurance or other corporations, usually termed moneyed institutions, are situate at the place at which the principal office for the transacting the business of such corporation is situate; the stock of a turnpike, railroad, steamboat, canal or other improved corporation is situate at the place where its principal office for the transaction of business shall be established, if the said office be within the limits of this State, and shall be so assessed, and if not, then the assessible property of such corporation shall be valued and assessed in the county or counties in which said property is situate, and in the city of Baltimore so far as it is situate in said city; and the stock of mining, manufacturing and other like corporations, situate at the place where the works of such corporation, or the greater part of their operations respectively shall be conducted, shall be assessed in like manner in the county or city where such works are situate.

Verifying Accounts.

SEC. 143. The County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore city, may require the accounts of stock furnished as aforesaid, to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the proper officer of the corporation, or may require that the stock and other books of said corporation shall be open to them for their inspection.

Penalty for Neglect.

SEC. 144. If any such president or other proper officer shall fail to perform the duties imposed upon him by the preceding sections, such officer, shall, on indictment and conviction, be fined therefor not less than five hundred dollars.

Assessment of Shares of Capital Stock.

SEC. 145. The Comptroller of the Treasury, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of May in each year, assess the shares of capital stock in all banks, State or National, banking associations, and other incorporated institutions or companies incorporated by this State, or located and doing business therein, except railroad and canal companies, at the true value thereof in dollars and cents, and for the purpose of ascertaining the true value of such shares the Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to examine upon oath any officer of the same touching the affairs thereof, or to examine upon oath any other

person as a witness, whom he may be advised has important information in regard to the value of such shares of capital stock, and any such officer refusing to answer upon oath touching the affairs of such bank, banking associations or company, of which he is an officer, shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars.

Officers shall Report by April 15th, Annually.

SEC. 146. The president, cashier or other chief officer of any bank or banking association, State or National, located and doing business in this State, shall, by the fifteenth day of April in each year, report to the Comptroller of the Treasury, a true and correct statement of the number of shares of capital stock in such bank or banking association of which he is president, cashier or chief officer; and the par value of each share, with such other information in regard to the value of the same as may be required by the Comptroller, and may be in the possession of such officer; and the Comptroller shall, annually, by the fifteenth day of May in each year, assess the said shares at their true value, and levy the State taxes prescribed by law upon the same; and it shall be the duty of the said president, cashier or other chief officer, on or before the first day of January next succeeding, to pay to the Treasurer of the State, the State tax on said shares of the capital stock of such bank or banking association of which he is president, cashier or other chief officer as aforesaid.

Penalty for Neglect.

SEC. 147. On the failure, refusal or neglect of any president, cashier, or other chief officer of any such bank or banking association, to furnish to the Comptroller by the fifteenth day of April in each year the statement required to be furnished by the preceding section, such president, cashier, or other chief officer of said bank or banking association, shall forfeit and pay to the State of Maryland the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the State in the Circuit Court of the county where the said bank or banking association is located, or the Superior Court of Baltimore city, if the same be located in that city, with costs of suit, and a fee of fifty dollars shall be taxed as part of the plaintiff's costs, which the attorney shall be entitled to receive for prosecuting said action to a recovery; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to cause suit to be brought to recover said penalty.

Penalty for Failure, Refusal or Neglect.

SEC. 148. On the failure, refusal or neglect of any such bank or banking association to pay said tax on the shares of its capital stock, as provided by the preceding sections, by the first day of January succeeding said levy, the Comptroller shall cause suit to be brought in the name of the State against the said bank or banking association, for the said taxes, in the Circuit Court for the county, or the Superior Court of Baltimore city, as the case may be; and the said suit shall stand for trial at the first term, and judgment shall be rendered on motion, unless issue be made and a trial by jury be desired by either party, in which case a jury shall forthwith be impanneled to try the same; and the certificate of the Comptroller of the amount of said taxes, and that the same remain due and unpaid, shall be *prima facie*

evidence to entitle the State to a verdict and judgment against said bank or banking association; and in all cases where the said court shall find for the State, judgment shall be rendered against the said bank or banking association for the amount of said taxes, and ten per cent. additional as damages; and all costs, and a fee of fifty dollars shall be allowed the attorney in every such case, to be taxed as a part of the plaintiff's costs in such suit.

WAGES EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.

Page 382. The Act of 1874, enacts as follows:

ART. 10, SEC. 36. No attachment upon warrant, judgment upon two non ests, or upon original process, shall issue against, be levied on or affect the wages or hire of any laborer, or employee, not actually due at the date of such attachment in the hands of the employers, whether such employers be individuals or corporations, unless the debt or judgment upon which such attachment is issued, shall, exclusive of cost, exceed the sum of *one hundred dollars;* and the sum of one hundred dollars of such wages, or hire due to any laborer or employee, by any employer, or corporation, shall always be exempt from attachment by any process whatever; *provided*, that this Act and nothing herein contained shall apply or in any manner effect any existing debt, contract, note, or judgment, nor prevent any person or body corporate from issuing an attachment on any judgment, now obtained or which may hereafter be obtained on any note, debt or contract existing at the time of the passage of this Act; and provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to non-resident defendants.

SUPERVISORS OF ROADS.

The Supervisors of Roads are appointed by the County Commissioners, by Article 28, Section 1, of the Public General Law, 1865, ch. 85. Their duties are prescribed by Article 90 of the Public General Laws. The first seven Sections of said Article relate to the election of Supervisors of Election Districts by the people, which was changed by the Constitution of 1864.

Oath of Office.

SEC. 8. Each Road Supervisor shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Constitution and Laws.

Term of Office Commences January First.

SEC. 9. The term of office of Road Supervisor shall begin on the first day of January ensuing his election, and shall continue for two years from that date, and until the qualification of his successor.

Commissioners to Fix Compensation.

SEC. 10. The County Commissioners of each county shall determine the amount of compensation or salary each Supervisor shall be entitled to receive, taking into consideration in estimating a fair compensation, the reasonable amount of labor and supervision to be performed in each district; but such compensation or salary shall not be increased or diminished unless the appropriations or expenditures for roads in said election districts shall be increased or diminished during his term of office.

To Report to Commissioners on Oath.

SEC. 11. Each Road Supervisor shall annually, at such time as the County Commissioners of his County shall determine, report to them on oath, the general condition of the roads and bridges under his supervision, the amount of money or labor, or both, expended or performed on said roads and bridges, in the employment of deputies, agents, contractors, laborers and materials, and such other matters relative thereto as the County Commissioners shall suggest and require.

Upon being Satisfied, Supervisors may be Paid.

SEC. 12. Upon such report being made in the manner prescribed by the County Commissioners, and upon the County Commissioners, or a majority of them, being satisfied that said Road Supervisor has fully discharged his duty as such, and not before, they shall pay or cause to be paid to said Supervisor, or order, the amount of compensation which shall have been determined by them.

May Employ Deputy Supervisor.

SEC. 13. Each Supervisor shall have power to employ any person as Deputy Supervisor or agent, that he may deem necessary.

May Divide the Road between Supervisors.

SEC. 14. Where public roads form dividing lines between election districts, the County Commissioners shall divide the said roads between the Supervisors of the contiguous election districts, as they may deem right.

Road Supervisor Liable to Presentment for Neglect of Duty.

SEC. 15. Every Supervisor shall be liable to be presented by the Grand Jury of his county, for any neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, and shall, upon conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of his county, be fined in each case not less than five or more than twenty-five dollars in the discretion of the Court; *provided*, that the Road Supervisors in those counties where the County Commissioners make the appropriation and levy for roads in advance of the expenditure by the Supervisors, shall not be required or authorized to expend in the repair of roads within their respective districts, a larger sum per mile than shall have been levied by the County Commissioners for that purpose.—1862, ch. 201.

Commissioners may Revoke Commission of Supervisor.

SEC. 16. The County Commissioners shall have power to revoke the commission of any Road Supervisor at any time during his term of office, for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, and shall have

power to fill any vacancy that may occur from any cause in the office of Road Supervisor for the remainder of the term that shall become vacant.

Duty of Supervisor.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Supervisors of Roads, to remove all trees, trash or gravel which may lodge against, or near any bridge, over any creek or run, so as to obstruct the passage of the water, and to fall all dead trees on each side of all main roads, whose limbs hang over the road, to prevent any damage that may happen by their falling on travelers.

Owner of Mill Dam to Make a Carriage Way.

SEC. 18. When any mill dam has been or shall be erected, and any public road previously existing is obstructed thereby, the owner of such mill or other water works, shall make a convenient and safe way over the breast of said dam, at least twelve feet wide, and keep the same in repair, or if a safe way for carriages cannot be made on the breast of said dam, the said owner shall build a bridge twelve feet wide either above or below said dam, and connect the same conveniently with such public road, so that the same shall be easily passable for wagons or carriages, and such owner shall keep the said bridge in repair.

Shall Keep a Bridge over Mill Races.

SEC. 19. Where any race, appertaining to any mill or other water works, may cross a public road existing when such race shall be made, the owner, or occupier of such mill or other water works, shall keep a good and sufficient bridge, not less than twelve feet in width, over such race.

If Owner Refuses, Supervisor to Make Bridges.

SEC. 20. Where the owner or occupier of any mill or other water works, shall refuse or neglect to make either of the bridges or the way over the breast of the dam, mentioned in the two preceding Sections, or keep the same in good repair, the Supervisor having charge of said road, shall proceed forthwith to erect or repair the same, and return an exact account of the expense thereof, on oath, to the County Commissioners at their next meeting.

Sheriff to Collect the Cost of Same.

SEC. 21. If the County Commissioners shall be satified that the account returned by any Supervisor under the preceding Section is correct, they shall place the same in the hands of the sheriff, who shall collect the same from the owner, occupier or possessor of such mill or other water works, in the same manner as other county charges; and he shall pay the same, when collected, to the County Commissioners, for the use of the county.

Fine for Destroying any Index, $5.00.

SEC. 22. All persons who shall wantonly and maliciously impair or destroy any index in wood or stone, or any finger board erected for the information of travellers in this State, shall be fined not exceeding five dollars for each offence, one-half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the county where the offence was committed.

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.

The Trustees of the Poor are appointed by the County Commissioners by Article 28, Sec. 29 of the Public General Law.

The duties, &c., prescribed by the Public General Laws, relating to the Trustees of the Poor, are contained in Sections 17 and 19, of Art. 6, entitled "Master and Apprentice," as follows:

Trustees may Bind Out Orphans or Poor Children.

ART. 6, SEC. 17. The Trustees of the Poor in any county, or any three of them, or any officers in any county acting as Trustees of the poor, may bind out any orphan or other poor child under their care in the poor-house of said county, to any discreet person applying therefor—always giving preference to tradesmen and mechanics, and requiring said applicants to sign a good and sufficient indenture to learn said apprentice the occupation that he follows, and to find him in good and sufficient clothing, meat, drink, washing and lodging, and give him education as hereinbefore required to be given to apprentices bound by the Orphans' Court.

Also the Children of any Pauper or Vagrant.

SEC. 19. The Trustees of the Poor in any county may also, in the recess of the Orphans' Court, upon information, issue their citation to the sheriff, or any constable of the county, to cause to be brought before them the child or children of any pauper or vagrant, and bind them out as apprentices for the time and upon the terms hereinbefore prescribed; *provided*, the contract of apprenticeship shall, within two months thereafter, be approved by the said Orphans' Court by endorsement thereon as aforesaid, and recorded among the records of the said Orphans' Court.

CONSTABLES.

The County Commissioners appoint the Constables in their respective counties, under the Constitution, Article 4, Part VI, Section 42. See page 176, for the Powers and Duties of Constables under the Public General Laws.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

PAGE.
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QUALIFICATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XV, SECTION 10.

The mode of Qualification of Public Officers is prescribed by the Constitution, Article 15, Section 10, as follows:

How Officers may Qualify.

SEC. 10. Any Officer elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution, may qualify, either according to the existing provisions of law in relation to Officers under the present Constitution, or before the Governor of the State, or before any clerk of any Court of Record in any part of the State; but in case an Officer shall qualify out of the county in which he resides, an official copy of his oath shall be filed and recorded in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or in the clerk's office of the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, if he shall reside therein.—Const. Art. 15, Sec. 10.

☞ See Constitution, Article 1, Sections 6 and 7, entitled "Elective Franchise."

QUALIFICATION UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS.

The "existing provisions of law," are contained in Article 78 of the Public General Laws, entitled "Official Oaths," &c., as follows:

How the Governor Qualifies.

SEC. 1. The Governor shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Constitution, on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, P. M., in the Senate chamber, before the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, or in case of his sickness, absence, or inability from any other cause, to attend before one of the Associate Justices of said Court; and the said oath shall be recorded in the test book of the Court of Appeals.

Other State Officers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State, the Judges of the Court of Appeals and their Clerk, the State Reporter, the State Librarian, the Adjutant General, the Treasurer, Comptroller, Commissioner of the Land Office, Commissioners of Public Works, and the Keeper of the Records of the Court of Chancery, shall take and subscribe the said oath before the Governor, and the same shall be preserved in a book to be kept by the Secretary of State.

Members of the Legislature.

SEC. 3. The oath required to be taken and subscribed by the members of the General Assembly, shall be administered by a member of the Senate to the President, who shall administer the same to the other members of that body and to its officers, and the same shall be subscribed accordingly, and be administered by one of the members of the House of Delegates to the Speaker, and by him to the other members of that body and to its officers, and the same shall be subscribed accordingly.

Clerks of Courts.

SEC. 4. The Clerks of the Circuit Courts for the counties, the Superior Court of Baltimore city, the Court of Common Pleas, the Circuit Court of Baltimore, and the Criminal Court of Baltimore, shall severally take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Constitution, before the judges of their respective courts.

Corporation Officers.

SEC. 5. All Corporation Officers, except the Mayor or chief magistrate, shall take such oath as may be prescribed by law or ordinance, before the Mayor or chief magistrate of the corporation.

All other Officers.

SEC. 6. All other Officers elected or appointed to any office of trust or profit under the Constitution and laws of this State, including the Mayors or other chief magistrates of municipal corporations, shall take and subscribe the said oath, in the city of Baltimore, before the clerk of the Superior Court, and in the several counties before the clerk of the Circuit Court, or before one of the sworn deputies of such clerks.

Test Books.

SEC. 7. The said clerks shall each procure and keep in his office a well-bound book to be called the test book, in which shall be printed or conspicuously written the oaths aforesaid; and every person taking or subscribing the same shall annex to his signature the title of the office to which he shall have been elected or appointed, and the date of his signature.

The Form of Oath.

SEC. 8. It shall only be necessary for an officer who is required to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the fourth Section of the first Article of the Constitution, to declare orally at the time, his belief in the Christian religion, or if he professes to be a Jew, of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, and it shall be presumed that an officer who has taken and subscribed the oath, made at the same time such declaration of belief.

Other Forms of Oath, &c.

SEC. 9. The oath to be administered to a person who has an appointment which requires him to take an oath, but who is not embraced in the provisions of the aforesaid section of the Constitution, shall be that he will faithfully discharge his duty, unless a different form of oath is prescribed by law or ordinance.

Oath of Attorneys.

SEC. 10. Every attorney or other practitioner at law shall in open court take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will at all times demean myself fairly and honorably as an Attorney and Practitioner at Law, that I will bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the laws and Constitution thereof, and that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution, Laws and Government thereof as the Supreme Law of the Land; any law or ordinance of this or any State to the contrary notwithstanding.—1867, ch. 126.

Persons Neglecting to Take the Oath, &c.

SEC. 11. Any person, whether elected or appointed to office, who shall decline or neglect to take and subscribe the oaths prescribed by the Constitution, or by law or ordinance, for the period of thirty days from the day when the commission of such officer has been received at the office of the respective clerks, or in those cases in which no commission is sent to the clerks within thirty days after receiving his commission or notice of his appointment, shall be deemed to have refused acceptance of said office.

Fees of Clerks.

SEC. 12. The Clerk of the Superior Court and Clerks of the Circuit Courts, (who shall be entitled to a fee of ten cents for administering the aforesaid oath, to be paid by the party,) shall report to the Secretary of State, at least once a month, the names and offices of all officers who have taken and subscribed the same before them respectively, which reports shall be carefully preserved by the said Secretary of State; and he shall be competent to certify the character and qualification of Officers equally with the aforesaid clerks.

Oath of Deputies and Under Clerks.

SEC. 13. All deputies and under clerks of the clerks of any of the courts of this State, of the Register of Wills, Commissioner of the Land Office and Sheriffs, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their several offices, severally take and subscribe the following oath: I, A. B., do swear that I will not, for lucre or malice, delay any person applying to me for any business belonging to the office I officiate in, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, ask, take, exact, demand or receive from, or charge to, any such person to my own use, any fee or reward whatsoever, for any service I may do as deputy of the said office, and that in making out the office fees, I will not wittingly or willingly charge other or higher fees than are allowed by law.

TAX ON OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.

Article 8, Section 149 of the Public General Laws requires the officers named to pay a tax on their commissions, as follows:

Tax on Commissions.

ART. 81, SEC. 149. When their commissions are delivered to them, the following officers shall respectively pay to the clerk from whom they receive the same, the sums following, to wit:

The Judge of each of the Circuit Courts of the several counties, fifty dollars.

The Judge of the Superior Court, of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Circuit Court, of the City Court, and of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, each fifty dollars.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals, each fifty dollars.

The Sheriff of Baltimore city, three hundred dollars.

The Sheriffs of Baltimore county, Frederick county and Washington county, each one hundred dollars.

The Sheriff of Allegany county, seventy-five dollars.

The Sheriffs of Carroll county, Harford, Dorchester, Anne Arundel, Worcester, Somerset, Cecil and Prince George's counties, each forty dollars.

The Sheriff of Howard county, thirty dollars.

The Sheriffs of Caroline, Montgomery, Talbot, Charles, Queen Anne's, Calvert, Kent and St. Mary's counties, each twenty dollars.

Each Judge of the Orphans' Court of the city of Baltimore, fifty dollars.

Each Judge of the Orphans' Court in the several counties, ten dollars.

Each Justice of the Peace and Constable in the State, two dollars.

The Weigher of Live Stock, fifty dollars.

The Weighers of Hay and Straw, each fifty dollars, (except the Weigher at the Eastern Hay Scales, who pays ten dollars by 1872, ch. 256.)

Each Notary Public in the city of Baltimore, twenty dollars.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore and City Court, each two hundred dollars.

The Register of Wills of the city of Baltimore, two hundred dollars; the Register of Wills of Baltimore county, one hundred and fifty dollars.

The Register of Wills of Frederick county, one hundred dollars; the Register of Wills of Washington county, seventy-five dollars.

The Register of Wills of Allegany, Carroll, Harford, Kent, Dorchester, Anne Arundel, Worcester, Somerset, Cecil and Prince George's counties, each fifty dollars.

The Register of Wills of Howard, Caroline, Montgomery, Talbot, Charles, Queen Anne's county, Calvert county and St. Mary's county, each thirty dollars.—1862, ch. 282.

Sec. 150. The Clerks of the several Circuit Courts, and of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, shall not administer the oath of office to any officer, until he pays the tax on his commission, prescribed in the preceding section, and the said clerks shall semi-annually, on the first Monday of June and December, pay to the Treasurer, all sums of money they shall have received for taxes on commissions.—*Ibid.*

Sec. 151. The Clerks of the Court of Appeals, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, shall pay to the Treasurer, two hundred dollars each; and the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the several counties, shall each pay the sum of one hundred dollars, when they respectively take the oath of office.—*Ibid.*

Sec. 152. The Secretary of State shall furnish to the Comptroller annually, a list of all officers, who have been reported to him by the several clerks as having been qualified by taking the oath of office.—*Ib.*

FEES OF OFFICERS.

The Fees of Officers are prescribed by Article 38 of the Public General Laws, as follows:

How Accounts Shall be Made Out.

SEC. 1. All accounts for officers' fees shall be made out in a fair and clear manner, and in words at length; and whenever any person interested in them, or to whom the same shall be charged, shall require a copy of such account, the several officers herein named, shall, in as short a time as may be convenient, give him an account of such charges, in words at length.

[The Act of 1870, ch. 441, amends Section 1st of this Article, by adding the following thereto, and also provides that the Act shall only apply to the counties of Caroline, Kent, Talbot, Frederick, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Charles and Harford.

"And no account for officers' fees by any of the several officers herein named, rendered for services to or in behalf of any county of this State, shall be allowed by the County Commissioners thereof, until said account has been submitted to and approved by the Judges of the Circuit Court of said county, or a majority thereof, as in accordance with the provisions of this Article."—1870, ch. 441.]

Penalty $500 for Executing Fees more than Once a Year.

SEC. 2. No officer, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, shall send out his fees on execution more than once in every year, between the first day of January and the first day of May.

Penalty for Making False Charges.

SEC. 3. If any officer shall by himself, his deputies, agents or clerks, charge, receive, ask or demand any larger or greater fees than are allowed by this Article, he shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars and not not less than twenty dollars, to be recovered by indictment in the Circuit Court for the county where such officer resides; or if the offence be committed in the city of Baltimore, by indictment in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, one-half to the informer, the other half to the State, and the informer to be a competent witness.

Penalty for Receiving Fees Once Paid.

SEC. 4. If any officer shall by himself or his deputies, agents or clerks, ask, receive or demand any fees herein allowed, after the same have been paid, he shall for each offence forfeit and pay ten dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace as small debts, one-half to the use of the informer, who shall be a competent witness, and the other half for the State, and shall, in addition, return to the party the fees so improperly received.

Fees for Other Services.

SEC. 5. For any service not mentioned in this Article which any officer may render, he shall be allowed the same fees herein allowed for similar services.

When Non-Residents May Collect Fees.

SEC. 6. Any officer entitled to any fees for rendering services to any person who is not a resident of this State, or not assessed on taxable property therein, may require such fees to be paid at the time of rendering such service, or security for the payment of the same.

Six Months Allowed Clerks and Registers.

SEC. 7. Each Clerk and Register of Wills shall have six months, from the time he retires from office, to complete the unfinished business of his office, and shall have during that period a right, on receipting therefor to his successor, to all needful papers, in order to enable him to complete and finish his business.

Unfinished Business to be Completed in Six Months.

SEC. 8. Each Clerk and Register on coming into office, shall complete all the unfinished business which shall be in his office unfinished by his predecessor within the six months given in the preceding section; and such Clerk or Register shall be allowed the usual fees for so doing, the same to be paid by his predecessor or his representatives in cases where his predecessor has received the fees, and in cases where the fees have not been received by his predecessor, such Clerk or Register shall collect the same from the parties in the same manner that he collects other fees for similar services.

[The Fee Tables given in this Act, are published in connection with the several officers to whom they apply.]

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

The days named in the following Act of 1862, Chapter 70, (Article 5, P. G. L.) are recognized as public holidays in this State, in consequence of the banks being closed on those days by said Act.

Notes Due on Certain Days Payable on the Days Preceding.

ART. 5, SUB-SEC. 1. Where bills of exchange or promissory notes, become due and payable on Christmas day, or on New Year's day, or on the fourth day of July, or on the twenty-second day of February, or on any day of public thanksgiving or humiliation and prayer, proclaimed by the Governor of this State, or by the authority of the Legislature thereof, the same shall be payable on the day next before said Christmas day, New Year's day, fourth day of July, twenty-second day of February, or day of thanksgiving or humiliation as aforesaid, unless said next preceding day shall be Sunday, in which event, said promissory notes or bills of exchange, shall be payable on the Saturday preceding; and it shall not be necessary for the holders of such bills of exchange or promissory notes, payable as aforesaid, to give notice of the dishonor thereof, until the day next after said Christmas day, New Year's day, fourth of July, or twenty-second of February, or day of thanksgiving or humiliation as aforesaid; and in case said next succeeding day shall be Sunday, it shall not be necessary for the holders of said bills of exchange and promissory notes, to give notice of the dishonor thereof, until the second day next succeeding said Christmas day, New Year's day, fourth of July, or twenty-second of February, or day of humiliation or thanksgiving as aforesaid; and every such notice so given as aforesaid, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.—1862, ch. 70.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Property Exempt from Execution.

Const. Art. 3, Sec. 44. Laws shall be passed by the General Assembly to protect from execution a reasonable amount of the property of the debtor, not exceeding in value the sum of $500.

The Public General Laws.

The Act of 1861, Chapter 7, adds the following Sections to Article 83 of the Public General Laws.

When $100 *may be Exempted from Execution.*

Sec. 1. One hundred dollars worth of property of each defendant therein shall be exempt from execution issued on any judgment in any civil proceeding whatever, except on judgments for breach of promise to marry or for seduction.

How Such Property may be Selected.

Sec. 2. Each defendant in any such execution may select property, real or personal, to the value of one hundred dollars, to be ascertained by three disinterested appraisers, to be summoned and sworn by the officer at the time of levying the execution, and the appraisement signed by the appraisers shall be returned with the writ.

When the Whole Property must be Sold, &c.

Sec. 3. If any property of any defendant, whether real or personal, cannot be divided so as to set apart a portion of it of the value of one hundred dollars, without loss and injury to all parties concerned, then the whole shall be sold, and the defendant, whose property is so sold, shall have one hundred dollars of the proceeds in money, and whether the property can be divided without loss shall be determined by the appraisers; this section only to apply to cases where a single parcel of land or single article of personal property is levied on, and in all such cases the officer shall not sell unless the property offered shall bring more than one hundred dollars.

What Chattels are Exempt.

Sec. 4. All wearing apparel, books, and the tools of mechanics, shall be exempt from execution, in addition to the property hereinbefore exempted, but this shall not apply to any books or tools kept for sale.

Not to Impair Liens of Vendors, Mortgagees, Mechanics, &c.

Sec. 5. The preceding sections relating to exemptions shall not impair the lien of any vendor for the purchase money of land, nor of any mortgage, nor of any mechanic or other person, for any debt contracted for or in aid of the erection of any building, nor from any levy thereon for taxes.

Exemption to Apply Only to Actual Residents of the State.

Sec. 6. The exemption herein shall not apply to any execution on a judgment rendered on any contract, or to any liabilities which now exist or may exist when this Act shall take effect; and, *provided* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any persons except actual *bona fide* residents of the State of Maryland.—1870, chap. 195.

BALTIMORE CITY.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

THE MAYORS OF BALTIMORE CITY.

From the Commencement of the City Government,
With their Terms of Service.

[The Mayors were elected in October, every Two Years.]

Hon. James Calhoun,.....1797
" Thorougood Smith,...1805
" Edward Johnson,.....1809
" George Stiles,.....1817
" Edward Johnson,.....1819
" John Montgomery,....1821
" Edward Johnson,.....1823
" John Montgomery,....1825
" *Jacob Small,.....1827
" William Stewart,.....1830
" *Jesse Hunt,.....1833
Gen. Samuel Smith,..1836
" S. C. Leakin,.....1839
" *Samuel Brady,.....1841
Hon. Solomon Hillen, Jr.,...1842
" James O. Law,.....1843
" Jacob G. Davies,.....1845
" Elijah Stansbury,.....1849
" J. H. T. Jerome,.....1851
" John Smith Hollins,...1853
" Samuel Hinks,.....1855
" Thomas Swann,.....1857
" †Geo. Wm. Brown,....1861
" ‡John Lee Chapman,...1862
" John Lee Chapman,...1863
" ℔Robert T. Banks,.....1867
" Joshua Vansant,.....1871

* Resigned.

† Arrested and imprisoned by military power, Sept. 12th, 1861.

‡ Mayor, *ex-officio*, during the remainder of Mayor Brown's term.

℔ Four years' term under the Constitution.

THE OFFICERS OF BALTIMORE CITY

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY AND THE CITY ORDINANCES.

THE BALTIMORE CITY CHARTER.

The Chartered Powers of the City of Baltimore as prescribed by the Constitution and Laws, are as follows:

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XI.

The Mayor—When Elected—His Term of Office

SEC. 1. The inhabitants of the City of Baltimore, qualified by law to vote in said city for members of the House of Delegates, shall, on the fourth Wednesday of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, elect a person to be Mayor of the City of Baltimore, who shall have such qualifications, receive such compensation, discharge such duties, and have such powers as are now, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law; and the term of whose office shall commence on the first Monday of November succeeding his election, and shall continue for four years, and until his successor shall have qualified: and he shall be ineligible for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected.

[The Act of 1870, Chapter 116, changes the term of Mayor to two years, as follows:

Term of Mayor Changed, &c.

SEC. 1. In pursuance of the power contained in Section 9 of Article XI, of the Constitution, entitled Baltimore City, Section 1 of said Article be and the same is hereby changed and altered so far as it provides that the term of office of the Mayor of Baltimore City shall continue for four years, and that he shall be ineligible for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected.—1870, ch. 116.

Mayor to Serve Two Years.

SEC. 2. Hereafter an election for Mayor of the City of Baltimore shall be held on the fourth Wednesday of October in every second year after the next election for Mayor, to be held in said city in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the term of office of the Mayor of said city, shall continue for two years and until his successor shall have qualified.—1870, ch. 116.]

The City Council—Two Branches, &c.

SEC. 2. The City Council of Baltimore shall consist of two Branches, one of which shall be called the First Branch, and the other the Second Branch; and each shall consist of such number of members, having such qualification, receiving such compensation, performing such duties, possessing such powers, holding such terms of office, and elected in such manner, as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Time of Election—Term of Office—Qualification.

SEC. 3. An election for members of the First and Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore shall be held in the City of Baltimore on the fourth Wednesday of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and for members of the First Branch on the same day in every year thereafter; and for members of the Second Branch on the same day in every second year thereafter; and the qualification for electors of the members of the City Council shall be the same as those prescribed for the electors of Mayor.

Regular Sessions of Ninety Days—When Commenced—Extra Sessions.

SEC. 4. The regular sessions of the City Council of Baltimore, (which shall be annual,) shall commence on the third Monday of January of each year, and shall not continue more than ninety days, exclusive of Sundays; but the Mayor may convene the City Council in extra session whenever, and as often as it may appear to him that the public good may require; but no called, or extra session shall last longer than twenty days, exclusive of Sundays.

Members to Hold No Other Office—Contracts.

SEC. 5. No person, elected and qualified as Mayor, or as a member of the City Council, shall, during the term for which he was elected, hold any other office of profit or trust, created or to be created, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or by any law relating to the corporation of Baltimore, or hold any employment, or position, the compensation of which shall be paid, directly or indirectly, out of the City Treasury; nor shall any such person be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract to which the City is a party; nor shall it be lawful for any person, holding any office under the City, to be interested, while holding such office, in any contract, to which the City is a party.

The Mayor May be Removed for Cause.

SEC. 6. The Mayor shall, on conviction in a court of law, of willful neglect of duty, or misbehavior in office, be removed from office by the Governor of the State, and a successor shall thereafter be elected, as in a case of vacancy.

No Debt Created, &c., without Legislative Sanction and Vote of the People—Police.

SEC. 7. From and after the adoption of this Constitution, no debt (except as hereinafter excepted,) shall be created by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; nor shall the credit of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be given, or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; nor shall the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore have the power to involve the City of Baltimore in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith and credit of the City, nor make any appropriation therefor, unless such debt, or credit be authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, and by an Ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, subject to the legal voters of the City of Baltimore at such time and place as may be fixed by said ordinance, and approved by a majority

of the votes cast at such time and place; but the Mayor and City Council may, temporarily, borrow any amount of money to meet any deficiency in the City Treasury, or to provide for any emergency arising from the necessity of maintaining the Police, or preserving the safety and sanitary condition of the City, and may make due and proper arrangements and agreements for the removal and extension, in whole or in part, of any and all debts and obligations, created according to law before the adoption of this Constitution.

Laws in Force Continued.

SEC. 8. All laws and ordinances, now in force, applicable to the City of Baltimore, not inconsistent with this Article, shall be, and they are hereby continued until changed in due course of law.

General Assembly may Make Changes.

SEC. 9. The General Assembly may make such changes in this Article, except in Section 7 thereof, as it may deem best; and this Article shall not be so construed, or taken as to make the political corporation of Baltimore independent of, or free from, the control, which the General Assembly of Maryland has over all such corporations in this State.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE III.

Each Legislative District to Have One Senator.

CONST. ART. 3, SEC. 2. Each of the three legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they are now, or may hereafter be defined, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the legislative districts of Baltimore city, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators, heretofore provided for.

Each Legislative District to Have as many Delegates as the Largest County.

CONST. ART. 3, SEC. 4. Each of the three legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest counties shall or may be entitled under the appointment for the counties, set forth in this Section. And the General Assembly shall have power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering or changing the boundaries of the three existing legislalative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population. But said districts shall always consist of contiguous territory.

THE CHARTERED POWERS OF BALTIMORE CITY,

UNDER THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Acts of Incorporation of Baltimore City, are contained in Article 4 of the Public Local Laws, entitled "City of Baltimore," as follows:

CORPORATE POWERS.

ART. 4, SEC. 1. The inhabitants of Baltimore are a corporation, by the name of "The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued, may purchase and hold real, personal and mixed property, or dispose of the same for the benefit of said city, and may have and use a common seal, which may be altered at pleasure.

Power to Take and Hold Property, &c.

SEC. 2. All the property and funds of every kind belonging to or in possession of the city of Baltimore, are vested in the said corporation, and the said corporation may receive in trust, and may control for the purpose of such trusts, all money or other property which may have been or shall be bestowed upon such corporation by will, deed, or in any other form of gift or conveyance in trust for any general corporation purpose, or in aid of the indigent and poor, or for the general purposes of education, or for charitable purposes of any description within the said city; and the said corporation may lease or otherwise dispose of any property belonging to the city, having first given public notice of such proposed lease or sale in one or more of the public newspapers of said city, at least once a week for three successive weeks before such lease or sale.

Twenty Wards—Duty of Corporation.

SEC. 3. The city of Baltimore is divided into twenty wards, according to their present bounds and limits, and it shall be the duty of the corporation to correct the divisions, from time to time, so as to preserve as accurately as may be an equal number of inhabitants in each ward.

Term and Qualifications of Mayor—When Elected.

SEC. 4. The inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, qualified to vote for members of the House of Delegates, shall, on the fourth Wednesday in October in every second year, elect by ballot, a person of known integrity, experience, and sound judgment, twenty-five years of age, ten years a citizen of the United States, and five years a resident of said city next preceding the election, and assessed on the books of the assessor, with property in said city to the amount of five hundred dollars, to be Mayor of the City of Baltimore.—1870, ch. 116.

Vacancy in Office—How Filled.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, the president of the first branch City Council, or if no president of the first branch, or in his absence from the city, the president of the second branch, shall, within five days after such vacancy, order a new election, giving at least fifteen days' notice of the same by advertisement in all the newspapers in said city; and the president of the first branch of the City Council shall be *ex-officio* Mayor until a new election.

Who to Act as Mayor in Case of Sickness, &c.

SEC. 6. In case of the sickness or necessary absence of the Mayor, the President of the first branch, or if no President of the first branch, or in his absence from the city or sickness, the President of the second branch shall, *ex-officio*, be Mayor of the city during the continuance of such sickness or necessary absence of the Mayor.

Term of Office.

SEC. 7. The term of office of the Mayor shall commence on the first Monday of November succeeding his election, and he shall receive such salary as shall have been provided by ordinance previous to his election.—See Constitution, Article 9, Sec. 1.

Mayor may Act as Justice of the Peace and Call Officers to Account.

SEC. 8. The Mayor shall, in virtue of his office, have all the jurisdiction and powers of a justice of the peace, except as to the recovery

of debts, and may call upon any officer of the city, intrusted with the receipt and expenditure of public money, for a statement of his accounts as often as he or the corporation may conceive necessary.

To See Ordinances Executed and Send Message to Council.

SEC. 9. He shall see that the ordinances are duly and faithfully executed, and shall report annually to the corporation during the first five days of their session the general state of the city, with an accurate account of the money received and expended, to be published for the information of the citizens.

Ordinances to be Approved—If not Approved, how Passed over Veto.

SEC. 10. All ordinances passed by the City Council, shall be sent to the Mayor for his approbation, and when approved by him, shall become a law; but if the Mayor shall not approve of any ordinance, he shall return the same within five days, with his reasons in writing therefor, and if three-fourths of both branches of the City Council, on consideration thereof, approve of the ordinance, it shall then be an ordinance to all intents and purposes.

If Not Returned within Five Days to be a Law.

SEC. 11. If any ordinance shall not be returned by the Mayor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in the same manner as if he had approved it, unless the City Council by their adjournment prevent its return.

CITY COUNCIL.

City Council to Consist of Two Branches.

SEC. 12. The Council of the City of Baltimore, shall consist of two branches, one of which shall be denominated the first branch and the other the second branch.

Ibid., Section 13—Qualifications for First Branch.

SEC. 13. The first branch shall consist of one member from each ward of the city, who shall be a citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, a resident of the city three years preceding his election, and at the time thereof a resident of the ward for which he is elected, and assessed on the books of the assessor to the amount of three hundred dollars, and shall hold his office for one year.

Qualifications for Second Branch.

SEC. 14. The second branch shall consist of one member from every two contiguous wards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-five years, and a resident of the city four years previous to his election, and assessed on the books of the assessor to the amount of five hundred dollars, and shall be elected every second year and hold his office for two years, and shall be a resident at the time of his election of one of the wards from which he is elected.

Election for First Branch.

SEC. 15. The election for members of the first branch shall be held on the fourth Wednesday of October in each year, and shall be held by wards, and no person shall be entitled to vote for any but the member for the ward of which he is resident.—Const., Art. 9, Sec. 3.

Election for Second Branch.

SEC. 16. The election for the members of the second branch shall be held on the fourth Wednesday of October in every second year.—Const., Art. 9, Sec. 3.

Qualifications of Electors.

SEC. 17. The qualification of electors of members of the City Council shall be the same as those of electors of Mayor.

Vacancies.

SEC. 18. All vacancies in the City Council shall be filled without delay from the ward or wards in which such vacancy occurs, in such manner as has been or may be directed by ordinance.

Duty of Judges of Elections.

SEC. 19. The judges of election shall, within three days after an election of members of the first branch, notify to the persons having the greatest number of legal votes in their respective wards that they are duly elected; and the said judges shall make the return of all elections for Mayor and members of the City Council, and deposit their polls as directed by ordinance of the corporation.

Time of Meeting—Session 120 *Days—Extra Sessions.*

SEC. 20. The City Council shall meet on the first Monday of November of each and every year, and may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days, and no longer; provided, that they may by ordinance or resolution so arrange their sittings that the same may be held continuously or otherwise; provided, further, that the Mayor may convene the said City Council in extra session as he may now do by virtue of the 4th section of the 11th Article of the Constitution; and provided further, that the City Council of Baltimore shall not sit during the present year, ending October 30th, 1868, for more than one hundred and twenty days, including the days of the extra session of 1867 and the present regular sessions, unless convened in extra session, as aforesaid, by the Mayor.—1868, ch. 451.

Absent Members.

SEC. 21. They may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as they may by ordinance provide; they shall appoint their respective Presidents, who shall preside at all their sessions and shall vote on all questions.

They may Expel Members for Cause.

SEC. 22. They shall judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, and may, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole, expel any member for disorderly behavior or malconduct in office, but not a second time for the same cause.

Rules—Officers—Fees—Journal, &c.

SEC. 23. They shall settle their rules of procedure, appoint their own officers, regulate their respective fees, and remove them at pleasure; they shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and enter the yeas and nays on any question, resolve or ordinance, at the request of any member, and their deliberations shall be public.

Compensation to Members.

SEC. 24. They shall ascertain by ordinance the compensation for their services, which shall not be increased during their continuance in office.

Powers of Mayor and Council.

SEC. 25. The Mayor and City Council shall have power to pass all ordinances necessary to give effect and operation to all the powers vested in the corporation of the City of Baltimore, but the ordinances of the said corporation shall be in no wise obligatory upon the persons of non-residents of said city, unless in cases of intentional violation of ordinances previously promulgated.

Appointment of Officers—Vacancies—How Filled.

SEC. 26. The Mayor and City Council may pass ordinances regulating the manner of appointing persons to office under the corporation, which they are or may be authorized by law to appoint, but unless such ordinances be passed, the Mayor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of a convention of the two branches of the City Council, shall appoint all officers under the corporation, except the register of the city and the clerks employed by the city or under their authority; the register shall be appointed by a convention of the two branches of the City Council biennially, and shall be commissioned by the Mayor, but shall be removable at pleasure by a convention of the said two branches; all vacancies happening during the recess of the City Council shall be filled by the Mayor, until the ensuing session of the City Council.

What Officers to Hold at Pleasure of Mayor.

Sec. 27. All persons holding office under the corporation of the city, shall, unless a different term of holding be provided by law or ordinance, hold such office at the pleasure of the Mayor, and the issuing of a commission by the Mayor to any person as an officer of said corporation, shall be evidence, *prima facie*, in any court in this State of the regularity and sufficiency of the appointment and qualification of such person as such officer.—1868, ch. 2.

THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF CITY OFFICERS UNDER THE CITY ORDINANCES.

The city ordinances prescribe the duties of the officers named, as follows:

The Mayor's Salary $5000.

SEC. 1. The compensation of the Mayor of the City of Baltimore is hereby fixed at five thousand dollars per annum.—Ord. 60, 1871.

Compensation of Mayor Ex-Officio.

SEC. 2. The President of either branch of the City Council, while acting as Mayor, shall be allowed the sum of seven dollars per day, for each and every day he shall act as such, and the Register of the city is hereby authorized and required to pay such sum out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Authority to Execute Appeal Bonds, &c.—Indemnification.

SEC. 3. In cases of litigation in which the interests of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore are concerned, the mayor is authorized to

execute in association with any other suitable person or persons he may procure, appeal bonds, injunction bonds, securityships for costs or other legal obligations, which may be necessary for the due prosecution of the interests of the municipal corporation in such cases before the courts; and the faith of the corporation is pledged for the due indemnification of the party or parties who may make such engagements or obligations on its behalf.

The Secretary to the Mayoralty—His Salary—Duties.

SEC. 4. There shall be annually appointed, as other city officers are appointed, a Secretary to the Mayoralty, who shall receive as a compensation for his services the annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars; whose duty it shall be to attend at the Mayor's office during hours of business, and to take charge, under the direction of the Mayor, of the city hall, and to take care of the public property therein, and to perform all such other duties as may be required of him by the Mayor, or by the Register, with the approbation of the Mayor.—Ord. 16, 1869.

Clerk to the Mayor—His Salary and Bond.

SEC. 5. There shall annually be appointed, as other city officers are appointed, a clerk to the Mayor, whose duty it shall be to attend at the office of the Mayor during business hours, and to perform such duties as the Mayor may prescribe; and the said Clerk shall have charge of the City Library, under the direction of the Register and Comptroller, and shall attend to the receiving and delivering of all books intended for or contained therein, and classify, mark or number the same when necessary. The compensation of the Clerk to the Mayor shall be one thousand and fifty dollars per annum, and he shall give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of two thousand dollars for the faithfully performance of his duties.—Ord. 13, 1871.

Duties of Janitor to City Hall.

SEC. 6. There shall be annually appointed, as other city officers are, a Janitor to the City Hall, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary to the Mayoralty, take charge of and keep in good condition the building wherein the Mayor's office and the different offices of the city government are situate, open and close the building, attend to the fires, and whose hours of duty shall be from 6 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. He is to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Mayor, Register and Comptroller.—Ord. 13, 1871. He shall receive as salary seventy-five dollars per month.—Ord. 24, 1871.

Day and Night Watchmen—Their Salaries.

SEC. 8. There shall be annually appointed, as other city officers are, a Day Watchman, whose duty it shall be to assist the Janitor in the cleaning and arranging of the various offices in the city hall, from the hour of 6 to 9 A. M., after which hour, it shall be his further duty to discharge the office of general watchman in all parts of the city hall, until the hour of closing offices in the afternoon, when he shall again assist the Janitor and remain in the building until relieved by the Night Watchman; the salary of said Day Watchman shall be $75 per month. And there shall also be annually appointed, as other city officers are, a Night Watchman, whose duty it shall be to watch and guard all parts of the city hall from the hour of 6 P. M. to 6 A.

M., and remain in the building until relieved by the Day Watchman; the salary of said Night Watchman shall be $75 per month.

Mayor's Detective—Salary $1000—*Bond* $2500.

SEC. 9. The Mayor shall annually appoint, as other city officers are appointed, one efficient and discreet person, to be known and called the Mayor's Detective, who shall have all the power and authorty exercised by the detective police force in relation to the observance of the city ordinances, and for that purpose to arrest offenders, and whose duty it shall be to lodge information, from time to time, as to the observance of the city ordinances. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, the aforesaid Detective shall give good and satisfactory security to the Mayor in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars; and he shall be paid a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly.

City Councilmen—Penalty for Absence.

SEC. 10. If any member of the City Council shall neglect to appear at the hour of meeting in the branch of which he is a member, or shall, after appearance, absent himself before the hour of adjournment, without leave first obtained of the President of the branch of which he is a member, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two dollars for each offence, unless he is excused by the branch of which he is a member.

Fines—How Collected.

SEC. 11. The fines and forfeitures incurred under this ordinance, shall be deducted out of any allowance due to the member incurring the same; and if such member shall not have due to him a sum sufficient to discharge and pay the fines and forfeitures incurred as aforesaid, the balance or sum remaining due shall and may be collected in the same manner as other fines and forfeitures are and may be collected.

Absence During Session.

SEC. 12. If any member shall not attend during the session of the City Council, he shall transmit to the President of the branch of which he is a member, a satisfactory excuse, in writing, during the session, or he may be fined in the discretion of his branch, not exceeding two dollars a day for each day he shall so absent himself.

Adjournment.

SEC. 13. Neither branch shall adjourn, without the consent of the other, for a longer time than one day during the session.

Salary.

SEC. 14. The members of the City Council shall severally receive a salary of $1000 per year.—Ord. 59, 1871.

Members Ineligible to any Corporation Office or Clerkship.

SEC. 15. It shall not be lawful for any member of the City Council to be appointed or to accept appointment to any office or clerkship under the corporation during the term for which he was elected as a member of the City Council, the salary or emolument of which are fixed and determined by the Mayor and City Council, whether said appointment be made by the Mayor individually, or by the Mayor and City Council in convention, or by any other officer or officers of the city.

Duty of Clerks of City Council.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of each of the chief clerks of the City Council, within thirty days after each and every session, to deliver in person, to the Register of the city, the journal of his respective branch of the City Council; also all petitions, memorials, messages, reports and communications of every description, which may have been received during the session, and which may be in his possession at the close thereof; and the Register of the city is hereby directed to withhold from said clerk or clerks, one-half of the amount or amounts which may be due him or them, until he or they shall have performed all the duties hereinbefore prescribed.

Clerks to Endorse Papers.

SEC. 17. The said clerks shall, before they deliver the papers aforesaid, endorse each and every one in a proper manner, and file them in separate bundles.

To Furnish Proceedings to Printer.

SEC. 18. It shall be their duty to furnish the printer who may be selected by the Register to print the journals of the Council, with the proceedings of each branch, together with all petitions, memorials, communications, messages, reports of committees, and such other documents as shall be directed to be printed.

Copy of Journal to be Printed on Writing Paper.

SEC. 19. A copy of the journal of each day's proceedings of the respective branches of the City Council shall be printed on writing paper corresponding in size and margins with that on which the daily proceedings of the respective branches of the City Council are now or may hereafter be printed.

Copy of Journals to be delivered to Register.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of each of the chief clerks of the City Council to receive from the printer of the journals of the Council, a copy of the journal of each day's proceedings of the branch of which he is clerk, printed on writing paper, as provided in the preceding section, which copy, when revised, shall be signed by the respective Clerk and President of said branch, and shall be, by said clerks respectively, delivered to the Register of the city, by whom the same shall be bound in a substantial manner, and preserved in his office; which said certified journals shall be evidence of the proceedings of the respective branches of the City Council.

Engrossing of Ordinances and Resolutions.

SEC. 21. The clerks of each branch of the City Council, in engrossing the ordinances and resolutions passed by the City Council, shall cause the same to be done on paper of good quality and uniform size, each sheet with an inner margin of at least two inches in width, the better to permit the same to be bound as provided for in the next succeeding section.

Register to have Engrossed Ordinances Bound.

SEC. 22. The Register shall cause the original engrossed copies of the ordinances and resolutions, passed by the City Council, to be suitably bound in a volume, labeled with the year or years of the several sessions during which the same were passed, and properly

paged and supplied with an index of the full title of each of said ordinances and resolutions.

Register to Send Copies of Ordinances to Heads of Departments.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the Register, immediately after the approval of any ordinance or resolution of the City Council, effecting any of the departments of the city government, either by ordering them to do certain work or otherwise, to send a copy of such ordinance or resolution to the head of department so alluded to.

To Furnish Ordinances to State Library, &c.

SEC. 24. The Register shall annually furnish to the State Library two copies, and to the Library Company of the Baltimore bar, two copies of the ordinances and journals for that year.

To Publish Journal and Advertise Ordinances, &c.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of the Register to contract for the daily printing of the journal of each branch, so that each member of the Council may have, at the session of every afternoon, the journal of the preceding day; to cause all the ordinances and resolutions of the city, of a public or general nature, to be published in such and so many newspapers as he may deem best calculated to give general information to the citizens; *provided*, that no higher rate of charge be allowed for publication in the German newspapers than shall be charged for printing the same ordinances and resolutions in the newspapers printed in the English language, and that the whole expense to be thereby incurred, shall not exceed the annual appropriation for that object; and likewise cause the same to be published in book form, and the annual reports of the different officers of the city to be bound up therewith; and it shall be his duty carefully to examine the proof sheets of the ordinances and resolutions and officers' returns when published in a volume, and to furnish an index and proper references to former ordinances.

To Advertise for Proposals for Printing, &c.

SEC. 26. It shall be the duty of the Register, annually, before the first day of September, to advertise by giving daily notice, for ten days, in three of the daily newspapers of the city, for sealed proposals for printing the ordinances and other papers required to be printed, and likewise for such printing as may be required by the Council during its session, and by the various city officers; and at the same time the Register shall advertise for such stationery as may be required for the use of the corporation during the year. And all book and job printing required by the Mayor and City Council, and all the city departments, whether enumerated or not, shall be executed by the person or persons having the contract for the city printing, at the rates specified in said contract; the charges for the same to be provided for by the Register in the annual levies.

To Take Bonds from Contractors.

SEC. 27. For all contracts under the preceding two sections, the Register is hereby required to take bonds of the contractors, certified by the Comptroller, to be with good and sufficient security, and to be approved by the Mayor, for such sum as in his judgment may be adequate to secure their fulfilment.

Printers to be Paid Quarterly, &c.

SEC. 28. The Register is hereby directed, on the certificate of the Comptroller, with the approbation of the Mayor, to pay quarterly to the publishers of such papers as may be designated for that purpose, all bills for public or corporation printing which may be required by ordinance, or which shall be ordered by any of the corporate authorities of the city; *provided*, that the whole expense thereby incurred, shall not exceed the amount annually appropriated for that purpose; and that all the bills aforesaid shall be certified by the several parties presenting them to be charged at the usual customary prices charged for such work, from which the Register shall deduct twenty-five per centum upon the payment thereof.

Duty of Assistant Clerk of the First Branch.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Clerk of the first branch of the City Council, under the direction of the Chief Clerk, with the approval of the President of the first branch, to engross all ordinances and resolutions passed by the Council which originate in the first branch; to have all petitions, memorials, messages, reports and communications, properly endorsed, ready for the signature of the Chief Clerk; to write all messages from the first to the second branch, and to prepare all communications rendered necessary by order or resolution of the branch, ready for the signature of the Chief Clerk; to convey all messages from the first to the second branch, and to perform all such other duties as may be required of him by the Council in connection with their business, except the preparation of the manuscript journal for the printer, and the recording of the approved proceedings in the regular journal of the session; *provided, however*, that in case of the absence from sickness or other cause of the Chief Clerk, he shall perform said duty also.

The Per Diem Sheet.

SEC. 30. The Chief Clerks of the City Council, shall, on the last day of every session, lay before their respective branches a per diem sheet, with the name of every member, the number of days he has attended, as recorded on their journals for the said session, and the amount carried out to each name; and shall, furthermore, deliver said sheet to the Register of the city within five days after each session.

Clerk to the Convention to Notify Mayor of Action on Appointments.

SEC. 31. The Clerk of the second branch is constituted the Chief Clerk of the two branches when in convention, and as such, shall immediately after the adjournment of a convention, notify the Mayor of the adoption or rejection of any nomination, and of all appointments made by said convention.

Weekly Statement of Appropriations.

SEC. 32. It shall be the duty of the Clerks of the two branches of the City Council, to prepare weekly statements of the appropriations of money passed by the two branches of the City Council, and on each Monday, during the session, to place the same on the journals of the respective branches of the City Council, and such statements shall show the aggregate amount of appropriations up to the time of preparing them.

Oath of Members and Corporation Officers.

SEC. 33. Every member of the branches of the City Council, and every corporation officer, shall, respectively, before entering on his duty as such officer, take and subscribe the oath set forth in Section 6, of Article 1, of the Constitution, and no other oath.

THREE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

SEC. 54. The city of Baltimore is divided into three several districts, which shall be called First, Second and Third Legislative Districts of Baltimore city.

The districts shall be composed of wards, as follows:

First District.—First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh.

Second District.—Eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, nineteenth and twentieth.

Third District.—Thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth.

CITY OFFICERS.

Officers to be Appointed Annually.

SEC. 55. All officers of the city, except the Register, and any other person holding any office for whom a different term may be prescribed in the ordinance creating such office, shall be appointed annually in the month of February, and shall enter into their respective offices on the first day of March, immediately following their respective appointments.

Power of Removal by Mayor.

SEC. 56. A term of holding shall not be deemed to be created by any resolution or ordinance, so as to affect the power of removal given to the Mayor, by Article 4, Section 26, of the Public Local Laws, because such resolution or ordinance may prescribe that such officer or officers may or shall be appointed annually, or in the month of February, or as other city officers are appointed, or by any other like expression indicating a periodical duty of appointment, and that such words shall not be deemed and taken as otherwise provided by law or ordinance, so as to annul the power of removal intended to be given by said Section 26, of Article 4, of Public Local Laws.

New Appointments.

SEC. 57. Whenever the City Councils are in session, any new appointment by the Mayor, shall be subject immediately thereafter to the confirmation of the Council, and when confirmed, the officers so appointed, shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their office on the day succeeding their confirmation.

Officers Not to be Concerned in Contracts—Penalty, $500

SEC. 58. It shall not be lawful for any officer of this corporation, whether appointed by the Mayor and City Council, by the City Council in convention, by the Mayor alone, or by any Board of Commissioners, Trustees, Visitors or Building Committee, acting under the authority of the Mayor and City Council, to be engaged or concerned, directly or indirectly, in any contract for work done, or to be done, on account of the city, or in which the city is or may be in any way

concerned, in the purchase of any debt due from the corporation, or claim upon the same for any work done, or to be done, by or under any ordinance of the city, or to be engaged in any contract, directly or indirectly, or concerned in any manner in doing work of any kind, or furnishing of supplies for any institution or office, or receive any per centage on any purchases or contracts in the office with which he may be connected, and any officer offending herein, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and it shall be obligatory on the Mayor, upon being apprised of any violation of this Section, to dismiss forthwith from office, any officer who may be guilty of such violation.—Const., Art. 11, Sec. 5.

Expenses not to Exceed Appropriation—Penalty.

SEC. 59. If any officer or officers of the corporation shall, without authority, expend or contract for the expending any public money, or shall in any case exceed the appropriation, he or they shall be held liable in his or their individual capacity for the amount so improperly expended or contracted to be expended.

To Give Bond as the Mayor may Direct.

SEC. 60. The several officers, except in such cases as are provided for in the two succeeding sections, shall give bond with security to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of their respective duties, in such penal sums as the Mayor may direct, except where particular sums are specified by ordinance.

No Bond Required of Officers without Compensation.

SEC. 61. The several officers who are not entitled to compensation for their services shall not be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, unless the Mayor shall think it expedient to require the same.

Not Required to Bond, unless, &c.

SEC. 62. The several officers whose compensation shall not exceed two hundred dollars per annum, shall not be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, unless the Mayor shall think it expedient to require it.

Extra Compensation not to be Allowed, nor Salary Altered.

SEC. 63. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed by the Mayor and City Council to any officer, agent or servant of the corporation, or of any other corporation the expenses of which are borne in whole or in part by the city, after the services have been rendered, nor shall the salary or compensation of any of said officers, agents or servants, be increased or diminished during the term for which they may be or may have been elected, appointed or employed; provided, that should an increase of duties be required by any subsequent ordinance or resolution of the Mayor and City Council, an extra compensation in proportion for the increase of labor, to the original compensation, may be allowed, in the discretion of the said Mayor and City Council.

Extra Compensation not to be Allowed to any Contractor.

SEC. 64. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed by the Mayor and City Council to any contractor or contractors with the city, or with any corporation the expenses of which are in whole or in part borne by the city, after the contract has been entered into;

provided, that in case a contractor or contractors shall be prevented by an act of the Mayor and City Council, or any agent or servant thereof, acting under their authority, from fulfilling his contract as agreed on, and loss is thereby sustained by him or them, such extra compensation may be allowed as will compensate him or them for said loss incurred as aforesaid.

Eight Hours a Legal Day's Work.

SEC. 65. No employee in any of the departments of this corporation shall be required to labor, or render more than eight hours service per day, and that said eight hours labor, or service rendered, shall constitute and be accepted by this corporation as a legal day's labor.

No Reduction to be Made in Wages.

SEC. 66. No reduction shall be made in the wages of any person who now is, or may hereafter be employed in any of the departments of this corporation, on account of the reduction made in the hours of labor.

Wages to be the Same Until Changed.

SEC. 67. The salary or wages paid to any employee of this corporation, in any of its departments, shall be the same as they now receive, and until the same shall be changed by the Mayor and City Council; provided, that nothing contained in this ordinance shall be so construed as to apply to mechanics or working men in the employ of any person or persons having contracts under the city.

Salaries Paid Monthly.

SEC. 68. The salaries of all officers of the corporation, unless otherwise directed by law, shall be paid on the first Monday of each and every month.

CITY CONTRACTS.

Proposals to be Laid before the Mayor, who, with Comptroller and Register, Awards Contracts.

SEC. 69. Whenever the city officers or any of them shall advertise for sealed proposals for any public work or contract of any kind whatsoever, pursuant to existing ordinances or resolutions, or to such as may hereafter be passed, it shall be the duty of such officers so advertising, to lay the sealed proposals received by him or them, according to the advertisement, before the Mayor, who with the Comptroller and Register, shall proceed to open them, and award, in all cases, to the lowest bidder, of known capacity, responsibility and integrity, whose security for the execution of the work according to the contract, or the performance of the contract, as the case may be, in the judgment of the Mayor, Comptroller and Register, or a majority of them, shall be sufficiently responsible to insure the performance of the work or contracts according to the stipulations thereof respectively; provided, however, that no bid shall be opened from any person who has heretofore failed in the performance or due execution of any contract he may have been engaged in with the corporation of Baltimore.—Ord. 64, 1873.

Proposals—Time and Place of Opening.

SEC. 70. All such proposals shall be opened at such time and place as may be publicly designated by advertisement, in the presence of such persons as choose to attend.

Bond from Contractor.

SEC. 71. For all contracts made under the provisions of the two preceding sections, the Register is hereby required to take bonds of the contractors, certified by the Comptroller, to be with good and sufficient security, and to be approved by the Mayor, for such sum as, in his judgment, may be adequate to secure their fulfilment.

Comptroller to Examine Contracts, &c.

SEC. 72. The Comptroller shall examine all contracts made by the city officers, and he shall report within thirty days after the meeting of the Council in an annual session, all contracts made by the corporation as directed or authorized by the Council, and not performed or completed, or upon which any money remains unpaid, with the amount of money remaining unpaid on each.

RECORDS OF THE CITY.

Papers to be Filed and Recorded, and not Taken Out of Office Except in Certain Cases.

SEC. 73. It shall be the duty of all city officers carefully to file and keep, having first recorded the same, all public papers whatever, belonging to the city, which are now in or may hereafter come into their respective offices, and which appertain to the same; and it shall not be lawful for any register or clerk to permit any paper or record in his office to be taken therefrom, by any person or persons whatever, unless the same be demanded by a court of justice of this State, or of the United States, or by either branch of the City Council, but every person wanting the information contained in such papers or record, shall be entitled to a copy of the same; and it shall be the duty of the register or clerk to furnish such copies when applied for, and the register or clerk shall charge and receive therefor the sum of fifteen cents for every sheet of copy containing one hundred words, and so *pro rata* for every search, and for every certificate to a copy, twenty-five cents, which fees or charges shall be paid into the Treasury of the city.

Register the Keeper of Records, &c.

SEC. 74. The Register shall take under his charge and keeping, all the records, papers and proceedings of the corporation, except those relating to titles of city property; all the ordinances, resolutions, votes and proceedings of the City Council, after each and every session; and shall record, or cause to be recorded, in a book or books, all appointments of each and every officer of this corporation.

Comptroller Keeper of Title Deeds, &c.

SEC. 75. The Comptroller shall keep a well bound record book, and have therein recorded all deeds and leases made to the city, or sufficient extracts from such deeds and leases as will fully explain the same; and also all contracts and agreements made in relation to the property of the city; the records in said record book to be written on every other page, so that the page opposite the record may be left blank for any remarks that may be necessary to be made in regard to the disposition of said property. The said record book shall also have an alphabetical index made for more easy reference to said deeds, leases, contracts and agreements.

The City Seal.

SEC. 76. The seal heretofore provided and used, the impression on which is a representation of the Battle Monument, is hereby established and declared to have been and now to be the seal of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Register the Keeper of the Seal—Fees.

SEC. 77. The Register shall take under his charge and keeping, the corporate seal of the city, and use it in all cases which now are or may hereafter be required, either by the laws of the United States, the several States, the ordinances of this corporation, or the usage and customs of nations, whenever applied to for that purpose; and for each and every seal which he shall affix to an instrument or instruments of writing, he shall be entitled to receive for the use of the city, the sum of two dollars; except that in cases where the certificate of the Register, under seal, shall be required to be used as evidence in the claims of soldiers and seamen in the United States service, or in the claims of the widows or heirs of such as may have died, or may hereafter die in the service, he shall furnish such certificate without any charge whatever.

THE COURTS OF BALTIMORE CITY.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE IV, PART IV.

The provisions of the Constitution in relation to the Courts of Baltimore city, are as follows:

THE SUPREME BENCH.

SEC. 27. There shall be in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, six Courts to be styled the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, the Superior Court of Baltimore city, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

Jurisdiction of the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas and City Courts.

SEC. 28. The Superior Court of Baltimore city, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Baltimore City Court shall, each, have concurrent jurisdiction in all civil common law cases, and, concurrently, all the jurisdiction which the Superior Court of Baltimore City and the Court of Common Pleas now have, except jurisdiction in Equity, and except in applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and in cases of Appeal from judgments of Justices of the Peace in said city, whether civil or criminal, or arising under the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, of all of which appeal cases, the Baltimore City Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction; and the said Court of Common Pleas shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the supervision and control of the Trustees thereof.

Jurisdiction of Circuit Court.

SEC. 29. The Circuit Court of Baltimore city shall have exclusive jurisdiction in Equity within the limits of said city, and all such

jurisdiction as the present Circuit Court of Baltimore city has; *provided*, the said Court shall not have jurisdiction in applications for the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of persons charged with criminal offences.

Jurisdiction of Criminal Court.

SEC. 30. The Criminal Court of Baltimore shall have and exercise all the jurisdiction, now held and exercised by the Criminal Court of Baltimore, except in such Appeal cases as are herein assigned to the Baltimore City Court.

Supreme Bench of Baltimore City—Term Fifteen Years—Salary.

SEC. 31. There shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city, at the election, hereinbefore provided for, one Chief Judge, and four Associate Judges, who, together, shall constitute the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, and shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, subject to the provisions of this Constitution with regard to the election and qualifications of Judges, and their removal from office, and shall exercise the jurisdiction, hereinafter specified, and shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable quarterly, which shall not be diminished during their term of office; but authority is hereby given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to pay to each of the said Judges, an annual addition of five hundred dollars to their respective salaries; *provided*, that the same, being once granted, shall not be diminished nor increased, during the continuance of said Judges in office.

Assignment of Judges—Jurisdiction—Sickness, Absence, &c.

SEC. 32. It shall be the duty of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, as soon as the Judges thereof shall be elected and duly qualified, and from time to time, to provide for the holding of each of the aforesaid Courts, by the assignment of one, or more of their number, to each of the said Courts, who may sit either separately, or together, in the trial of cases; and the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may, from time to time, change the said assignment, as circumstances may require, and the public interest may demand: and the Judge or Judges, so assigned to the said several Courts, shall, when holding the same, have all the powers and exercise all the jurisdiction, which may belong to the Court so being held; and it shall also be the duty of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, in case of the sickness, absence or disability of any Judge or Judges, assigned as aforesaid, to provide for the hearing of the cases, or transaction of the business assigned to said Judge or Judges, as aforesaid, before some one, or more of the Judges of said Court.

General Terms—Rules to be Made—Jurisdiction on Motions—Right of Appeal.

SEC. 33. The said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide for the holding of as many general Terms, as the performance of its duties may require, such general Terms to be held by not less than three Judges; to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of business in each of the said Courts, during the session thereof, and in vacation, or in chambers, before any of said Judges; and shall also have jurisdiction to hear

and determine all motions for a new trial in cases tried in any of said Courts, where such motions arise, either on questions of fact, or for misdirection upon any matters of law, and all motions in arrest of judgment, or upon any matters of law determined by the said Judge or Judges, while holding said several Courts; and the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, shall make all needful rules and regulations for the hearing before it of all of said matters; and the same right of appeal to the Court of Appeals shall be allowed from the determination of the said Court on such matters, as would have been the right of the parties if said matters had been decided by the Court in which said cases were tried.

Decisions of Judges of City Court in Justices' Appeal Cases Final—Attestation of Writs, &c.

SEC. 34. No appeal shall lie to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City from the decision of the Judge or Judges holding the Baltimore City Court, in case of appeal from a Justice of the Peace; but the decision by said Judge or Judges, shall be final; and all writs and other process issued out of either of said Courts, requiring attestation, shall be attested in the name of the Chief Judge of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

Three Judges of Supreme Bench a Quorum.

SEC. 35. Three of the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, shall constitute a quorum of said court.

All Causes Pending to be Proceeded in.

SEC. 36. All causes depending, at the adoption of this Constitution, in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and the Circuit Court of Baltimore City shall be proceeded in, and prosecuted to final judgment, or decree, in the Courts, respectively, of the same name established by this Constitution, except cases belonging to that class, jurisdiction over which is by this Constitution transferred to the Baltimore City Court, all of which shall, together with all cases now pending in the City Court of Baltimore, be proceeded in, and prosecuted to final judgment in said Baltimore City Court.

Clerks of Courts—To be Elected by People—Term Six Years—Salaries $3500—Perquisites Not Allowed—Vacancy.

SEC. 37. There shall be a Clerk of each of the said Courts of Baltimore City, except the Supreme Bench, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city, at the election to be held in said city on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-eligible thereto, subject to be removed for willful neglect of duty, or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law. The salary of each of the said Clerks shall be thirty-five hundred dollars a year, payable only out of the fees and receipts collected by the Clerks of said city, and they shall be entitled to no other perquisites or compensation. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of any of said Courts, the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election of delegates to the General Assembly, to be held next there-

after, when a Clerk of said Court shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter; and the provisions of this Article in relation to the appointment of deputies by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in the counties shall apply to the Clerks of the Courts in Baltimore city.

Clerk of Common Pleas to Issue Licenses—Duties of Clerk of Superior Court.

SEC. 38. The Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas shall have authority to issue within said city, all marriage and other licenses required by law, subject to such provisions as are now, or may be prescribed by law. The Clerk of the Superior Court of said city shall receive and record all deeds, conveyances, and other papers, which are, or may be required by law, to be recorded in said city. He shall also have custody of all papers connected with the proceedings on the law, or equity side of Baltimore County Court, and of the dockets thereof, so far as the same have relation to the City of Baltimore, and shall also discharge the duties of Clerk to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, unless otherwise provided by law.

Another Court in Baltimore City—Re-apportionment of Jurisdiction—Clerk's Bonds.

SEC. 39. The General Assembly shall, whenever it may think the same proper and expedient, provide, by law, another court for the city of Baltimore, and prescribe its jurisdiction and powers; in which case there shall be elected by the voters of said city, qualified under this Constitution, another Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, who shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers, as are herein provided for the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; and all of the provisions of this Constitution relating to the assignment of Judges to the Courts, now existing in said city, and for the dispatch of business therein, shall apply to the Court, for whose creation provision is made by this Section. And the General Assembly may re-apportion, change, or enlarge the jurisdiction of the several Courts in Baltimore City. Until otherwise provided by law, the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, of the Baltimore City Court, and of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, shall each give bond in such penalty as is now prescribed by law, to be given by the Clerks of the Courts, bearing the same names, under the present Constitution.

The Court Officers—How Appointed.

SEC. 9. The Judge, or Judges of any Court, may appoint such officers for their respective Courts as may be found necessary; and such officers of the Courts in the city of Baltimore shall be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.—Art. 4, Sec. 9.

For the General Provisions of the Constitution and the General Laws, relating to "Orphans' Courts," see Article 4, Part 5, Section 40, page 147.

For General Provisions of the Constitution and the General Laws, relating to "Registers of Wills," see Constitution and General Laws, Article 4, Part 5, Section 41, pages 154 and 155 to 161.

For General Provisions of the Constitution and General Laws, relating to "Justices of the Peace," see Article 4, Part 6, Section 42, of Constitution, pages 161 to 175.

For General Provisions of the Constitution and General Laws, relating to "Sheriffs," see Article 4, Part 7, of Constitution, Section 44, pages 182 to 195.

For State's Attorneys, &c., see Constitution, Article 5, Sections 7 to 12, pages 197 to 203.

PROVISIONS OF THE LOCAL LAWS, RELATING TO THE COURTS AND COURT OFFICERS OF BALTIMORE CITY.

The Public Local Laws of Baltimore city, Article 4, relating to Baltimore City Courts, are as follows:

THE SUPERIOR COURT, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND CITY COURT.

Terms of Court.

SEC. 160. The stated terms of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Baltimore City Court, shall commence on the second Monday in January, the second Monday in May, and the second Monday in September, in each year.

Return-Days.

SEC. 161. In addition to the first day of each term of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, the Court of Common Pleas and the Baltimore City Court, the second Monday in February, March, April, June, July, October, November and December, in each year, shall be return-days.—1864, ch. 6.

Writ may be made Returnable to next Return-Day.

SEC. 162. Any person instituting an action in either of said courts, may, at his election, have his original writ made returnable to the next succeeding return-day, or, to the first day of the next succeeding term.—1864, ch. 6.

Writ may be Renewed.

SEC. 163. On the return of any original writ not executed in either of said courts, the same may be renewed, returnable to the next return-day thereafter, or to the next term of the said court from which said original writ was issued.—*Ibid.*

Same Proceedings when Returned at Return-Days as at Term.

SEC. 164. After the execution of any original writ made returnable to a return-day in either of the said courts, the same proceedings may be had in the prosecution of the said writ as would be proper in case the said writ had been made returnable, and had been returned to a term of the court from which the same was issued.—*Ibid.*

Judgment by Default, when Given and when Struck Out.

SEC. 165. If a defendant regularly returned summoned to appear at a stated term or a return-day of the court from which the original writ

was issued, shall fail to appear on the day to which the said writ was returnable, judgment for his default may, on motion of the plaintiff made in writing, and filed with the clerk of the court from which said original writ was issued, be entered by the said court or by the said clerk against the said defendant; which said judgment shall be stricken out on his appearance being entered to the action at any time before the first return day thereafter; and if the said defendant shall fail to appear within the time above limited, the party plaintiff may sue out his writ of inquiry, or otherwise enter up final judgment, according to the course of the court.—*Ibid.*

Trial Term.

Sec. 166. Every suit where the cause of action is a contract, whether in writing or not, or whether express or implied, shall stand for trial or judgment on the first day of the term, or at the return-day next succeeding the entry of the appearance of the defendant, whichever shall first happen, unless the time shall be extended by the court or cause shown.—*Ibid.*

Plaintiff, How and When Entitled to Judgment.

Sec. 167. In any action brought for any of the causes mentioned in the last preceding section, the plaintiff, if he make affidavit or affirmation as hereinafter stated, shall be entitled to judgment on the first day of the term of the court in which said action is pending, or at the return-day next succeeding the appearance of the defendant, whichever shall first happen or occur, although the defendant may have pleaded, unless such plea contains a good defence, and unless the defendant, or some one in his behalf, shall make oath or affirmation that the said plea is true, and that he verily believes that he will be able, at the trial of the cause, to produce sufficient evidence to support the said plea.—*Ibid.*

Plaintiff's Affidavit, &c.

Sec. 168. The plaintiff shall not be entited to judgment under either of the three preceding sections, unless at the time of bringing his action, he shall file with his declaration, an affidavit or affirmation, if he is conscientiously scrupulous as to taking an oath, stating the true amount that the defendant is indebted to him, over and above all discounts, and shall also file the bond, bill of exchange, promissory note, or other writing or account, by which the defendant is so indebted; and the said affidavit or affirmation, may be made before any of the persons who may take an affidavit or affirmation, to authorize the issuing of a foreign attachment, and may be certified in the same manner.—*Ibid.*

Assessment of Damages by Court.

Sec. 169. When any judgment by default shall be entered under the preceding sections, the court may assess the damages on proof thereof, without empaneling a jury to do so.—*Ibid.*

Writs Returnable at Election of Plaintiff.

Sec. 170. Writs of execution issued out of the Superior Court of Baltimore, or the Court of Common Pleas, may be made returnable, at the election of the plaintiff, to the next succeeding return-day of the Court from which said writ was issued, or to the next succeeding term of the said Court.—*Ibid.*

When Execution may Issue on Judgments of Courts.

SEC. 171. On all judgments rendered in the Court of Common Pleas, the City Court, and the Superior Court of Baltimore, and on all judgments by default, when extended according to law and the course of the court, execution may issue at any time after judgment rendered or extended as aforesaid, and Section 19, Article 29, of the Public General Laws, relating to writs of execution, shall not apply to the city of Baltimore, so far as the same relates to the stay on judgments.—1864, ch. 49.

Judges to have Exclusive Jurisdiction to hear certain Motions, &c.

SEC. 172. The Judge, before whom any case may hereafter be tried, in either the Baltimore City Court, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, or in the Court of Common Pleas, shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine, and the said Judge shall hear and determine, all motions for a new trial where such motions arise, either on questions of fact or for misdirection upon any matters of law, and all motions in arrest of judgment or upon any matters of law, determined by the said Judge, and all such motions shall be heard and determined within thirty days after they are made.—1870, ch. 173.

Not to File a Paper Book.

SEC. 173. In no case hereafter, shall either the plaintiff or defendant be required to file a "Paper Book" of evidence or brief in either of the Courts in the City of Baltimore.—*Ibid.*

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Terms of Court.

The regular terms for the sitting of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, shall be on the second Monday of May, September, November and January; and the second Monday of March and July, in each year, shall be a return-day.—1870, ch. 32.

When a Jury is Asked for.

SEC. 174. Whenever in any case instituted in the Circuit Court, a jury is asked for and allowed, or is desired by the judge thereof, the judge shall issue an order to the sheriff of Baltimore city, requiring him to summon twenty jurors to attend the court, when proceedings shall be had in such case as is usual in like cases in equity.

Night Watchman—His Duties and Salary.

SEC. 174, SUB-SEC. 1. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a Night Watchman, whose duty shall be to strictly and vigilantly guard throughout the year, between the hours of six P. M. and seven A. M., the records and papers deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, and who shall be removed, in the discretion of the said Clerk of the Circuit Court, for neglect or carelessness in the discharge of his duties, or for other good and sufficient cause. The Register of the city of Baltimore shall pay to the said Watchman the sum of nine hundred dollars per annum, as and for his salary, in the same manner as is now by law provided for the payment of the salaries of the bailiffs of the courts.—1872, ch. 87.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Terms of Criminal Court.

SEC. 175. The Criminal Court of Baltimore, shall hold three regular sessions, yearly, to commence on the second Monday of January, second Monday of May, and second Monday of September: and such sessions shall continue until all the business before it shall be finished.

Cases.

SEC. 176. At such special sessions of said court, all cases may be tried and disposed of as at the regular terms thereof.

Jurisdiction of Criminal Court.

SEC. 177. The Criminal Court of Baltimore shall have jurisdiction in all cases of felony, and other crimes, offences and misdemeanors within the city of Baltimore.

Commitments and Recognizances.

SEC. 178. All commitments and recognizances for all felonies, crime, offences and misdemeanors committed within said city, shall be returned from time to time by any justice of the peace taking the same before said court, and shall be lodged with the clerk of said court on the day next preceding the day appointed for holding the said court.

Witnesses to be Recognized.

SEC. 179. The justices of the peace for Baltimore city, whenever they shall commit any person for want of bail, for trial, on charges of assault and battery, for keeping a disorderly house, or for violation of Article fifty-six of Code of Public General Laws, entitled, Licenses, and for any other small offences for which no greater punishment than fine and imprisonment can be imposed, shall endorse on said commitments the names and places of residence of the witnesses, who shall have appeared before them on behalf of the prosecution, and shall recognize said witnesses to appear before said court on the next Saturday thereafter.

The Warden's Duty.

SEC. 180. The Warden of Baltimore City Jail shall, on receiving said commitment, enter the names and places of residence of said witnesses on his docket, and shall, on demand, give a copy thereof to the accused, together with a copy of the commitment.

Warden to Bring Prisoners Before Court—Trial.

SEC. 181. The said Warden shall bring before the Criminal Court every person who may be committed to jail for want of bail for any of the offences mentioned in above Section 17, on the Saturday next succeeding his or her commitment; and if the said person shall think proper to waive his or her right to a trial by jury, and have his or cause heard and determined in a summary way, the said court shall hear and determine the same, and the same shall be proceeded with in the same manner, and to the same legal effect, as if submitted on presentment or indictment by the grand jury.

Original Commitment.

SEC. 182. The said Warden shall file with the clerk of said court the original commitment, or a copy thereof, on the day preceding the trial.

One-Half the Legal Costs.

SEC. 183. The clerk of said court shall tax only half the legal charges in such cases, established by law in cases of indictment found by a grand jury; and all cases of presentment for violation of the provisions of Article fifty-six of the Code, may be tried upon said presentment, and be chargeable with only half the legal costs chargeable in such cases, when tried upon indictment.

When Capias to be Re-Issued and Return Made.

Sec. 184. It shall be the duty of the sheriff to make return of all capias upon presentment or indictment from said court, within five days after the same is delivered to him by the clerk, and if said capias is returned non est, the clerk shall, in the discretion of the State's Attorney of Baltimore Cty, order said capias to be re-issued, and the same capias shall again be delivered to the sheriff; and the date of the first return thereof shall be endorsed thereon; and the second return shall be made within the time above specified; and in case the said capias is returned the second time non est, the same shall be again so endorsed and delivered to the sheriff.

Clerks and Sheriffs' Fees.

SEC. 185. The clerk of the said court and the sheriff of the said city, shall be allowed only the fees for the issue of one capias, or for the service of one capias in each term, however often the same may be issued or returned.

Subpœnas for Witnesses.

SEC. 186. All subpœnas for witnesses from said court, shall be returned by the sheriff within six days after the same are issued by the clerk, or within six days after the day of the renewal of such subpœnas, unless the same are ordered to be returned immediately, in which case they shall be so returned if practicable.

Fees of Sheriff.

SEC. 187. The said sheriff shall be allowed for the service of one subpœna only, against any witness that may be returned non est, and for whom the said subpœna may be renewed, whether once or oftener in one term.

Renewal of Subpœnas.

SEC. 188. The clerk of said court, if a subpœna is renewed by order of the State's Attorney, or by the counsel of the prisoner or traverser, shall endorse the renewal on the subpœna, and the same shall have all the legal effect of a new subpœna issued in the term of said court, during which said subpœna was first issued.

Penalty on Sheriff.

SEC. 189. The sheriff of said city shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars in each case in which returns are not made within the times prescribed in this article.

Saturday Court—No Jury.

SEC. 190. The judge of said court shall hold a court every Saturday during the year, on which day no petit jury shall be in attendance unless such jury has been empanelled, and the case before it not concluded.

When Prosecutor to Pay Costs.

SEC. 191. In all cases of misdemeanor, which may be prosecuted in said court, at the instance of any person, if the party or parties so prosecuted shall be acquitted, all the legal costs and expenses attending the prosecution shall be paid by the person at whose instance such prosecution was commenced, unless the court shall certify that there was probable cause for the prosecution.

How Costs are Recovered.

SEC. 192. The same process may be issued for the recovery of the costs and expenses of such prosecution against the person who may become liable therefor under the last preceding section, as could be issued against the party prosecuted, if he, she or they had been convicted.

Prosecutor's Name on Indictment for Misdemeanor.

SEC. 193. Whenever the grand jury shall find any presentment against any person for a misdemeanor, they shall endorse on the presentment the name of the person at whose instance such presentment is made, who shall be deemed and taken to be the person at whose instance such prosecution was commenced.

Judge or Court to Accept Surrender by Bail.

SEC. 194. If any security in any recognizance shall request to deliver up the principal, the said court, or the judge thereof, in the recess, may accept such surrender, and may require and take other recognizance, or commit the principal to jail until he gives such security as the law requires.

Children of Convicts.

SEC. 195. If any person convicted in said court shall have a child or children under the age of twenty-one years, and shall not have property sufficient to maintain such child or children, the said court may bind such child or children to any trade or handicraft: females until the age of sixteen, and males until the age of twenty-one years.

Fine on Witnesses.

SEC. 196. If any person, who shall be summoned as a witness to said court, shall fail to attend as required in said summons, he shall be fined by said court, in its discretion, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

When Bail is Liable to Attachment for Contempt.

SEC. 197. In all criminal cases in the said court, in which bail shall be forfeited, the person or persons who shall have entered into such recognizance or recognizances for the appearance of any traverser or prisoner, shall be liable forthwith to an attachment for contempt for the non-appearance of the said party, which attachment shall be issued by the court in which an indictment against said traverser or prisoner is pending, at the instance of the attorney prosecuting therein.

To be Committed Till Payment—Proviso.

SEC. 198. In all cases in which bail as aforesaid is forfeited, the court may, on the return of said attachment, order the person or persons attached to stand committed until the amount of said recognizance is fully paid and satisfied, or may order said persons to be dis-

charged upon the payment of such lesser sum as it shall, in its discretion, deem proper; provided, such sum be not less than the amount of the costs, which may have accrued in the case up to the time of passing such order.

Fees to State's Attorney in Removed Cases.

SEC. 199. In all criminal cases removed from the Circuit Court for Baltimore county to the Criminal Court of Baltimore and tried, the Judge of the Criminal Court may allow to the State's Attorney for Baltimore, in addition to the sum now allowed by law, a compensation not exceeding thirty dollars in any one case, to be paid by Baltimore county to the Register of the city for the benefit of the State's Attorney.

Assistant Counsel.

SEC. 200. The Criminal Court of Baltimore may appoint assistant counsel for the State to aid in the trial of criminal or other State cases in said court, whenever in the judgment of the court the public interest requires it.

Compensation to be Levied.

SEC. 201. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall levy and pay such sum as in their judgment will be an adequate compensation for the services rendered by such assistant counsel; *provided*, the sum levied and paid in any single case shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

ORPHANS' COURT.

The Judges' Pay.

SEC. 201. The Judges of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City shall receive six dollars for every day's attendance upon the sessions of said court, to be paid by the city of Baltimore.—1865, ch. 169.

Pay of Bailiff.

SEC. 202. The Bailiff of said Orphans' Court shall receive four dollars a day for each day's attendance upon said court.—1868, ch. 20.

Intestate Mariner's Estates.

SEC. 203. Whenever a mariner residing in or sailing to or from the port of Baltimore, shall depart this life intestate, and leaving no relations within the fifth degree, to be reckoned by counting down from the common ancestor to the more remote, the whole surplus estate of such mariner, after paying debts, funeral expenses and costs of administration, shall devolve on and become the property of the Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.

REGISTER OF WILLS.

Bond $30,000.

SEC. 204. The Register of Wills for Baltimore city, upon his election or appointment, and at or before the expiration of every two years thereafter, shall give bond to the State of Maryland in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties now or which may hereafter be required of him by law, with securities, the sufficiency of which shall be certified by the

Judges of the Orphans' Court for said city, the same to be approved by the Comptroller, and when approved, to be filed in his office.

Bond to be Approved by the Judges.

SEC. 205. When said bond is inspected by the judges of said court, and is deemed good and sufficient, and is so certified, the same shall be forthwith entered among the proceedings of said court, and sent to the Comptroller for his approval, and when said bond shall be approved by the Comptroller, he shall forthwith make a certificate of the fact of such approval, and send the said certificate to the judges of said Orphans' Court, and the same shall be entered among the proceedings of the court.

On Neglect to Bond to Vacate Office.

SEC. 206. A refusal or neglect on the part of said Register to give bond, to be approved and recorded as aforesaid within the time prescribed, shall be deemed a disqualification within the meaning of the Constitution, and thereupon his place shall be filled according to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and forty-first sections of the fourth article of the Constitution, and subject to the term and service therein prescribed.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

Clerk of Superior Court—Bond $30,000.

SEC. 207. The Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties now required of him by law, or which may hereafter be required of him by law, with sufficient securities; the sufficiency of which securities shall be certified to by the judge of said Court, and approved by the Comptroller as herein directed.—1854, ch. 409; 1856, ch. 286.

Approval of Bond.

SEC. 208. When the sufficiency of the securities in said bond is certified to by the judge, the bond shall be immediately recorded among the proceedings of said Court, and then sent to the Comptroller for his approval; and if the Comptroller shall approve said bond and securities, he shall certify the same to the judge of said court, and such certificate shall be recorded in said court.—1856, ch. 286.

Renewal of Bond.

SEC. 209. The said clerk shall, every second year, renew his said bond in the same penalty, and with securities to be certified and approved as hereinbefore directed.—*Ibid.*

Failure to Give Bond—No Deputy to be Surety.

SEC. 210. If the Clerk of said Court shall fail to give bond as herein directed, within thirty days after he has received his commission, or shall fail to give a new bond within thirty days after the expiration of two years from the date of the bond previously given, it shall be regarded as a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be removed. No deputy or assistant of such clerk shall become a surety on his official bond.—*Ibid.*

Clerk of Superior Court to keep Index of Judgments and Decrees.

SEC. 211. The Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, is hereby authorized and required to prepare an index of all judgments and decrees which have been rendered in the Superior Court aforesaid since its organization, the expense of which index to be paid by him out of the receipts of his office, as other office expenses are now paid, and he is further authorized and required on each day after the adjournment of the court, to enter in a book to be provided for that purpose, an index of each judgment and decree rendered in the said court, and to charge and receive ten cents for each judgment indexed as aforesaid, said fee to be taxed in the bill of costs of each case in which judgment is entered, to be collected as other fees are now collected.—1864, ch. 385.

Clerk of Court of Common Pleas—Bond $50,000.

SEC. 212. The Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties now required, or which may hereafter be required of him by law, with sufficient securities—the sufficiency of which securities shall be certified by the judge of said court, and approved by the Comptroller as herein directed.—1856, ch. 286.

Sections Applicable to Clerk of Court of Common Pleas.

SEC. 213. The provisions contained in the Sections above, from Section 47 to Section 51, both inclusive, relating to the bonds to be given by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, and the penalties and forfeitures for not giving the same, shall be applicable to the bonds to be given by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the same manner as if they were herein repeated.

Clerk of Criminal Court—Bond $14,000.

SEC. 214. The Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore shall give bond to the State of Maryland in the penalty of fourteen thousand dollars, with sufficient securities to be approved by the judge of said court, and conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties now required, or which may hereafter be required of him by law, and to be recorded in the office of said clerk.

Renewal of Bond.

SEC. 215. The said clerk shall renew said bond at the same time, and under the same penalty, as are prescribed for the clerks of the Circuit Courts.

Clerk of Circuit Court—Bond $20,000.

SEC. 216. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, who shall, in his election, tenure of office, liabilities, powers, duties and compensation, in all respects, stand on the same footing with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City; provided, that his powers, duties and compensation shall be limited to cases in which the Circuit Court has jurisdiction: and he shall enter into bond to the State in the penalty of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, with security to be approved by the judge of said court.

Salaries of Clerks—Duties of Comptroller.

SEC. 217. Whenever the fees or other compensation of any of the clerks of the courts of Baltimore city shall, after the payment of all necessary expenses, fail to pay such officer the salary provided for by the Constitution, and said clerks, or any of them, shall, under Section 1, Article 15, of the Constitution, have paid to the State any sum or sums of money as excess, after retaining his salary, such excess is hereby appropriated to the payment of the salary or salaries so in arrear until each of said clerks shall have received the full amount thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the State to draw a warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment of said arrears out of the said excess, not to exceed the amount so in arrear, and not to exceed the whole amount of said excess paid into the Treasury of the State.—1868, ch. 54.

COURT OFFICES.

Pay of Criers and Bailiffs.

SEC. 218. The Clerks of the Circuit Court, the Criminal Court, the Court of Common Pleas, the City Court and the Superior Court of Baltimore City, shall severally, at the end of every month, certify to the Mayor and Register of the city the amount due the several bailiffs and criers of their respective courts, and the Mayor and Register shall pay them accordingly.

Their Salaries $1500 *Per Year.*

SEC. 219. The Register of the city of Baltimore shall pay to the crier of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, and the crier of the Court of Common Pleas for Baltimore City, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, in monthly instalments of one hundred and twenty-five dollars at the end of each and every month, as and for their respective salaries, on the certificate of the clerks of said courts, that said criers have performed their several duties as criers of said courts for the time so certified by said clerks.

Salary of Bailiffs $1500.

SEC. 220. The Register of the city of Baltimore shall pay to the bailiff respectively of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City, of the Baltimore City Court, of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, as and for their respective salaries, at the same time and in the same manner as is now by law provided for the payment of the salaries of the crier of the Superior Court, and the crier of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City.

Stenographers.

[The Act of 1867, ch. 373, provides for the employment of Stenographers in the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, and fixes their compensation.]

SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Pay when Attending Court.

SEC. 222. The Sheriff of Baltimore city shall be allowed two dollars a day for every day he shall attend, either in person or by deputy, in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in the Court of Common Pleas, and in the Baltimore City Court, and in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, to be paid to him as the other expenses in said courts are now paid.—1864, ch. 236.

Execution for Fees.

SEC. 223. Any officer may send out his fees on execution at any time during the year.

What Officers' Fees Sheriff to Collect.

SEC. 224. The Sheriff shall collect the fees due to the following officers, which may be placed in his hands for collection, namely: attorneys, clerks of all the courts, commissioner of the land office, coroners, criers, registers of wills, surveyors and sheriffs.

When Sheriff may Distrain, &c., for Fees—Proviso.

SEC. 225. The Sheriff may distrain or execute the goods and chattels of any person against whom any fees are placed in his hands for collection; *provided*, he has sixty days previously delivered to such person, or left at his place of abode an account of such fees.

WITNESSES.

Pay of Witnesses Fifty Cents per Day.

SEC. 226. Witnesses attending any of the Courts of Baltimore city, shall be entitled to fifty cents a day.

Number of Justices of the Peace and Constables.

SEC. 227. The Governor of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, at the time designated by law, appoint two Justices of the Peace for each of the several wards of Baltimore city, and in addition thereto, four Justices of the Peace for the city of Baltimore at large, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint two Constables for each of the several wards of Baltimore city, and in addition thereto, four Constables at large for the said city, who shall hold their offices for two years from the date of their appointment, and until their successors in office are duly appointed and qualified, and the said Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be, and they are hereby, authorized to make the appointment directed by this Act on the fourth Monday in March, eighteen hundred and seventy, and on the said fourth Monday in March of every second year thereafter.—1870, ch. 45.

To Keep his Place of Business in his Ward.

SEC. 228. Every Justice of the Peace for said city shall keep his office or place for the transaction of business within the ward in which he may have been elected.

Office Hours.

SEC. 229. The Justices of the Peace for said city, shall keep their places of official business open each and every day, (Sunday excepted,) from the hour of eight o'clock in the forenoon until one o'clock in the

afternoon, and from three o'clock in the afternoon until six o'clock in the afternoon; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt them from the duty of attending at all times to the criminal business of the State.

Not to Issue Writ but on Application of Plaintiff or Attorney.

SEC. 230. No Justice of the Peace, in any case of debt or damages whatever, shall issue a summons or execution, except on application for the same by the plaintiff or his attorney, in person, or by writing, accompanied with the cause or causes of action in said case; and if any Justice of the Peace for said city shall issue a summons or execution contrary hereto, or if any constable shall serve the same knowingly, such Justice or constable shall be liable to indictment in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and shall, on conviction, be disqualified from holding his office.

Before whom Summons may be made Returnable and Case Tried.

SEC. 232. Every summons issued by said Justices shall be made returnable before the same, or any Justice of the Peace of the ward in which the debtor may reside, and the defendant shall have his election to have his cause tried before the Justice who issued the summons, or before the Justice of the ward in which he resides.—1868, ch. 375.

May Receive Pay when Called from Office.

SEC. 233. The Justices of said city, when called out of their offices on business not judicial and not relating to criminal procedure, may receive such compensation for their services, in addition to their fees of office, as the party requiring their services may allow them.

To File List of Fines Imposed with Clerk of Court of Common Pleas.

SEC. 234. They shall file with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within thirty days after the first Monday of September and on the first day of April in each year, under their respective oaths, a list and account of all fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed by them severally under the laws of this State within the twelve months then next preceding, distinctly showing what amount of said fines have been paid in each case; and shall at the time of filing such lists and accounts, severally pay over to the said clerk all such fines, penalties and forfeitures, or parts thereof, to which the State of Maryland is entitled; and the said clerk shall account for the same as for other public money received by him.

If No Fines, to File Affidavit of Fact.

SEC. 235. If any Justice shall not have imposed or received any such fines, penalties or forfeitures within such twelve months, he shall, at the times directed by the preceding section, file with said clerk an affidavit to that effect.

Penalty for Neglecting Return.

SEC. 236. If any Justice of the Peace for said city shall neglect or refuse to comply with the directions and provisions of the last two preceding sections, or shall file with said clerk any false or incomplete list and account or affidavit of and concerning such fines, forfeitures and penalties, he shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Duty as to Informations for Violating Ordinances.

SEC. 237. They shall, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, make report quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, to the Register of the city, of the number of informations laid before them for the violations of the city ordinances, the names of informers, persons informed against, the number of judgments rendered in favor of the corporation, for what amounts, and whether such judgments have been appealed from, superseded or satisfied.

Supersedeas.

SEC. 238. It shall not be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore to take supersedeas of any judgment recovered in the Court of Common Pleas, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, or Baltimore City Court, but such supersedeas shall be taken by the clerks of said courts respectively.

THE COURT HOUSE OFFICERS.

The following officers are appointed under the City Ordinances:

Superintendent and Watchman Appointed.

SEC. 1. There shall be annually appointed as other city officers are appointed, a Superintendent and one able-bodied Watchman, to take charge of the court-house and record office, and surrounding grounds.

Duty of Superintendent.

SEC. 2. The said Superintendent shall be a man of temperate habits, strict integrity, and general good character, and also capable of keeping accounts, and he shall have entire charge of said property, securing the same from depredation, causing it to be kept in good repair, and cleanly condition, and furnishing the necessary fuel and attending to the heating and lighting of the several departments included within said buildings and grounds, except the room occupied by the Orphans' Court for Baltimore city, which room shall be under the exclusive supervision and control of the Register of Wills for Baltimore city, as hereinafter provided. And the said Superintendent shall annually, during the first week in January, make to the city Register an estimate in detail of the expenses to be incurred for the current year for the said keeping, including therein the cost of fuel, of repairs, of necessary fixtures, of furniture, of laborers, and of all other proper incidental requisitions, taking into consideration only those expenses rightly chargeable to the city treasury as distinct from those to be provided for by the departments themselves; and in no case shall said Superintendent incur other expenses than those so estimated for and appropriated by the Mayor and City Council, and the said Register in no case shall exceed such appropriations, always excepting that upon an emergency occurring not to be foreseen in said annual estimate, the Mayor, during the intermission of the session of the Council, may order the necessary expenditure, and the Register is hereby authorized to pay the same out of any money not otherwise appropriated; *provided*, the same shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, and the vouchers for all such expenditures be filed with the Register.

Duty of Watchman.

SEC. 3. The Watchman appointed under this ordinance shall be a man of like good character for integrity and sobriety, and shall be required to take charge of said buildings, grounds and apartments during the night, under such arrangements and instructions as to the time of commencing and continuing the watch hours, as well as the performance of all other duties connected therewith, as shall be made by the Mayor; it being hereby also provided, that at no time shall the said buildings, grounds and apartments be from under the charge and personal attendance of either said Superintendent or Watchman, and likewise that said Watchman shall be subject to the supervision of the captain of the police for the district, who shall report any delinquency of duty to the Mayor.

Superintendent and Watchman to give Bond.

SEC. 4. The said Superintendent and Watchman shall each enter into bonds, with sufficient security to be approved by the Mayor, for the faithful performance of their duty; and for neglect of the same, the said Superintendent or Watchman may be removed by the Mayor.

Salary of Superintendent and Watchman.

SEC. 5. The salary of said Superintendent shall be nine hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, and the salary of the said Watchman shall be two dollars and fifty cents per day, payable monthly; provided, always, that in case of absence from duty, from any cause, of the Superintendent or Watchman, a substitute shall be appointed for the time—if the Watchman be absent a substitute shall be appointed by the Superintendent; if the Superintendent be absent a substitute shall be appointed by the Mayor or Register; the pay of such substitute to be the same as the officers they represent; said pay to be deducted from the pay of the Watchman or Superintendent, as the case may be.

No Expense to be Incurred Unless Provided for by this Ordinance.

SEC. 6. It is hereby distinctly declared and provided, that no debt or contract for debt for expenses incurred for the keeping, repairing, furnishing or in any manner providing for the said buildings, apartments, grounds or appurtenances thereto belonging, otherwise than is enacted and provided for by this ordinance, shall be acknowledged as binding on the Mayor and City Council or be paid by the Register, except by special enactment.

Janitor of Orphans' Court—How Appointed—His Duties—Salary.

SEC. 7. The Register of Wills for Baltimore city is hereby authorized and empowered to employ a suitable person to attend to the heating and lighting of the rooms occupied by the Orphans' Court for said city, and to the keeping of the same in good repair and cleanly condition, at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly by the city Register, out of the amount estimated by the Superintendent for the current year, as provided in Section 2 of this ordinance, upon the order from said Register of Wills for said compensation.

Janitor of Old Masonic Hall Court-House—Salary.

SEC. 8. There shall be annually appointed, as other city officers are, a Janitor, whose duty it shall be to keep in order, clean and

arrange the various offices in the building known as the Old Masonic Hall on St. Paul street, now used for the purposes of the Supreme Bench, the Baltimore City Court, and the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, the salary of said Janitor shall be at the rate of nine hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Watchman of Same—Salary.

SEC. 9. There shall be annually appointed by the Mayor, as other city officers are appointed, a person to be styled the Watchman of the court-house, at the corner of St. Paul street and Court-house lane, whose duty it shall be take charge of and watch said court-house between the hours of 6 o'clock, P. M. and 7 o'clock, A. M., and who shall remain in or about said court-house continuously between said hours. He shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of nine hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

CITY COUNSELLLOR AND SOLICITOR.

The City Ordinance No. 71, of 1864, &c., provides as follows:

Appointment of City Counsellor and City Solicitor.

SEC. 1. The Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the convention of the two branches of the City Council, shall, annually in the month of February, appoint a member of the Baltimore bar to be the City Counsellor, and another member of the same bar, to be the City Solicitor.—Ord. 71, 1864.

Duties of City Counsellor.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Counsellor to argue all cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, or the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, in which the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore may be a party, and to try all such cases in any court of the United States which may sit within the State of Maryland, or in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, and to try all cases in any other courts which the Mayor may specially require him to try; it shall also be his duty to advise with the Solicitor as to the framing of all bills and answers in equity, all pleadings at common law, and all exceptions or other documents connected with proceedings in the courts, whenever the Solicitor may request him so to do; it shall also be his duty to give advice and opinions in writing, upon any legal question affecting the interests of the city, which may be submitted to him by the Mayor, either branch of the Council, or any committee of the Council, or by the Solicitor.—*Ibid.*

Duties of City Solicitor.

SEC. 3. The Solicitor shall be the attorney of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; and it shall be the duty of the Solicitor to try all cases in which the city is interested in any of the courts of the city of Baltimore, except the Superior Court, and in all other courts in the State of Maryland except those mentioned in the preceding section, and act as junior counsel to the Counsellor in any court in which his services may be required; it shall also be his duty to give advice or opinions in writing upon any legal question affecting

the interests of the city, which may be submitted to him by the Mayor, either branch of the City Council, or any committee of the City Council, or any officer of the city; it shall also be his duty to report annually to the City Council, in writing, the number of cases depending at the time of the report, and any decisions made within the year upon the construction of any ordinance.—*Ibid.*

Solicitor to Examine Title to Property, &c.

SEC. 4. Whenever the corporation of the city shall design to purchase any real property, the title papers shall be furnished to the Solicitor, and no contract shall be made or money paid on account of such purchase except under the advice of the Solicitor, as to the title of the property in question, and the legal sufficiency of the deeds or other instruments intended to convey the same to the city, and all bonds or other written instruments involving the interests of the city, to be executed by or passed to the Mayor or other officer of the corporation, shall, before they are executed or received, as the case may be, have endorsed upon them the opinion of the Solicitor as to their legal sufficiency; it shall also be the duty of the Solicitor to give legal advice, whenever required, to the members of the City Council, on subjects connected with their official duties, and to prepare all ordinances, resolutions and memorials required of him by any committee of the City Council.—*Ibid.*

Aid to Solicitor in Examination of Titles, &c.

SEC. 5. The Mayor is hereby authorized and empowered to employ some competent person as often as occasion may require, and when in his opinion the interests of the city will thereby be promoted, to aid the Solicitor in the examination of the titles and conveyances of property in which the city of Baltimore is or may be interested, and in the examination of titles in cases connected with the proper discharge of the duties of any branch of the city government, and in preparing cases for trial in which the city of Baltimore is or may be interested, and in which testimony may be properly taken; the person so employed to act under the direction of the Solicitor, and to be employed, not permanently, but only to the extent and when in the opinion of the solicitor such employment is proper and necessary; and the Mayor is further authorized to employ some competent person, whenever he shall deem it necessary, to collect and put in a book or books, in some simple and intelligible form, abstracts of conveyances and titles of city property, inclusive of wharf property, with all proper details, plats, descriptions and alphabets for reference, and showing the rents and incomes of the parts under lease, and where unproductive, estimating the probable value thereof, which book or books when completed shall be deposited for safe keeping and use in the Register's office, and all additions and changes shall be noted in the said book or books as they may occur, in such manner as may be directed by the Mayor.—Res. 140, 1861.

Mayor to Provide a Substitute in Certain Cases.

SEC. 6. If either of the said law officers shall be unable or unwilling to try any case, which, under the provisions of this ordinance, he ought to try, he shall provide, at his own expense, a substitute, who shall be approved by the Mayor, and if he shall fail to make such pro-

vision in proper time, the Mayor shall employ a proper person to supply his place, and the expense shall be charged to him, and deducted from the first money payable to him thereafter.—Ord. 71, 1864.

No Extra Counsel, &c.

Sec. 7. No extra counsel shall be employed on the part of the city, in any case, except by virtue of a resolution of the Mayor and City Council.—*Ibid.*

Payment to Counsel.

Sec. 8. The Register is hereby directed to decline paying to counsel any money for the defence of cases in the Criminal Court, unless an appropriation has been previously made for such payments.—Res. 15, 1858.

Salaries of Counsellor and Solicitor.

Sec. 9. The salary of the Counsellor, shall be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and that of the Solicitor, fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, which salaries shall be in full of all compensation for their services and of all expenses incurred by them in attending the courts, either in or out of the city.—Ord. 71, 1864.

Appeals—Proviso.

Sec. 10. The approbation of the Mayor and consent of the Solicitor, shall be obtained before any appeal shall be prosecuted in any case, which approbation shall be in writing, and filed in the cause; *provided*, that before any appeal shall be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, the approbation of the Counsellor shall also be obtained.—*Ibid.*

How Writs to be Endorsed.

Sec. 11. Whenever the name of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, shall be used in the institution of any suit or other proceeding, the name of the person for whose use, or of the informer at whose instance the same is instituted, shall be endorsed upon the writ.—*Ibid.*

THE CITY COMPTROLLER.

Appointment of Comptroller—Salary $2500—*Bond* $10,000.

Sec. 1. There shall be appointed biennially, in the month of January, in the manner that other city officers are appointed, a qualified person who shall be a good accountant, to be called Comptroller of the City of Baltimore, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall have qualified; his term of office shall commence on the first Monday of March next succeeding his appointment; he shall be liable to removal from office in the same manner as the city register; and before entering upon his duties, he shall execute to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, and shall also take the usual oath of office.—Ord. 21, 1871.

Duties of Comptroller as to Accounts, &c.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said Comptroller to examine, audit, adjust and settle all accounts whatsoever in which the corporation is concerned, either as debtor or creditor, where provision for the settlement thereof is made by law, and the settlement of which is not especially committed, by ordinance, to some other authority; and where no such provision or insufficient provision has been made, he shall examine such accounts, and report to the City Council through the Mayor, the facts relating thereto, with his opinion thereon.

To Supervise the Fiscal Concerns of the Corporation.

SEC. 3. The said Comptroller shall supervise the fiscal concerns of all the departments, bureaus and officers of the corporation, which shall receive or disburse the public moneys, or which are charged with the management or custody thereof, and may require at any time from these departments, bureaus or officers, an account, in writing, of any moneys or property of the corporation in their hands, or under their control; he shall also, annually, charge the city collector with the amount of the annual levy, and credit him with the amount received as having been collected on such levy.

To Examine Contracts, Issue Licenses, &c.

SEC. 4. Said Comptroller shall examine all contracts made by the city officers, all requisitions upon the city treasury, and accounts of every nature against the city, issue all licenses, number of carriages, wagons and other vehicles, he accounting with the Register for the same, and paying over to him the fees received for the same; he shall open accounts for appropriations with all the departments of the city government, and report immediately to the Mayor, when any department shall overdraw or exceed its appropriations; he shall keep the titles to all property owned by the city, and see that the said property is maintained in good condition and regularly insured; he shall certify to the correctness of all claims, of whatsoever description, upon which money is due, and no check shall issue but upon his endorsement of its correctness, which shall be authority to the register to issue his check, to be countersigned by the Mayor; he shall report within thirty days after the meeting of the Council, in annual session, all contracts made by the corporation, as directed or authorized by the Council, and not performed or completed, or upon which any money remains unpaid, with the amount of money remaining unpaid on each, he shall report forthwith to the Council, through the Mayor, every case in which an appropriation is exhausted, while its object is not completed, and accompany such report with a statement of moneys which have been drawn on such appropriations, the particular purposes for which they were drawn, and the cause of the deficiency, and an estimate of the amount that will be necessary to complete the object of the appropriation; he shall examine into and certify the sufficiency of all bonds required to be taken by the Mayor; he shall examine and certify to the correctness of all pay-rolls and salaries of all officers of every grade, affidavits being made in all cases where required, before the justice of the peace appointed by the city, within the district where said parties reside, or may be stationed for the time being, before said pay-rolls are submitted for settlement.

Relating to Public Improvements.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller and Register shall not accept, pass, settle or pay any bill or order, in their departments, for public improvements, unless due provision has been made for the payment of the same by an act of legislation making an appropriation for such purpose.

To Represent the City when Property Insured is Destroyed.

SEC. 6. The Comptroller is authorized to represent the city in all cases where damage has or may occur from fire to any property of the corporation, which may have been insured, and any moneys that may be awarded to the city by reason of loss from fire, shall be paid into the city treasury, and the city commissioner is hereby authorized to expend the same in repairing such property as may have been injured by fire, should he, in conjunction with the Mayor, deem it expedient to make such repair, and if not deemed expedient, the money received for such damage by fire, shall be paid by him into the city treasury, and he shall draw on the Register, with the approbation of the Mayor, for the amount of such repairs.

Comptroller the Keeper of Title Deeds, &c.

SEC. 7. The Comptroller shall keep a well bound record book, and have therein recorded, all deeds and leases made to the city, or sufficient extracts from such deeds and leases as will fully explain the same; and also all contracts and agreements made in relation to the property of the city; the records in said record book to be written on every other page, so that the page opposite the record may be left blank for any remarks that may be necessary to be made in regard to the disposition of said property. The said record book shall also have an alphabetical index made for more easy reference to said deeds, leases, contracts and agreements.

Comptroller to Bid at Public Sale for Property Sold for Taxes.

SEC. 8. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed, when in his opinion the interest of the city requires it, to bid for account of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, on any real or leasehold property offered at public sale by the collector to pay taxes in arrears due the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, to such amount as he may deem necessary to pay said taxes, together with interest and expenses due and chargeable thereon, and no more; any property that may be so purchased shall be held subject to redemption at any time within one year and a day from the day of sale, by the owner thereof or other parties in interest, as provided for by the laws of the State and ordinances of the city.

To Sell for Cash Property Purchased.

SEC. 9. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to sell for cash, any property that may be purchased by him as aforesaid, and not redeemed within the time limited by law and ordinance, in such way as he may think best, and as soon as practicable, deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed for the city's interest in the same; *provided*, however, that said property shall be sold for a sum not less than the amount of taxes, together with all costs, charges and interest due and chargeable thereon.

Payments to Collector and Register.

SEC. 10. The Comptroller is hereby directed, as soon as he has received the money for the property sold by him as aforesaid, to pay over to the Collector, the amount of taxes, together with all interest and charges due and chargeable on said property on the books of the Collector; and any balance that may be left, after paying the costs and expenses incurred by the Comptroller in the purchase and sale of said property, shall be by him paid over to the Register of the city, and pass into the city treasury.

Comptroller to take Charge of Refuse Material and Sell the same.

SEC. 11. It shall also be the duty of the Comptroller to take charge of and keep an account of all refuse material that may accumulate in the city commissioner's, port warden's, and other departments of the city, the articles laid aside as useless at the said departments, to be taken charge of and accounted for by those having supervision of the same. And it shall also be the duty of the Comptroller to dispose of at private or public sale, to the best advantage, all old metal and refuse materials, of every kind, and pay the proceeds over to the city register, specifying at the same time the articles, price, and to whom sold.

Refuse Materials, &c. to be handed over to Comptroller.

SEC. 12. The city commissioner and port warden, and other persons having city property under their charge, shall set aside, on or before the first day of each month, such old metal and other materials as mentioned in the preceding section, and hand the same over to the Comptroller, they taking and keeping an account thereof.

To Keep Separate Account.

SEC. 13. The Comptroller is hereby directed to open a separate account for the department of refuse material.

Comptroller's Clerks and Salaries, &c.

SEC. 14. The Comptroller shall have authority to appoint a chief clerk, who shall receive an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, and an assistant clerk, at a salary of eleven hundred dollars, who shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the Comptroller. The Comptroller is authorized to obtain such extra assistance in his office as may be required; *provided*, the whole expense shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.—Ord. 21, 1871.

The Comptroller has also various duties to perform in connection with the other city ordinances.

THE CITY REGISTER.

The Ordinances of the city prescribe the duties of the City Register as follows:

Register to be Appointed—Bond $50,000.

SEC. 1. There shall be biennially appointed, in the month of January, by a convention of both branches of the City Council, a person of integrity to serve as Register of the city, who shall perform the duties required of him either by this or any other ordinance, and who shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the corporation with such securities as the Mayor and Presidents of the respective branches of the Council may approve, in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, and with the condition that he will faithfully discharge his duties and the trust reposed in him, which bond shall be deposited by the Mayor in such fire proof vault as he may select during his term of office, and at the expiration thereof, be delivered by him to his successor.

Deputy Register—His Bond and Oath.

SEC. 2. The Register is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a deputy, who shall make all collections for the commissioners of finance for rents of city property, and who shall perform all such duties of the office as the Register shall from time to time prescribe and direct, for whose acts the Register shall be held responsible; the Register shall have power to require from his said deputy a bond, with condition for the faithful performance of his duties, with such penalty and such security as he may deem proper, and before he enters upon the duties of his office, the said deputy shall take the oath prescribed to officers of the corporation.

When Deputy may Officiate.

SEC. 3. In the event of the necessary absence of the Register from sickness or other cause, the said deputy, with the written assent of the Mayor, shall have full power and authority to exercise and perform all the duties of the Register.

Council to Fill Vacancy in Office of Register.

SEC. 4. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Register of the city, it shall be the duty of the convention of the two branches of the City Council to fill such vacancy, and the person appointed to fill such vacancy, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, execute a bond agreeably to the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, and it shall be the duty of the Mayor forthwith to summon the City Council for the purpose of filling the said vacancy in the office of Register, if the same shall occur during the recess.

Duties of the Register—City Seal—Fees.

SEC. 5. The Register shall take under his charge and keeping the corporate seal of the city, and use it in all cases which now are or may hereafter be required, either by the laws of the United States, the several States, the ordinances of this corporation, or the usage and customs of nations, whenever applied to for that purpose; and for

each and every seal which he shall affix to an instrument or instruments of writing, he shall be entitled to receive, for the use of the city, the sum of two dollars, except that in cases where the Register's certificate, under seal, shall be required to be used as evidence in the claims of soldiers and seamen in the United States service, or in the claims of their widows, or heirs of such as have died, or may hereafter die in the service; in which cases, he shall furnish such certificate without any charge whatever. He shall further be authorized to charge and receive the following fees: for authenticating copies of records, fifteen cents for each and every sheet containing one hundred words, and so, pro rata, for every search, and for every certificate to a copy, twenty-five cents, for the use aforesaid.

Further Duties of the Register.

SEC. 6. The Register shall take under his charge and keeping all the records, papers and proceedings of the corporation, except those relating to titles of city property; all the ordinances, resolutions, votes and proceedings of the City Council, after each and every session; and shall record or cause to be recorded in a book or books, all appointments of each and every officer of this corporation; and shall likewise take under his charge, all money now belonging to, or which may hereafter belong to this corporation, and shall immediately deposit the same in the National Farmers and Planters Bank of Baltimore, or such other bank as the Mayor and Presidents of the two branches may think proper, in the name of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; and he is hereby directed, upon endorsement of their correctness by the Comptroller, to make all payments with checks on said bank, countersigned by the Mayor, and drawn to the order of some person or persons having authorized claims against the city, and for the exact amount thereof, which he shall regularly enter in a bank book, particularly stating the date, the name of the person or persons, and the amount; and it shall be his duty to keep regular and correct accounts, in a book or books, in folio, of all money received and expended by him on account of the city, particularly stating, under proper heads, the specific objects from whence received and for what expended; and shall annually lay before the Council, in the first week of the annual session, his account of all moneys received and expended by him during the past year, supported by proper vouchers; also, a statement of the estimated receipts and payments required for the current year, and any other information connected with the finances of the city, which may be calculated to aid the Council in their deliberations upon the subject; and, when required by the Mayor, he shall exhibit to him his accounts and vouchers, his bank-book and crossed checks.

When Authorized to Obtain Advances from Bank.

SEC. 7. In anticipation of the revenue from collections, under the levies made for that purpose, the Register is hereby authorized to make such arrangements with the bank in which the account of the city is or may be kept, for the advance of such sum or sums of money as may be required, from time to time, to enable him punctually to meet the interest on the city stock debt—the bank so advancing the money to apply it to the payment of such interest.

Duty as to Claims Against the City.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Register to ascertain the amounts of all claims that may be made against the corporation, and report the same to the City Council in the second week of its annual session.

Office Hours.

SEC. 9. The Register shall keep his office in the same house with the Mayor, and shall attend there every day (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause.

Compensation of Clerks, &c.

SEC. 10. The Register is authorized to employ in his office a chief clerk, whose compensation shall be fourteen hundred dollars per annum, and an assistant clerk, whose compensation shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum, and a transfer clerk, at twelve hundred dollars per annum, and the Register is further authorized to obtain such extra assistance in his office as may be required; *provided*, the whole expense shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.

Compensation of Register and Deputy—Fees.

SEC. 11. The Register shall receive for his services the compensation of three thousand dollars per annum, and the Deputy Register and Cashier eighteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, and all fees or perquisites of or appertaining to the office, or allowable to them under the statutes of the State or ordinances of the corporation of Baltimore, (except the payment made to the Register by the State Treasurer, under the authority of Section 102 of Art. 81, Public General Laws,) shall be paid into the city treasury.—Ord. 101, 1872—121, 1872.

THE APPEAL TAX COURT.

The Appeal Tax Court was created by Article 81, of the Public General Laws, &c., as follows:

Appointment of a Board.

SEC. 15. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall, annually, appoint a board, to consist of at least three persons, to be styled the Appeal Tax Court, who shall meet, from time to time, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and correcting the accounts of assessable property charged to tax payers.

Vacancies—Compensation.

SEC. 16. The Mayor and City Council shall fill all vacancies in said board as soon as practicable after any may happen therein, in the manner provided for in cases of vacancies of other city officers; and the members of said board shall receive such compensation as the Mayor and City Council shall provide, to be paid by the city.

Their Oath.

SEC. 17. The persons appointed to compose said Appeal Tax Court shall, before they enter upon the performance of their duties, take an oath, before a justice of the peace, that they will well and faithfully perform the duties required by law, without favor, affection or partiality.

Register to Make Out List of Holders of City Stocks.

SEC. 98. The Register of the city of Baltimore shall, within one month after the first day of April, annually, make out and deliver to the Appeal Tax Court for the city of Baltimore a full and accurate list of the holders of the stock loans of said city, on the first day of April in the year for which said list is made, showing the several amounts held by the said stockholders respectively.

Duty of Appeal Tax Court.

SEC. 99. The said Appeal Tax Court, shall, in each year, carefully examine the said list, and correct the same, by striking therefrom all the holders of said stock who may be exempt from taxation on said stock, and shall, on or before the first day of June, annually, deliver one copy of the said list as corrected by them, to the said Register, and one copy thereof to the Comptroller, setting forth distinctly in said copies the assessed value of the stock mentioned therein.

Compensation.

SEC. 102. Each member of the Appeal Tax Court shall receive fifty dollars annually, for the service required in Sections 100 and 101, and the Register of the city of Baltimore the sum of three hundred dollars for the services therein required of him; the said sums to be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller.

THE COLLECTOR OF STATE TAXES.

Appointment—Compensation—Per Centage.

SEC. 22. The Mayor and City Council shall, on the first Tuesday in April in each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, appoint one Collector for Baltimore city, for the collection of taxes levied, or to be levied for the current year; and it shall not be lawful for the municipal authorities of said city, to provide any fixed, annual or other stated compensation for the collection of the State taxes, or a salary of any kind, to the said Collector for his services in collecting the State taxes, otherwise than by a per centum on the amount of his collections, as contemplated in Section 28 hereof.—1868, ch. 366.

Collector's Bond.

SEC. 23. Every Collector of State taxes in the city of Baltimore, before he acts as such, shall give a bond to the State of Maryland in a penalty of seventy-five thousand dollars, to be approved by the Governor.—*Ibid.*

Bond to be Recorded.

SEC. 24. The said bond, when approved by the Governor, shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.—*Ibid.*

Collector to make Daily Deposits in Bank, &c.

SEC. 25. Every Collector of State taxes in the city of Baltimore, shall make daily deposits of such sums of money as he shall receive for taxes collected for said State, less the amount of commissions allowed him for the collection of the same, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, in some bank in said city, which pays to the State the school tax, as provided by law, to be designated by said Treasurer, and on failure to make such daily deposits he shall,

on proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Governor, be liable to removal from office by the Governor, and the Comptroller shall immediately enter suit upon his bond.—*Ibid.*

Examination of Books.

SEC. 26. The Treasurer of the State shall make weekly examinations of the books of the Collector of State taxes in Baltimore city, whose books shall always be open to such inspection.—*Ibid.*

When Governor to Appoint Collector—Bond.

SEC. 27. If there be no Collector of State taxes qualified and compensated in conformity with the foregoing provisions, in the city of Baltimore, by the first day of May in any year, the Governor shall appoint from any part of the State, a Collector for the said city, who shall give bond with sureties, to be approved by the Governor, and be in all respects on a footing with other State collectors' bonds, as provided in the case of the Collector appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the said Collector shall have all the powers of other Collectors.

Levy for Commissions—Per Centage.

SEC. 28. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall levy upon the city of Baltimore, within twenty days after a Collector shall have been appointed, such commission as will in their judgment insure a speedy collection of State taxes, not exceeding two per centum on the amount to be placed in the hands of said Collector for the city of Baltimore, said commission to be levied for the use of said Collector, and to be collected as other charges are collected.

ORDINANCES.

Appeal Tax Court, &c.—Duties and Powers—Officers and their Salaries.

The following City Ordinances relate to the duties of the Judges of the Appeal Tax Court and Assessors.

SEC. 1. Annually, in the month of February, there shall be appointed, as other city officers are appointed, three sensible and discreet persons to constitute and be styled the Appeal Tax Court, upon whom shall devolve all the duties and powers provided by the several acts of assembly and the ordinances relating to the valuation and assessment of taxable property; which said persons shall be appointed and commissioned, and shall give bond for the faithful discharge of their duties, as other officers of the city, in such amount as the Mayor may approve. There shall also be appointed at the same time, and in the same manner, a clerk of the Appeal Tax Court, who shall, by virtue of his appointment, be one of the assessors of tax, and shall perform such other duties as the Appeal Tax Court may require. There shall also be appointed one assessor, besides the one who shall be appointed clerk. The salary of said Judges shall be each eighteen hundred dollars per annum. The salary of their assessor of real estate shall be $1600 per annum; the salary of their clerk shall be $1600 per annum, and the salary of their assistant clerk shall be $1200 per annum. The assessor shall give bond in $3000; and in consideration of the sums named, each of said officers shall be re-

quired to perform all the duties imposed on them by the provisions of this ordinance, or any duties hereafter required of them by the Mayor and City Council.—Ord. 20, 1871—Ord. 6, 1871—Ord. 30, 1871, and Ord. 21, 1873.

Assessors' Duties and Powers.

SEC. 2. The Assessors of tax shall, under the direction of the Appeal Tax Court, assess all the property in the city of Baltimore, or so much thereof as the said court may deem necessary, at its cash value, in conformity with the provisions of the several acts of assembly and ordinances in relation thereto. The said Assessors shall have and exercise all the powers granted to Assessors under said acts of assembly and ordinances.

Mayor Authorized to Fill Vacancies.

SEC. 3. In case of death, dismissal, or removal from office, the Mayor is hereby authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur for the unexpired term of the Judges of the Appeal Tax Court and the Clerk or the Assessors.

The remainder of the Ordinance prescribes the duties of the Judges of the Appeal Tax Court.

THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Appointment—Bond, &c.

SEC. 1. There shall be appointed annually, in the month of February, as other city officers are appointed, a collector of taxes, to be styled the City Collector, whose duty it shall be to collect all taxes of every description levied or assessed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or by the General Assembly of Maryland; who, before entering on the duties of his office, shall give bond to the corporation, with security to be approved by the Mayor and the Presidents of the two branches of the City Council, or any two of them, the Mayor being one, in the penal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of the trust confided to him, and of the duties required of him by the acts of assembly and ordinances of the city of Baltimore, now existing or that may hereafter be passed, and also for the payment, on or before the fifth day of each and every month, to the Register of the city, or such other officer or officers, person or persons, as may be authorized to receive the same, of all such sum or sums of money as he may have received since the previous payment, with a detailed statement, to be rendered under oath, showing the particular sources from which the money was received.

Collector's Term of Office.

SEC. 2. The Collector shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office on the first Monday in March, in each and every year, and his term of office shall expire, and all his authority as Collector shall cease on the day next preceding the first Monday in March following, unless he shall have been re-appointed, as provided in the preceding section.

Removal from Office—When Register to Act as Collector.

SEC. 3. Any City Collector, appointed by virtue of this ordinance, may be removed or suspended for cause, by the Mayor, with a con-

currence of a majority of both branches of the City Council, or he may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of said Council, without the concurrence of the Mayor; and it shall be the duty of the Collector, when so removed or suspended from office, as herein provided, forthwith to deliver to the Register, all the money, books and papers that may be in his possession at the time of such removal, or suspension, and in case of the suspension, removal, resignation or death of the Collector, the Register is hereby authorized, and required, to perform all the duties of Collector, until he, the said Collector, is reinstated, or his successor has been appointed, and shall have duly qualified, as the case may be.

Charges against Collector—Suspension, &c.

Sec. 4. As soon as charges are preferred against said Collector by the Mayor or either branch of the City Council, which affect his official character, it shall be the duty of the Mayor immediately to suspend him from office, and at the same time furnish him with a copy of the charges against him; and the said Collector shall have the privilege of answering the same before the City Council in convention, by attorney or otherwise.

When Mayor to Convene Council.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, in case of resignation, or suspension from office, or death of the Collector, during a recess of the City Council, to convene said Council within three days thereafter, for the purpose of examining the charges preferred against him, and of filling the vacancy in case of removal, resignation or death of said Collector.

State Taxes.

Sec. 7. The said Collector shall collect from the State of Maryland, the State's proportion of the expenses incurred in the collection of the State taxes, as now or may hereafter be fixed by law, and pay the same into the city treasury.

Collector and Officers—and Salaries.

Sec. 8. The Collector shall receive as full compensation for the duties that are now or hereafter may be required to be performed by him, by the laws of the State, and ordinances of the city, the yearly salary of two thousand dollars; and he shall have authority to appoint and remove one Deputy Collector, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all arrears of taxes, and assist the Collector, and whose salary shall be eighteen hundred dollars per annum; one cashier, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum; one assistant cashier, whose salary shall be thirteen hundred dollars per annum; one book-keeper, whose salary shall be fourteen hundred dollars per annum; and one general cash book-keeper, whose salary shall be sixteen hundred dollars per annum; nine ledger clerks, who shall each receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and fourteen bailiffs and assessors, at a salary of three hundred and fifty-seven dollars per year. All of said appointees being hereby required to comply with all ordinances of the city in the same manner as if appointed by the Mayor and City Council; and for all of their acts the Collector shall be held responsible under his bond.—Ord. 2, 1873—Ord. 110, 1872.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE.

The Board of Commissioners of Finance consists of two persons in conjunction with the Mayor. They are elected annually by the two branches of the City Council in convention. They perform the duties devolving upon the corporation in connection with the public debt. They may lease the property belonging to the city which is pledged for the redemption of the public debt. They have charge of the Sinking Fund. They may sell such stocks as are held by the city and apply the same to the reduction of the debt. They may consolidate the city bonds, &c. The Commissioners receive no compensation.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Five Fire Commissioners are appointed, two for four years and three for two years, and every second year others shall be appointed to serve for the term of four years. They have the appointment of employes of the Fire Department, and report in January to City Council. They appoint a Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, one Clerk, ten Engine Companies, each consisting of one Foreman, one Engineman, one Assistant Engineman, one Hostler and eight Firemen, also three Hook and Ladder Companies, each consisting of one Foreman, one Tillerman, one Hostler and ten Laddermen; salary of Chief Engineer $2000; Assistants each $1400; Clerk $1200; Foremen each $500; Enginemen $1100; Assistants each $900; Tillermen and Hostlers each $900; Firemen each $400; Foreman of Hook and Ladder Companies $500.

FIRE INSPECTORS.

The Mayor may appoint a Fire Inspector, named by the Fire Insurance Companies of the city, and whose salary is paid by the Insurance Companies. His duty is to examine into and keep a record of all fires in the city.

POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Six temporary additional police officers are annually appointed, one of whom shall be versed in telegraphic operations, and shall be called the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph; four of them shall act as telegraph operators, and one as lineman. Salary of Superintendent $1400, bond $2000; salary of each of the operators and lineman $1200, bond $800.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

There shall be appointed biennially in March, a Board of six Commissioners, who, with the Mayor, shall be styled the "Water Board of the City of Baltimore." The Water Board has authority to appoint a Water Engineer, whose salary is $2500 per year, and who is to give bond in $10,000; a Civil Engineer, whose salary is $2500, and bond $5,000; a Water Registrar, whose salary is $2500, and bond $20,000; a Cashier, salary $1400, and bond $1000; a general Bookkeeper, at a salary of $1400, and bond $1000; three Clerks at a salary of $1200, and bond $5000 each; an Engineer's Clerk, salary $1200, and bond $1000; two Collectors, salary $1000, and bond $1000; a Hydrant Inspector, salary $1000, and bond $1000; and a Watchman at a salary of $480 per year. The Board have also authority to appoint a Secretary to keep the records of the Board, also to appoint or secure the appointment of such police force and watchmen as may be necessary for the protection, &c., of the water works, and to adopt such measures as will insure a supply of pure water. The salaries and duties of all other appointees, except the two Engineers and Registrar, shall be determined upon by the Water Board, and they may be dismissed at any time by the Board. The Board shall take bonds from any or all employes, to be approved by the Mayor, in such penal sum as may be required.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

There shall be annually appointed, as other city officers are appointed, one Physician, who shall be the Commissioner of Health, and one Assistant Commissioner, who shall constitute the Board of Health. Salary of Commissioner $2500, of Assistant $1500. The duties of the Board of Health is to execute all ordinances for the preservation of the health of the city.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF STREETS.

There shall be appointed annually, as other officers are appointed, five Superintendents of Streets, one for each division into which the city is divided by the Board of Health. Salary $1000 per annum, and in case any one is unable to perform his duties for more than two weeks, a substitute shall be appointed by the Board of Health, with the consent of the Mayor, and paid out of the salary of the said Superintendents. Bond $2000. They shall act as agents of the corporation, and with the approval of the Mayor and the Commissioner of Health, employ a force sufficient to keep clean the streets of the city, clear away ice and snow from the gutters and crossings, and from the front of all public buildings.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

The Physician of the Marine Hospital is annually appointed as other city officers are. His salary is $2000 per annum, and he gives bond in the sum of $5000. His residence is at the Marine Hospital. He must be a legally authorized practicing physician. He may employ an assistant physician, whose pay shall not be more than $5 per day. His duties are to attend to the Marine Hospital and the patients there—to board all vessels on their arrival from sea, and if he deems it unsafe for the vessel to unlade her cargo and come to the wharf, may quarantine the vessel until thoroughly cleansed and purified. The expenses of purification of vessels, or baggage, or passengers, to be paid by the captain, owner or consignee.

THE VACCINE PHYSICIANS.

A Vaccine Physician is annually appointed as other city officers, for every two contiguous wards, to be a resident of one of the wards from which he may be appointed, if practicable. Salary $300 per annum. Their duties are to act as health wardens, to vaccinate all persons required by law, and to attend to police officers wounded in discharge of duty, and render professional services at station house, for which they shall receive an additional compensation of $100.

See State Vaccine Agent.

THE CITY COMMISSIONER AND ASSISTANT.

The City Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner are annually appointed as other city officers are now appointed. The salary of the City Commissioner is $3000. He gives bond in the sum of $10,000. The salary of the Assistant Commissioner is $1800; bond $5000. The City Commissioner shall appoint a Clerk, whose compensation shall be $1200 a year. The duties of the City Commissioner relate to the leveling, making, mending, or repairing the streets, lanes, alleys, bridges and sewers, and contracting with any person for materials for the purpose aforesaid, said contracts having been approved by the Mayor, Register and Comptroller of the city, and with as many workmen as he may judge necessary to be employed from time to time in and about the same. It shall be his duty annually, to lay before the City Council, in the first week of the annual session, a report of his proceedings, with an abstract of the expenditures of the office, signed by him. The City Commissioner shall have full power, when applied to by any person requiring the same, to ascertain and fix the lines of any of the streets, lanes, &c., or any boundary of any of the lots within the city, and to put up stones or landmarks—also to correct wrong numbers of houses. He shall, with the approbation of the Mayor, make all contracts for the construction and repair of all city buildings, except what appertains to the department of the Water Board and Port Warden.

THE PORT WARDEN.

A Port Warden is annually appointed, as other city officers are. He gives bond in the sum of $10,000; salary $2000 per annum. The Port Warden appoints one Clerk with a salary of $1200 per annum. Clerk's bond $2000.

The Port Warden has full power to employ and discharge the workmen under him at such times as in his judgment the interests of the city may require—to cause to be removed all vessels which now are or may hereafter be sunk in the harbor or port of Baltimore—to prevent encroachments on the harbor by any person—to aid and assist with the mud machines in cleaning such docks as the Board of Health may be of opinion require the use of said machines—to deepen and cleanse the navigation at wharves or docks when called upon by any occupier or owner—to cause to be deepened a channel of two hundred feet within certain described limits—to cause all public wharves to be rebuilt or repaired, when, in his opinion, with the approbation of the Mayor, the same may be necessary—to cause to be built solid and substantial wharves or abutments of durable materials at the end of streets, &c.—to examine into the state of all private wharves, and to cause correct soundings to be made in the harbor.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING STREETS.

The Commissioners for the Opening of Streets, consist of three persons, who are annually appointed, as other city officers. The salary of each of said Commissioners is $1200. They shall employ a Clerk, with salary of $1200 a year, and shall also have the power to obtain the services of the City Surveyor, and such other assistants and agents as they may deem necessary, and allow to each of the persons so employed by them, such compensation as may be fixed by ordinance, and, if not so fixed, as the said Commissioners may deem reasonable.

THE CITY SURVEYOR.

A City Surveyor is elected on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, 1873, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, an election is to be held. His term of office commences on the first Monday of January ensuing his election; any vacancy in the office is filled by the Mayor and City Council, for the residue of the term. His compensation arises from fees fixed by ordinance—gives bond in the sum of $5000. It is the duty of the City Surveyor to do and perform all acts appertaining to the business of a Surveyor that may be required of him by the City Commissioner and the Commissioners for the Opening of Streets, and to perform all other things which may be prescribed by the Mayor and City Council. He shall keep a record of and preserve all memoranda, file notes and plats, and report semi-annually to the Mayor, what field-rates are in his possession belonging to the city.—See page 231.

VISITORS AND OFFICERS OF THE JAIL.

Five Visitors are appointed in the month of February, who have general control of the affairs of the Jail; they elect a President and Secretary from their number. They appoint a Warden, who has charge of the prisoners, who is removable at the pleasure of the Visitors. The Warden gives bond in the sum of $10,000, with two securites. The Visitors prescribe the number and duties of the assistants and the Warden appointees. The compensation of the Warden and assistants is regulated by the Visitors. The Warden is required to send a list of all parties committed as vagrants, by justices of the peace, to the Judge of the Criminal Court, every Saturday, to be revised by the Judge.

The officers and their compensation, are as follows: Warden, whose salary is $1800; Clerk, $1800, and bond $2000; Physician, $1500; nine Deputy Wardens, $1000 each; Chief Engineer, $1100; Assistant Engineer, $800; Baker, $900; and Matron, $450.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CHIMNEY SWEEPERS.

Eleven Superintendents of Chimney Sweepers are annually appointed and licensed in the city, and shall be assigned to separate districts. Their bond is $100. Their compensation is by fees, which are regulated by ordinance.

THE HARBOR MASTERS.

Five Harbor Masters are annually appointed, as other city officers are. They receive as salary, 20 per cent. on all wharfage and tonnage duties collected by them, to be paid monthly, by dividing the same equally among them. Monthly returns of collections under oath, are made to the Register, and payments made to him. Their duties are to attend to the shipping in the harbor, the wharves, &c.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF LAMPS AND LAMPLIGHTERS.

There shall be appointed, annually, prior to the first of March, by the Mayor, four Superintendents of Lamps, one of whom shall be assigned for each district, by the Mayor, who shall superintend the lighting and cleaning of the city lamps, and keeping the same in repair; and a room shall be provided at each station house, where they shall attend daily, from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M., in order to furnish their subordinates with oil and other requisites, and receive their reports as to the condition of the lamps; and said Superintendents shall have charge of and be responsible for such oil and other requisites as may be used in said districts; and the Mayor shall annually, prior to the first of March, appoint eighty lamplighters, who shall be assigned by

the Superintendents, to their respective beats, and they shall light, extinguish, attend to and clean the city lamps at least twice a lighting, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to prepare and have printed on cards, by the twentieth of each month, the hours when the city lamps shall be lighted and extinguished for the ensuing month, one of which cards shall be furnished to each captain, lieutenant and sergeant of police, and to the Superintendents of Lamps, and it shall be the duty of said Superintendents to instruct the Lamplighters as to the hours when they shall light and extinguish the lamps; the captains, lieutenants and sergeants of police shall report to the Mayor, all failures to light and extinguish the lamps at the proper time in their respective beats, and in all cases where the lamps shall be broken and not promptly repaired, the Mayor shall have power to suspend or remove for neglect of duty, as in his judgment the case may require. The Comptroller is authorized to have the street or public lamps lighted each and every Sunday night, for such number of hours as he may deem necessary to light the city. The salary of the Superintendents of Lamps, shall be ten dollars per week, and the compensation of the Lamplighters, shall be eight dollars per week. The Superintendents give bond in $500, and the Lamplighters in $100.

CLERKS OF MARKETS.

The several officers mentioned below are appointed as other city officers are appointed, and receive as compensation the annual salaries hereinafter allowed them:

The Clerk of the Centre Market	$450,	Bond	$1500.
The Assistant Clerk of the Centre Market	350,	"	1000.
The Clerk of the Lexington Market	450,	"	1500.
The Assistant Clerk of the Lexington Market.	350,	"	1000.
The Clerk of the Hanover Market	450,	"	1000.
The Clerk of the Fell's Point Market	450,	"	1000.
The Clerk of the Belair Market	700,	"	1000.
This Clerk has a special duty to assist the Assistant Clerk of the Centre Market, for which he receives the sum of $100.			
The Clerk of the Richmond Market	450,	"	500.
The Clerk of the Hollins Street Market	500,	"	800.
The Clerk of the Cross Street Market	800,	"	500.
The Clerk of Lafayette Market	300,	"	1000.
Keeper of Market under Maryland Institute..	500,	"	500.

WARD MANAGERS OF THE POOR

One Ward Manager of the Poor shall be appointed for each ward, by the Mayor and City Council at their annual session. He shall have power to direct, in writing, any indigent, sick or disabled person, infant or idiot of his ward, to go, or be taken, to the Almshouse, (Bayview Asylum.) The Trustees shall receive, maintain, and employ said person so long as in their opinion he may be entitled to relief and require it.

KEEPERS OF SPRINGS, SQUARES, &c.

The following officers bond, and are paid salaries as follows:

Keeper of Broadway Hall	$300,	Bond	$500.
Keeper of Eastern Fountain	350,	"	500.
Keeper of Calvert Street Spring	300,	"	500.
Keeper of Franklin Square	350,	"	500.
Keeper of Madison Square	350,	"	500.
Keeper of Union Square	350,	"	500.
Keeper of La Fayette Square	350,	"	500.
Keeper of Battery Square	250,	"	500.
Keeper of Broadway Squares	300,	"	500.
Keeper of Harlem Square	350,	"	500.
Keeper of Drawbridge	600,	"	500.
Keeper of Washington Monument—Fees			

Cleaners of Markets are employed, who are paid yearly salaries varying from $420 to $50.

COMMISSIONERS OF SQUARES, &c.

The Mayor appoints three Commissioners for each of the Squares, &c., who have general supervision of them, but receive no salary. All appropriations are expended under their direction.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM.

The Trustees of the Poor are appointed by the Mayor and City Council, with power to appoint all such officers, clerks, agents and servants as they may think necessary, and shall prescribe their duties, and fix their compensation. They shall meet at the Alms-house four times a year, in the first week of February, May, August and November, and make such rules and by-laws as they may think necessary. The Trustees are entitled to two dollars per day for every day they meet. The following officers are paid the salaries named: Two Visiting Physicians, $1100 per year: Superintendent, $1100, bond $1000; Agent, or Purveyor, $1200, bond $5000; Apothecary, $500; Farmer, $500, and $500 bond; Clerk, $900; Chief Engineer, $720; Assistant Engineer, $600; Messenger, $600; Matron, $500.

TRUSTEES OF THE McDONOGH EDUCATIONAL FUND AND INSTITUTE.

The Board of Trustees, &c., were elected under the ordinance No. 68 of 1868. Their number shall not be less than seven, nor more than nine. Vacancies are to be filled by the Mayor. They have charge of the McDonogh bequest to the city. They elect a president, secretary and agent, and prescribe their salary and duties. The fund on the 4th June, 1869, was $522,740 96, with a prospect of receiving $100,000 additional. According to the terms of the ordinance, the interest of $500,000 shall only be used in the purchase of the land and buildings for the purposes of the trust. The Farm School is now in operation.

DRUID HILL PARK.

Four persons, with the Mayor, constitute the Druid Hill Park Commissioners, who have authority to make all rules and regulations for the government and improvement of the Park. Druid Hill Park, when completed, will contain over 680 acres, and has cost, exclusive of improvements, $511,323.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Keepers of the Standard Weights and Measures are annually appointed. Two of weights and liquid measures, and one of dry and long measure. Fees regulated by ordinance, and bond of each $1000.

THE JONES FALLS COMMISSIONERS.

Three Commissioners for the improvement of Jones Falls were elected by the City Council under Ordinance No. 51, of 1872. They receive an annual salary of $2500 each. Vacancies are to be filled by the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the City Council. They may be removed as other officers are removed. They appoint a Clerk at $1200 per year, and a Chief Engineer at $5000 per year.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Commissioners of Public Schools are annually elected in February, one from each ward, by the City Council in Convention. The Commissioners elect a President and Secretary. The latter is paid a salary of $1700. The Commissioners also elect a "Superintendent of Public Instruction," for four years, unless sooner removed by the Board, from February 1872, at a salary of $3000. His duties are to visit all the Schools once in each quarter. His salary is fixed by the Board, subject to the approval of the City Council. They also elect an Assistant Superintendent, whose salary is $1800, for four years. The Board of Commissioners have charge of all the Public Schools in the city, elect the teachers, and determine their salaries; prescribe the course of study, and the books to be used; make by-laws for their government, and have charge of the school buildings. There is no charge for tuition in the schools, but a charge of one dollar per quarter is made for books. The Commissioners serve without compensation. A new building is being erected for the Baltimore City College. The annual expense of the white schools of the city for 1872 was $473,000, of which $346,108 were paid for salaries of teachers and officers. The whole amount paid for colored schools in 1872, was $32,430, of which $23,077 were paid for teachers—whole number of schools was 122. The salaries of the Principal of the Baltimore City College is $2700, the Vice Principal $2450, and the other Professors $2000. The Principals of the Female High Schools are paid $2208.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IMPROVING THE HARBOR.

A Board of six Commissioners entitled "The Commissioners for Deepening and Improving the Channel of the Chesapeake bay and the Patapsco river below Fort McHenry," are, biennially, appointed in the month of February, as other city officers are appointed, of which Board the Mayor is a member. They serve without pay, and are to be citizens and residents of the city of Baltimore. The Board are authorized to receive and disburse all moneys received from the State from auction duties, and apply the same to the deepening and improving the channel. They shall annually, on or before the third Monday in January, report to the Mayor and City Council their proceedings. Should a vacancy occur in the Board the same shall be filled by the Mayor as other vacancies are filled.

THE FIRE INSPECTOR

Is appointed by the Mayor and paid by the Insurance Companies. By the Act of 1873, Chapter 250, it is made the duty of the Fire Inspector to attend fires that may occur with his badge of office displayed. He shall take charge of all property during fires which may be imperiled thereby. Any person wilfully obstructing him in the discharge of his duties shall be imprisoned in jail not over one month, or fined not over $500. He shall investigate the cause of fires, summon witnesses and administer oaths. He is to aid in the enforcement of the fire ordinances. Any person who wilfully neglects for two days to give notice of possession of property saved from fires, shall be deemed guilty of larceny. He may appoint one or more deputies during his absence, who shall wear a badge.

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Inspector of Public Buildings is appointed annually by the Mayor, as other city officers are appointed. He must be an experienced builder or mechanic. His salary is $1800 per year. He appoints a Clerk at $1200 per year. He is to make all contracts for the construction and repair of all city buildings; the repairs shall be under his direction and control. He is to correct irregularity in the numbering of houses, to have dangerous walls removed, to grant permits, with the Mayor's approval, for steam engines, bay windows, awning flaps, sign posts, frame sheds, &c.

BUILDING COMMITTEE OF NEW CITY HALL.

The Building Committee of the New City Hall consists of four members with the addition of the Mayor. They receive no salary. They appoint an Architect who receives a commission upon the cost of the building, a Superintendent who is paid $2500 per year, and a Clerk whose salary is $1400.

COAL, WOOD AND ICE.

Anthracite, and all Coal except bituminous, shall be sold only by the ton, half ton, or fraction of a ton, which is 2240 pounds, under penalty of $10. Firewood shall be sold only by the cord, half cord, or quarter cord, under penalty of $5. All Ice shall be sold by weight unless otherwise agreed upon between the buyer and seller. The standard weight of a bushel shall be sixty pounds avoirdupois, under penalty of $5.

INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING GAS.

An Inspector of Illuminating Gas is annually appointed in February, as other city officers are appointed, who is to give bond in $1000. His duty is to inspect and determine the purity of the Gas furnished by any Company or persons in Baltimore, and report to the Mayor at least once a week. The quality of the Gas must be such as to produce a light equal to twelve standard sperm candles of six to the pound, &c. Failing to supply such Gas, the producer shall be fined $100, unless unavoidable. Salary of the Gas Inspector $365 per year.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three persons shall be annually appointed Keepers of the Standards of Weights and Measures. Their duty is to inspect and stamp all Weights and Measures used in Baltimore city once a year. If any are found untrue they are to be stamped "condemned," and if again used the person shall be fined $20.

MEASURERS OF CHARCOAL.

One person is annually appointed by the Mayor, &c., to measure all Charcoal brought to the city of Baltimore, and he may have, with the approbation of the Mayor, one or more deputies. The Measurer shall give the seller a certificate of the quantity, upon payment of 25 cents, if over 25 bushels 37½ cents; if over 50 bushels, 50 cents. The penalty for selling without a certificate is $5.

THE INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS.

The Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters is appointed by the Mayor, &c., who is to give bond in $1000. His duty is to inspect the accuracy of registration of all Gas Meters when required, in writing, intended to be used in this city, and when proved correct, to stamp the same, upon payment of $1, in advance. If found to register inaccurately, the Inspector shall return the fee paid. His salary is $500 per year in addition to the fees.

JUDGES OF ELECTION AND CLERKS.

The Board of Police Commissioners appoints three voters in each precinct, designating one as presiding Judge, to act as Judges of Election. Term of office, one year, subject to removal. The Board also appoints for every election two Clerks for each precinct. The Judges and Clerks are paid $3 50 per day, by Act of 1872, ch. 141.

THE AUCTIONEERS.

The Auctioneers of Baltimore city, not exceeding twenty, are appointed by the Governor, biennially. Those whose sales do not exceed $150,000, give bond in $5000, and pay a license fee to the State Treasurer of $450. Those whose sales exceed $150,000, give bond in $10,000, and pay a license fee of $750. Those who sell books, maps, or prints by night, give bond in $5000, and pay a license fee of $150. For vending horses and carriages, the bond is $1000, and the license fee $50. The rates of duties on sales are prescribed by Art. 4, P. G. L., as amended by the Act of 1872, ch. 249, under which special licenses of $75 are issued for the sale of stocks of incorporated institutions.

From the proceeds of Auction duties, $20,000 are annually appropriated for the improvement of the harbor of Baltimore, and deepening the channel in Chesapeake bay and Patapsco river.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME BENCH—INCREASE OF SALARY.

The Judges of the Supreme Bench are paid $500 each, by the City of Baltimore, in addition to the salary of $3500 paid each of them by the State, by Ordinance No. 5, Dec. 1869.

See Constitution, Article 4, Section 31.

REFERENCES.

For Police Commissioners of Baltimore City,.....see page 321
For Tobacco Inspectors and Supervisors,..... " " 321
For State Vaccine Agent,..... " " 309
For State Wharfingers,..... " " 335
For Weighers of Grain..... " " 327
For Commissioners of Pharmacy, &c..... " " 331
For Weighmaster of Live Stock,..... " " 337
For Inspectors of Steam Boilers..... " " 341
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For Baltimore City Coroners,..... " " 297
For Baltimore City Jurors,..... " " 282
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THE LOCAL LAWS RELATING TO COUNTY OFFICERS.

References are made only to Acts of Assembly passed since 1861, the date of the Codification of the Public General and Public Local Laws.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Division of the County.—The Act of 1872, ch. 212, provides for the formation of a new county by the division of Allegany county, as therein prescribed, to be called "Garrett County." See pages 265 to 271.

The County Commissioners—are five in number, and meet on the first Monday in January, April, July and October. They are authorized to appoint a County Treasurer, by Act of 1872, ch. 94, which prescribes his duties; also to form a new election district (No. 17) by 1872, ch. 79, and also to abridge or enlarge election districts by 1872, ch. 256; also to have the custody, or may appoint a custodian of the standard of weights and measures. *Their Clerk*—gives bond in $1000, and is paid not over $600 salary, by 1868, ch. 94. The *Surveyor*—may charge $5.00 per day for his services, under warrants of survey or re-survey, issued from the Land Office, or by order of the Court, by 1870, ch. 179. The *Constables*—are allowed six and a quarter cents per mile for every mile of travel over four miles, in delivering a person to the sheriff for commitment. The *Sheriff*—is paid eight per cent. for collecting officers' fees, and is also entitled to fifty cents per day for each prisoner committed to the jail of said county, and one dollar for each prisoner brought out to court and returned to jail, and the following sums for taking convicts to the penitentiary, to wit: when a single convict is taken, forty-five dollars; when two together, thirty dollars each; when more than two, twenty-five dollars each, by 1868, ch. 108. The *Judges and Clerks of Elections*—are paid $2.00 per day. The *Crier*—is paid $2.00 per day. *Witnesses*—are paid $1.00 per day, and those who reside more than five miles from the court, are paid eight cents per mile for once going to court, for every mile exceeding the first five miles, by 1864, ch. 104. The *Superintendent of the National Road*—is appointed biennially by the Governor, who is paid $2.50 per day for every day actually employed, and who gives bond in $1500. The salary of the toll gatherer at the gate between Frostburg and Cumberland, and the toll gatherer west of Frostburg is $125 per year each.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are seven in number, and are exempt from jury duty. *The Clerk*—gives bond in $1000, and is paid such salary as the Commissioners may allow. *The Crier*—in addition to his fees, receives a per diem equal to that of the Bailiff. *The Collector*—is required to pay the taxes collected, on the first Tuesday of

June, September, December and February, in each year. *The Keeper of Weights and Measures*—is compensated by his fees, and gives bond in $500. *The Sheriff*—is allowed fifty cents per day for keeping and boarding prisoners by 1868, ch. 170. *Justices of the Peace* and *Constables*—residing in the county proper, have no jurisdiction over citizens of Annapolis within its limits, and no Justice of the Peace or Constable shall have any jurisdiction over citizens resident of the county whilst within the limits of said city. The number of Justices and Constables are prescribed by the Code of Local Laws. *Road Supervisors*—are appointed by the County Commissioners, who are directed to lay out the county in not more than thirty road districts, with one Supervisor for each district, who holds for one year. Salary $2.00 per day, when employed. They are to make general repairs of roads twice in each year, prior to May 15th, and September 15th, and to report semi-annually in June and November, 1870, ch. 92, and 1872, ch. 406, and 1867, ch. 290. *Election Precincts.*—The Commissioners are authorized to divide the election districts into election precincts. Registration officers are to register the voters in said precincts separately, and Commissioners are to appoint separate judges of election for said precincts, &c, by 1872, ch. 163. *Justices of the Peace* and *Constables*—are appointed as follows in the seven election districts: District No. 1, five justices and three constables; No. 2, the same; No. 3, the same; No. 4, the same; No. 5, four justices and three constables; No. 6, three justices and two constables; No. 7, five justices and three constables. The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace extends to actions of damages for assault and battery, less than $100, from which there is an appeal to the Circuit Court by 1870, ch. 434.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number. They receive a salary of $1000 per year, including mileage, and are required to give bond in $2500 each, by Act of 1872, ch. 371. They are to meet at their office on Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week, and to meet daily from the first Tuesday in March, until after the annual levy is made, for the transaction of public business, by Act of 1872, ch. 371. See 1872, ch. 266, page 361. *Collectors of Taxes.*—(See State and County Taxes, page 362.) The Commissioners are required to divide the county into not less than thirteen collection districts, and appoint a collector in each upon the first Tuesday in May, who are to give bonds in the full sum of the taxes placed in their hands for collection. Their commission is not less than two, nor more than seven per cent. *The Crier* receives not more than $2.00 per day, to be fixed by the Circuit Court. *The Election Districts*—are thirteen in number. The first, third, seventh, ninth, eleventh and twelfth, are divided into two or more voting precincts. *Judges* and *Clerks*—are paid $3.00 per day; the return judges who reside over ten miles from the court-house, are entitled to three days extra pay, other return judges, one day extra pay. *Three Supervisors of Roads*—are appointed by the County Commissioners at their first meeting in January, in each election district, for two years from January 1, 1874. The

Supervisors constitute a Board, one of whom shall be designated by the Commissioners as Chairman, who shall give bond in $500. Their pay is $2.50 per day, when employed.—1870, ch. 309. *Three Street Commissioners*—are appointed by the County Commissioners for one year. Their duties are to have that part of Baltimore county, not over two miles from the Baltimore city lines surveyed and laid off into streets, by 1870, ch. 99. Their pay is the same as the County Commissioners. See Acts of 1872, chaps. 78 and 387, in relation to their duties. *The Sheriff*—is paid $3.00 for each day he shall attend the Circuit Court in person, or by deputy—shall also receive sixty-five cents per day for keeping and boarding each prisoner, and shall be allowed by the County Commissioners such further compensation for serving attachments and bench warrants, and performing extra duty, as may seem to them right and proper.—1872, ch. 59. *The Keeper of Weights and Measures*—receives five cents for each weight and measure, and ten cents for each scale beam tried and branded, stamped or marked by him. *The Judges of the Orphans' Court*—meet on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week at ten o'clock, A. M. and continue their sessions for such length of time and on such days as in their judgment the public interest requires them to do. They receive five cents per mile for each mile traveled by them in going to and returning therefrom. *The County Treasurer*—is elected at each general election. His salary is $1000 per year, and his bond $20,000. *State Witnesses*—receive $1.00 per day.

CALVERT COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number; they appoint, every two years, two tax payers in each election district, who, with one of the County Commissioners in each of the three districts, constitute a Board of Road Commissioners for each district: they contract to keep the roads in repair. If no bid is received the Board of Road Commissioners employ Supervisors and fix their salaries, and the pay of laborers, &c.—1872, ch. 39; they are authorized to redistrict or increase the number of election precincts in each county.—1872, ch. 77. *Their Clerk*—is paid $200 a year, salary, and gives bond in $1000. *Jurors*—are paid $1.50 per day—1861, ch. 34. *The Crier*—is paid $1.00 per day—1870, ch. 328. *The Sheriff*—receives 40 cents a day for board of prisoners—1862, ch 265. *Justices of the Peace*—have jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery—1870, ch. 434. There are four Justices of the Peace and two Constables in each district—1869, ch. 93. *Trustees of the Poor*—are appointed by the County Commissioners, and are paid $2.00 for every day they are employed.

CARROLL COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number. *The Crier*—is paid $3.00 per day—1868, ch. 20. *The Election Districts*—are twelve in number. *Judges and Clerks of Election*—are paid $2.00 per day. *The Sheriff*—is paid 75 cents per day for board of each prisoner—1865, ch. 112. *Roads.*—See 1862, ch. 216 and 1868, ch. 189. *The Overseer of*

the Almshouse—is employed by the County Commissioners, who are to inspect the Almshouse once in every three months. *Justices of the Peace*—have jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery by 1870, ch. 434. The number of Justices of the Peace and Constables is prescribed by 1872, ch. 181. *The Treasurer*—is elected at each general election who is also clerk to the County Commissioners. He gives bond in $20,000. Compensation not to exceed $800 per year to be fixed by the County Commissioners.—1872, ch. 232.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number; they are authorized to regulate the public roads in said county—1870, ch. 479; they may appoint their *Crier* at 50 cents per day. *The Election Districts*—are five in number—1870, ch. 54. *Judges and Clerks of Elections*—are paid $3.00 per day. *The Court Crier*—is paid 50 cents per day. *The Sheriff*—is allowed 50 cents per day for keeping prisoners—1864, ch. 176; and 50 cents for ironing or unironing prisoners; his commission for collecting officers' fees is 8 per cent. *Trustees of the Poor*—five in number. are appointed by the County Commissioners in April in each year; their pay is $1.00 per day, and same mileage as jurors; they appoint in July, one *Overseer of the Almsohuse. Justices of the Peace*—have jurisdiction in cases of action for damages for assault and battery, by 1870, ch. 434; their number is fixed by 1870, ch. 49. *Jurors*—are paid $1.50 per day, and mileage.

CECIL COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number. Their *Clerk's*—salary is $300 per year, and certain fees; his bond is $1000. *The Crier*—is paid $4.00 per day—1867, ch. 279. The pay of *Crier and Bailiffs*—to be levied in advance, by 1870, ch. 404. *The Sheriff*—is paid forty-five cents a day for boarding prisoners, and fifty cents each for delivering certificates of appointment to the Trustees of the Poor, and eight per cent. for collecting officers' fees. *The five Trustees of the Poor*—are paid $1.00 per day. *The Overseer of the Almshouse*—has a salary not exceeding $200, and gives bond in $500. *The Election Districts*—are nine in number. *Judges and Clerks of Elections*—are paid $3.00 per day.

CHARLES COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are five in number. They may change the lines of Election Districts, by 1870, ch. 264; the number of *Election Districts* shall not be less than six nor more than nine. Their *Clerk's* salary is $250, and his bond $1000. *The Sheriff*—is paid 50 cents per day for boarding prisoners—1870, ch. 135, and may employ an assistant, by 1870, ch. 435. *The Trustess of the Poor*—appoint an Overseer of the Almshouse at a salary of not more than $250, who gives bond in $500. *Roads.*—The County Commissioners may divide

the county into Road Districts, and appoint supervisors at such compensation as they may prescribe in advance, by 1870, ch. 294; they may appoint a Superintendent of Roads, for three years, at a salary of not less than $800 nor more than $1200 per year. *Justices of the Peace* have jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery, by 1870, ch. 434; their number, and that of Constables, is prescribed by 1872, ch. 155.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number. They appoint a *Crier* at $1.00 per day, and also a *Clerk*, who acts as *Treasurer*, whose salary is not to exceed $1000. He gives bond in double the amount to be received and disbursed—1870, ch. 449. *The State's Attorney*—is entitled to such compensation as the Judge of the Circuit Court may think just, for his services before a committing magistrate, not to exceed $150 for any one year, and the same fees for criminal trials before magistrates as in cases before the Circuit Court—1870, ch. 399. *The Election Districts*—are fourteen in number—1864, ch. 60 and 99. *Judges and Clerks of Election*—are paid $3.00 per day. *The Sheriff*—is entitled to forty-five cents per day for boarding each prisoner—1868, ch. 211. He receives, on executions issued to a Justice of the Peace, the same fees as are allowed to constables. *The Supervisors of Roads*—are paid $2.00 per day. *The Trustees of the Poor*—are seven in number, by 1862, ch. 50. An *Overseer* of the Almshouse is appointed at a salary of $200, and $500 bond, by 1870, ch. 70.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are five in number, by 1862, ch. 62. *The Sheriff*—is allowed fifty cents per day for boarding prisoners, by 1865, ch. 77. *The Election Districts*—are eighteen in number. *Judges* and *Clerks of Elections*—are paid $3.00 per day. *Terms of Court*—are prescribed by 1868, ch. 7. *Trustees of the Poor*—five in number are appointed, who are paid $2.00 per day, and their Clerk $2.00 per day. *The Overseer of the Poor*—is appointed annually, in February, with such salary as the Commissioners deem reasonable; his bond is $1000. *The State's Attorney*—is allowed $30.00 for the trial of removed criminal cases. *Jurors*—are paid $1.50 per day. *Bailiffs*—are paid $1.50 per day, and at the end of the term, by 1872, ch. 164. The Door-keepers and Gate-keepers of the court room are also paid $1.50 per day. *Justices of the Peace* and *Constables*—have their number prescribed by 1870, ch. 276, 1872, chapters 179 and 293.

GARRETT COUNTY.

See New Counties, Act of 1872, ch. 212, page 267.

HARFORD COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are five in number. They appoint a *Clerk* at a salary of $300, who gives bond in $1000. The Commissioners act as *Trustees of the Poor*, and appoint an *Overseer* at a salary not over $200, who gives bond in $2000. *The Crier*—is paid $1.50 per day in addition to his fees. *The Judges* and *Clerks of Election*—are paid $3.00 per day. *The Sheriff*—receives 45 cents per day for boarding prisoners, by 1868, ch. 135, and $2.00 per day for attendance upon the Circuit Court. *The Election Districts*—are six in number. *The Orphans' Court*—meets on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month if the public business requires it, and may adjourn from day to day, not exceeding four days in any one term, by 1864, ch. 245. *The Justices of the Peace* and *Constables*—are prescribed by the Acts of 1870, chapters 83 and 131, and 1872, ch. 358. *A Keeper of Weights and Measures*—may be appointed by the County Commissioners, and the duties may be performed by their Clerks, who shall give bond in $500, &c. *A Physician to the Jail*—may be appointed by the Sheriff, whose salary is not to exceed $100—1870, ch. 417.

HOWARD COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number. They appoint a *Treasurer and Clerk*, at a salary of $800. *The Sheriff*—receives not over fifty cents per day for boarding prisoners. He is allowed $1.00 for every prisoner committed to jail; also fifty cents for every warrant delivered by him to the judges of election; also $2.00 for every day's attendance in the Courts, by 1862, ch. 246. *Collectors of Taxes*—are allowed four per cent. for collecting State and county taxes, by 1872, ch. 373, in each of the three collection districts of the county, by 1872, ch. 314. *The Election Districts*—are six in number, by the Code, and 1868, ch. 388. *Justices of the Peace* and *Constables*—are prescribed by the Act of 1870, chapter 9. *Trustees of the Poor.*—The local law of Anne Arundel county applies to Howard county. *Supervisors of Roads*—one for each of the twelve road districts of the county are appointed by the County Commissioners, by 1868, ch. 358.

KENT COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number. They pay their Clerk such salary as they think proper. *The Crier*—receives $2.00 per day in addition to his fees. *The Sheriff*—is entitled to 50 cents per day for boarding each prisoner. *The Election Districts*—are three in number. *The Trustees of the Poor*—are three in number, one from each election district; their pay is $2.00 per day. They appoint an *Overseer* at a salary of not more than $200 per year; his bond is $500. They meet the first week in January, May, August and November. *Justices of the Peace*—The Act of 1870, ch. 434, applies to Kent county. *The State's Attorney*—receives, for services before committing magis-

trates, such sum as the Judges of the Circuit Court may allow, not exceeding $150 per year. For all criminal cases tried in the Circuit Court, in addition to the trial fees allowed by law, the Judges of the Circuit Court may allow such fees as they think proper—1870, ch. 261.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are five in number. Their *Clerk*—is paid $2.00 per day, and such additional compensation as they may allow. They appoint three Commissioners for Rockville. *The Crier*—is paid such sum as the Commissioners may allow. *The Sheriff*—is paid forty cents per day for boarding prisoners, by 1864, ch. 288. *The Clerk*—of the Circuit Court may place fees due officers in the hands of the Sheriff any time before March 1st, and they shall account for and pay over the same within nine months, by 1872, ch. 105. *The Election Districts*—are five in number. *Judges* and *Clerks of Election*—are paid $3.00 per day. *The Trustees of the Poor*—are five in number, they are paid $3.00 per day, and five cents mileage from residence only. They appoint an *Overseer* at a salary of $200, who gives bond in $500. *A Supervisor of Roads*—is appointed by the County Commissioners for each road district, whose per diem, &c., is determined by them—1870, ch. 187. *Justices of the Peace and Constables*—are appointed under 1872, ch. 8.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are five in number. Their *Clerk* is paid $300 per year, and gives bond in $1000. *The Crier*—is paid $80 per year, in lieu of all fees. *The County Treasurer*—is appointed by the Act of 1872, ch. 294, for three years, ending in April, 1875, after which he is to be appointed by the County Commissioners on the second Tuesday in April, for five years. He is the collector of State and county taxes, and gives bond in $50,000. *The Clerk to the County Commissioners*—is paid $400 additional for performing the duties required of him by this Act. *The Sheriff*—is paid forty cents per day for boarding prisoners; $2.00 per day for attending the Orphans' Court, and fifty cents for delivering certificates of appointment of Trustees of the Poor, and not over $25 for taking each convict to the penitentiary—1872, ch. 230. *The Election Districts*—are eleven in number, 1868, ch. 262 and 1873, ch. 367. *Judges* and *Clerks of Election*—are paid $3.00 per day. *Justices of the Peace*—have jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery—1870, ch. 434. The number of Justices of the Peace and Constables is prescribed by Art. 16, sec. 69, P. L. L., 1868, ch. 262 and 1872, ch. 367. *The State's Attorney*—receives $15 in each case in which he appears for the State, in addition to the legal appearance fee—1872, ch. 436. *Supervisors of Roads*—are appointed by the Circuit Court of the county for one year, and are paid $2.50 for each day employed. *The Trustees of the Poor*—seven in number, are appointed by the County Commissioners, who designate two of their number as an Executive Committee, who are paid $2.00 for every day employed. They appoint an *Overseer*, whose salary is $225 per year, and his bond $500.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number. Their *Clerk* is paid not over $400, and gives bond in $1000; and is allowed the usual fee of a justice of the peace for administering an oath, &c., to claims against the county.—1866, ch. 136. *A Keeper of Weights and Measures*—is appointed by the Commissioners, who allow him a just compensation for his services, and in addition thereto, the Clerk to the Commissioners, in his absence, shall charge the owner ten cents for each weight and measure, and fifteen cents for each scale, &c., marked or stamped. *The Crier*—is paid $2.00 per day, and the *Crier of the Orphans' Court*, $1.50 per day. *The Sheriff*—is paid eight per cent. for collecting officers' fees. *The Election Districts*—are five in number. *The Trustees of the Poor*—are a corporate body. They appoint an *Overseer*, whose salary is not over $200, and his bond $500. *Roads*—No person shall erect a gate on any public road in the county, and all existing gates removed by April 1st, 1871. *Justices of the Peace*—have civil jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery by 1870, ch. 434. The number of Justices and Constables is prescribed by 1868, ch. 10.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are five in number. *The Trustees of the Almshouse*—are paid $2.00 per day, and mileage by 1867, ch. 260. They appoint an *Overseer*, who gives bond in $500. *The Collector of Taxes*—is paid ten per cent. on amount of collecting, not to exceed $800. *The Sheriff*—is paid sixty cents for boarding prisoners by 1868, ch. 309; and eight per cent. for collecting officers' fees. *The Election Districts*—are six in number. *Justices of the Peace and Constables*—have their number prescribed by Sec. 37, P. L. L. and 1867, ch. 203.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number, by 1868, ch. 77. Their pay is $2.50 per day and mileage. Their Clerk is paid $300 per year and gives bond in $2000. He is paid 25 cents for certificate to Trustees of the Poor. *The Sheriff*—is paid forty cents per day for boarding prisoners, by 1865, ch. 198. *The Election Districts*—are nine in number, by 1868, ch. 82. *Justices of the Peace and Constables*—have their number established by 1872, ch. 57. *Three Trustees of the Poor*—are appointed, who are paid $2.00 per day. They appoint an *Overseer*, at a salary not over $200, who gives bond in $500. *A Notary Public*—is appointed by the Governor, in Princess Anne, by 1870, ch. 76. *The State's Attorney*—is to present a statement of his work to the Judge or Judges of the Court, who are to fix the compensation, but not to bind the County Commissioners.

TALBOT COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are three in number. Their salary is $2.50 per day, and mileage. Their *Clerk* has a salary of $250, and gives bond in $1000. *The Trustees of the Poor*—are five in number; they are to be appointed by the County Commissioners in 1868, and

every second year thereafter, by 1868, ch. 99. They may appoint an *Overseer*, and allow him such compensation as they may think proper. He shall give bond in $500. *The Harbor Master* of St. Michaels—is appointed by the Commissioners of said town, by 1868, ch. 260. *The Crier*—is paid $5.00 per day, when employed, by 1872, ch. 421. *Justices of the Peace*—have civil jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery, by 1872, ch. 434. The number of Justices and Constables is fixed by sec. 93 of the Local Code, and 1867, ch. 13.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are five in number. Their *Clerk* has a salary not to exceed $500; his bond is $1000, by 1870, ch. 222. They annually appoint a *County Treasurer*, who gives bond in double the amount of taxes to be received by him; his salary is not to exceed $1500 per year. *The Crier*—is paid $2.50 per day, by 1870, ch 180. *The Sheriff*—is paid twenty cents per day for boarding each prisoner. *The Election Districts*—are sixteen in number—1872, ch. 44. *The Judges* and *Clerks of Election*—are paid $3.00 per day. *The Trustees of the Poor*—are three in number, and are appointed in March. Their pay is $30 per year. The *Overseer's* salary is not to exceed $300; his bond is $500.

WICOMICO COUNTY.

Wicomico County was formed out of parts of Worcester and Somerset Counties, under the provisions of the 13th Article of the Constitution, and went into existence on the 18th of September, 1867. Its County seat is *Salisbury*. See Const., Art. XIII, Sec. 2d, pages 265-'7. *The County Commissioners*—are five in number. Their *Clerk's* salary is $400, and requires bond in $1000, by 1872, ch. 397. *The Election Districts*—are ten in number, by 1867, ch. 63 and 1868, ch. 24. *Justices of the Peace and Constables*—are fixed by 1868, chs. 12 and 257. *The State's Attorney*—may have trial fees allowed him by any one of the Judges of the Court, who approves his accounts thereior. *Witnesses*—are allowed seventy-five cents per day, and four cents mileage—1870, ch. 197. *Trustees of the Poor*—are three in number. Their *Clerk* is paid at the discretion of the County Commissioners. The *Overseer*—gives bond in $500. His compensation and that of the *Physician* is fixed by the Trustees—1870, ch. 87.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

The County Commissioners—are five in number. Their *Clerk* has a salary of $350. *Election Districts*—are eight in number. *Judges and Clerks of Election*—are paid $3.00 per day, and the return judges, 6¼ cents mileage—1868, ch. 80. *The Sheriff*—is paid 40 cents per day for boarding each prisoner—1870, ch. 163. *Wreckmaster*—see pages 234-'6. *Trustees of the Poor*—are three in number. They appoint a Physician and Overseer. The Overseer gives bond in $500. *The State's Attorney's Fees*—are regulated by 1870, ch. 350. *Justices of the Peace and Constables*—their number is fixed by 1868, ch. 69. One additional Justice in Districts Nos. 2 and 8 is appointed by 1870, ch. 55. The Justices have jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery, by 1870, ch. 434.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

Their number in each District of the Counties and Baltimore City.

Counties.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18	
	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.	J. P.	Con.
Allegany,							3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1					2	1	2	2										
Anne Arundel,	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	4	3	3	2			5	3																				
Baltimore County,	7	4	3	1	7	4	4	2	4	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	6	4	3	1	5	2	6	4	3	3										
Calvert,	5	2	4	2	4	2																														
Caroline,	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1																										
Carroll,	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	2												
Cecil,	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2																		
Charles,	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	1	2																		
Dorchester,	3	1	2	1	4	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1										
Frederick,	3	3	8	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Garrett,	2	1	2		2	1													2	1	2	1					2	1	2	2						
Harford,	4	3	5	3	6	4	5	4	5	3	2	1																								
Howard,	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	2																								
Kent,	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2																										
Montgomery,	4	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	3																										
Prince George's,	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2		4															
Queen Anne's,	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	1																										
St. Mary's,	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2																								
Somerset,	4	3	2	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	4	2	1																		
Talbot,	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2																										
Washington,	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Wicomico,	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2																
Worcester,	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1																				
Baltimore City,	Two Justices of the Peace and Two Constables in each Ward, and 4 Justices and 4 Constables at large.																																			

The following are the Sections of the Public Local Laws and Acts of Assembly appointing the Justices of the Peace and Constables: *Allegany.*—Art. 1, Sec. 94, and 1872, ch. 212. *Anne Arundel.*—Art. 2, Sec. 107. *Baltimore Co.*—Art. 3, Sec. 125, and 1870, chs. 117 and 244, and 1872, ch. 315. *Calvert.*—1868, ch. 95, and 1870, ch. 319. *Caroline.*—1870, ch. 49. *Carroll.*—1872, ch. 181. *Cecil.*—Art 8, and 1870, ch. 368. *Charles.*—1872, ch. 155. *Dorchester.*—1861, ch. 99; 1864, ch. 12, and 1870, ch. 253. *Frederick.*—1870, chs. 36 and 276, and 1872, chs. 179 and 293. *Garrett.*—See Allegany Co. and 1872, ch. 212. *Harford.*—Art. 12, 1870, chs. 83 and 131, and 1872, ch. 358. *Howard.*—1870, ch. 9. *Kent.*—Art. 14, Sec. 144. *Montgomery.*—1872, ch. 8. *Prince George's.*—Art. 16, Sec. 69, and 1868, ch. 262. *Queen Anne's.*—1868, ch. 10. *St. Mary's.*—Art. 18, Sec. 37, and 1867, ch. 263. *Somerset.*—1872, ch. 57. *Talbot.*—Art. 20, Sec. 93, and 1867, ch. 13. *Washington.*—1872, ch. 44. *Wicomico.*—1868, chs. 12 and 157. *Worcester.*—1868, ch. 69, and 1870, ch. 55. *Baltimore City.*—1870, ch. 45.

☞ In the table of "Justices of the Peace" on page 46, "Executive Department," some errors occurred, which are corrected in the above table

THE PUBLIC OFFICERS OF MARYLAND.

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

The public officers of the State, including the Elective and Appointed Officers, in all the Departments of the State Government, and in the Counties and the City of Baltimore, are as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

[See pages 33 to 51.]

Governor.

His Excellency, JAMES BLACK GROOME, of Cecil County.

Elected, February 4th, by the General Assembly, for the unexpired term, (ending January 13th, 1876.)

His Excellency, WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, who resigned February 4th, to take effect March 4th, 1874, and was elected, January 21st, United States Senator for six years from March 4th, 1875.

Secretary of State.

R. C. HOLLIDAY, of Talbot County.

Appointed April 4th, 1873, in place of J. Thomson Mason, deceased.

Executive Messenger.—Samuel W. Brooks, of Annapolis.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

[See page 255.]

The following Officers on the Governor's Staff were appointed by Governor Groome, in 1874:

Adjutant General.—Major General Frank A. Bond.
Inspector General.—Brigadier General Andrew G. Chapman.
Judge Advocate General.—Brigadier General Ferdinand C. Latrobe.
Quartermaster General.—Brigadier General Andrew G. Pennington.
Commissary General.—Brigadier General Gilmor Meredith.
Paymaster General.—Brigadier General George S. Brown.
Chief Engineer.—Brigadier General Edmund L. F. Hardcastle.
Surgeon General.—Brigadier General William H. Grimes.
Chief of Ordnance.—Brigadier General Thomas W. Campbell.
Chief of Artillery.—Brigadier General James Howard.
Chief of Cavalry.—Brigadier General John F. Lee.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

[See pages 52 to 84.]

Elected November 4th, 1873, for two years.

SENATE.

Allegany County.—Thomas McCullough.
Anne Arundel County.—W. H. Tuck.
Baltimore County.—T. Sturgis Davis.
Baltimore City, First District.—John R. Blake.
Baltimore City, Second District.—F. P. Stevens.
Baltimore City, Third District.—Isaac M. Denson.
Calvert County.—Henry Williams.
Caroline County.—Daniel Fields.
Carroll County.—John K. Longwell.
Cecil County.—Wm. M. Knight.
Charles County.—* George D. Mudd.
Dorchester County.—Francis P. Phelps.
Garrett County.—William P. Getty.
Frederick County.—* Dr. Lewis H. Steiner.
Harford County.—John Carroll Walsh.
Howard County.—John Lee Carroll.
Kent County.—George W. Spencer.
Montgomery County.—Dr. Nicholas Brewer.
Prince George's County.—* S. Taylor Suit.
Queen Anne's County.—James T. Earle.
St. Mary's County.—Chapman Billingsley.
Somerset County.—Robert F. Brattan.
Talbot County.—Edward Lloyd.
Washington County.—Z. S. Claggett.
Wicomico County.—A. J. Crawford.
Worcester County.—Wm. J. Aydelott.

The Senators from Allegany, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Talbot and Worcester counties, and the Second Legislative District from Baltimore city, were elected in 1873, for four years. The other Senators hold over two years. Those names marked with a star are Republicans.

The Senator from Somerset was elected for two years, to fill the unexpired term of George R. Dennis, elected to the United States Senate.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Allegany County.—*C. B. Wack, *John Weir, *Wm. Bruce, Jr., and *James Park.

Anne Arundel County.—Dr. E. J. Henkle, George W. Nutwell and James S. Robinson.

Baltimore City, First District.—Thomas McCosker, Thos. H. Hamilton, John H. Cooper, Charles H. Hamilton, John J. McWilliams, J. Nelson Foster.

Second District.—John Staylor, Jr., William E. Stewart, Charles J. McAleese, John Gill, Jr., Henry B. Hart, Henry E. Loane.

Third District.—Aquilla H. Greenfield, James McColgan, Bernard L. Harig, Eugene T. Joyce, Jacob Groh, John J. Fenton.

Baltimore County.—Robert Fowler, John Merryman, Chas. A. Buchanan, D. M. Mathews, Lewis Turner, Jr., Wm. S. Keech.

Caroline County.—J. F. Dawson, *John H. Williams.

Calvert County.—*Dr. John Turner, *Dr. Samuel R. Bird.

Carroll County.—Dr. S. R. Waters, Henry Vanderford, Thomas C. Brown and Henry Galt.

Cecil County.—James B. Groome, James Turner, James A. Mackey.

Charles County.—*D. W. Hawkins, *F. M. Lancaster.

Dorchester County.—James J. M. Gordy, Oliver P. Johnson, Eugene Hodson.

Frederick County.—*Job B. Miller, *Andrew Annan, *John A. Koons, *Lewis Lamar and *John L. Nicodemus.

Garrett County.—*E. H. Glotfelty, R. J. West.

Harford County.—Otho S. Lee, Nathan Grafton, Dr. David Riley.

Howard County.—Littleton Maclin and Claudius Stewart.

Kent County.—Jesse K. Hines, Samuel A. Merritt.

Montgomery County.—John T. Fletchall, Greenbury M. Watkins, Oliver H. P. Clark.

Prince George's County.—*A. Van Robey, *Latimer A. Etchison, *Wm. A. Latchford.

Queen Anne's County.—J. West Thompson, Jr., Thos. H. Kemp, Sr.

Somerset County.—*E. F. Duer, *Wm. Coulbourn, John S. Sudler.

St. Mary's County.—R. Johnson Colton, Thomas H. Bond.

Talbot County.—*Wm. H. Valliant, Joseph B. Seth, I. D.

Washington County.—George Freaner, W. H. Grimes, Alonzo Berry, A. K. Stake.

Wicomico County.—Wm. J. Leonard, I. D., James L. Bedsworth.

Worcester County.—Alfred J. Merrill, I. D., Wm. C. Pruit, I. D.

***Those marked with a star are Republicans.**

VACANCIES.—CECIL COUNTY.—James B. Groome having resigned, February 4, James A. Davis was elected February 18th, and qualified February 25th, to fill the vacancy.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Robert Fowler, having deceased March 3, Andrew Banks was elected March 18th, and qualified March 23d, to fill the vacancy.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—George Freaner resigned March 6.

ERRATA.—The name of the Senator from Allegany county, is Thomas *G.* McCullough; from Garrett county, William *B.* Getty. In the House, the name of the member from Allegany, should be Wm. *Bruce*, jr; from Baltimore city, Charles *R.* Hamilton; from Frederick, Job *M.* Miller; from Worcester, Alfred *D.* Merrill.

For names of Legislative Officers, see Appendix.

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

[See pages 85 to 147.]

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Judge: Hon. James Lawrence Bartol. *Associate Judges:* Hon. Jas. Augustus Stewart, Hon. J. Mitchell Robinson, Hon. Rich'd Grason, Hon. Richard Henry Alvey, Hon. Oliver Miller, Hon. *Richard Johns Bowie, Hon. George Brent.

Chief Clerk.—James S. Franklin, re-elected November, 1873, for six years.

Terms of Court: First Monday in April and October.

Attorney General: Hon. Andrew K. Syester, elected for four years from Nov. 1871. [See page 195.]

State Reporter: J. Shaaff Stockett. [See page 91.]

THE CIRCUIT COURTS, 1874.

First Judicial Circuit.

[*Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Wicomico Counties.*]

Hon. James A. Stewart, Chief Judge.

Hon. J. R. Franklin and Hon. Levin T. H. Irving, Associate Judges.

Terms of Court.

Worcester County.—*Snow Hill.*—Third Monday in January, May and July, and Fourth Monday in October.

Somerset County.—*Princess Anne.*—Second Monday in January, April, July and October.

Dorchester County.—*Cambridge.*—Fourth Monday in January, July and April, and Second Monday in November.

Wicomico County.—*Salisbury.*—First Monday of January and July, and Fourth Monday of March and September. Juries summoned to March and September terms and to other terms when a majority of the Judges shall direct.

Second Judicial Circuit.

[*Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil Counties.*]

Hon. John M. Robinson, Chief Judge.

Hon. Joseph A. Wickes and Hon. Fred'k Stump, Associate Judges.

Terms of Court.

Caroline County.—*Denton.*—Second Monday in January, March and July, and First Monday in October.

Talbot County.—*Easton.*—Third Monday in May and November.

Queen Anne's County.—*Centreville.*—First Monday in May and November.

Kent County.—*Chestertown.*—Third Monday in April and October.

Cecil County.—*Elkton.*—Second Monday in January, First Monday in April, and Third Monday in September.

*Elected November, 1871.

Third Judicial Circuit.

[*Baltimore and Harford Counties.*]

Hon. Richard Grason, Chief Judge.
Hon. George Yellott and *Hon. Jas. D. Watters, Associate Judges.

Terms of Court.

Baltimore County.—*Towsontown.*—First Monday in March, Third Monday in May, Second Monday in September, and First Monday in December.

Harford County.—*Bel Air.*—Second Monday in February, Second Monday in May, and Second Monday in November.

Fourth Judicial Circuit.

[*Allegany, Washington and Garrett Counties.*]

Hon. Richard H. Alvey, Chief Judge.
Hon. William Motter and *Hon. Geo. A. Pearre, Associate Judges.

Terms of Court.

Allegany.—*Cumberland.*—1st Monday in Jan. and 2d Monday in Apl. and Oct. with Juries. Six Chancery Terms; 1st Monday in Jan., 3d Monday in Feb. and 2d Monday in Apl., June, Aug., and Oct.

Washington.—*Hagerstown.*—2d Mon. in Feb. and May and 3d Mon. in Nov.; six equity terms—1st Mon. in April, 2d Mon. in May, 4th Mon. in July, 3d Mon. in Sept. and Nov., and 2d Mon. in Feb.

Garrett.—*Oakland.*—3d Monday in Mar. and 2d Monday in Sept. with Juries; six equity terms—3d Monday in Jan., Mar., May, July, and 2d Monday in Sept. and Nov.

Fifth Judicial Circuit.

[*Anne Arundel, Carroll and Howard Counties.*]

Hon. Oliver Miller, Chief Judge.
Hon. Edw. Hammond and Hon. W. M. Hayden, Associate Judges.

Terms of Court.

Anne Arundel County.—*Annapolis.*—Third Monday in April and Third Monday in October.

Carroll County.—*Westminster.*—Second Monday in May and November.

Howard County.—*Ellicott City.*—Third Monday in March and First Monday in September.

Sixth Judicial Circuit.

[*Frederick and Montgomery Counties.*]

*Hon. Richard J. Bowie, Chief Judge.
Hon. W. Veirs Bouic and Hon. John A. Lynch, Associate Judges.

Terms of Court.

Frederick County.—*Frederick.*—Third Monday in February and September, and Second Monday in May and December.

Montgomery County.—*Rockville.*—First Monday in February and Second Monday in August.

*Elected November, 1871.

Seventh Judicial Circuit.

[*Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's Counties.*]

Hon. George Brent, Chief Judge.
Hon. Robert Ford and Hon. Daniel R. Magruder, Associate Judges.

Terms of Court.

Prince George County.—*Upper Marlborough.*—First Monday in April and October, and Third Monday in January and June.

Charles County.—*Port Tobacco.*—Third Monday in February, May, July and November.

Calvert County.—*Prince Frederick.*—First Monday in May, July and February, and on Wednesday next after First Monday in November.

St. Mary's County.—*Leonardtown.*—Third Monday in March and September, and First Monday in June and December.

Eighth Judicial Circuit.

[*City of Baltimore.*]

The Supreme Bench.—*Hon. Geo. Wm. Brown, Chief Judge; Hon. George W. Dobbin, Hon. Henry F. Garey, Hon. Campbell W. Pinkney and Hon. Robert Gilmor, Jr., Associate Judges.

The Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City are assigned to the following Courts:

Superior Court.—Judge Dobbin with Judge Garey to assist.
Court of Common Pleas.—Judge Garey with Judge Dobbin to assist.
Criminal Court.—Judge Gilmor with Judge Dobbin to assist.
Circuit Court.—Judge Pinkney with Judge ——— to assist.
Baltimore City Court.—Judge Brown with Judge ——— to assist.

Terms of Court.

City of Baltimore.—The Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Criminal and City Courts commence their terms on the Second Monday in January, May and October. The terms of the Circuit Court are Second Monday in May, September, November and January; and the Second Monday of March and July shall be return days. The Orphans' Court is in session every day, except Sundays, from 11 o'clock, A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M.

For Clerks of Courts.....see pages 118 to 131
For Orphans' Courts..... " " 147 to 155
For Registers of Wills..... " " 154 to 161
For Justices of the Peace..... " " 161 to 176
For Constables..... " " 176 to 182
For Sheriffs..... " " 182 to 195
For Attorney General..... " " 195 to 197
For State's Attorneys..... " " 197 to 203

The names of the above officers are in the lists of county officers.

*Elected October, 1873, in place of Chief Judge Scott, deceased.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[See pages 203 to 219.]

STATE COMPTROLLER.

Hon. Levin Woolford, of Somerset county, elected November 4, 1873. for two years, from January 17, 1874.

Chief Clerk.—Thomas G. Woolford. *Assistant Clerks.*—Roger Woolford, R. M. Betts, J. J. Waddell.

Insurance Commissioner.—Charles A. Wailes, of Baltimore city.

STATE TREASURER.

Hon. Barnes Compton, of Charles county, elected by the General Assembly, February, 1874, for two years, from February 10, 1874.

Chief Clerk.—William Camden, of Annapolis.

Clerk.—Robert W. Bowie, of Prince George's county.

SUNDRY OFFICERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

[See pages 219 to 223.]

John T. Magruder, of Prince Georges county, appointed by Governor Whyte, in 1872, to hold office during the term of the Governor.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

[See pages 223 to 231.]

Wm. R. Hayward, of Dorchester county, appointed by the Governor in 1872, to hold office during the term of the Governor.

Clerks.—George H. Schaeffer and Richard H. Welsh.

EXECUTIVE GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following officers were appointed by the Governor in 1874, for two years, from the first Monday in May, 1874, excepting the Inspectors of Tobacco, which date from first Monday in March.

Weighmaster of Live Stock in Baltimore City.—[See page 337.]—Thos. H. Moore.

Inspectors of Tobacco in Baltimore City.—[See page 321.]—No. 1, Charles R. Waters, of Carroll county; No. 2, Green S. Etchison; 3, Joshua Linthicum, of Anne Arundel county; 4, J. H. Sothoron, of St. Mary's county; No. 5, Isaac M. Denson, of Baltimore city.

Supervisor of Tobacco Warehouses.—John Richardson. [See page 341.]

Inspectors of Steam Boilers in Baltimore City.—[See page 341.]—John J. McWilliams, for the Middle and Western Districts; Jas. B. Sanner, for the Eastern and Southern Districts.

Weigher General of Grain in Baltimore City.—[See page 327.]—Edgar Plummer, of Caroline county.

Assistant Weighers.—David Riley, Harford county; Henry D. M. Howard, Cecil county; L. C. Graves, Kent county; Charles R. Hamilton, Baltimore city; Hiram G. Dudley, Queen Anne's county.

Weighers of Hay and Straw.—[See page 345.]—William Hoffman, of Baltimore city, Eastern Scales. August Bender, of Baltimore city, New Western Hay Scales. John H. Marshall, of Baltimore, Old Western Hay Scales. James Adams, of Baltimore county, at Canton.

State Wharfinger.—[See page 335.]—Jno. F. Pickering, of Baltimore city.

Managers of the House of Reformation, &c., for Colored Children.—Francis T. King, Charles E. Phelps.

State Board of Health.—Drs. Nathan R. Smith, E. Lloyd Howard, J. Rob't Ward, Chas. W. Chancellor and Henry M. Mitch ll.

Directors in Maryland Penitentiary.—Joseph Crisp, John F. Hunter, Henry Seim, Albert Sigmund, George Evans and A. Lawrence Whiting.

Managers of the House of Refuge.—John T. Morris, Sam'l J. Smith, James Pentland and Dr. J. Robert Ward.

Visitors of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Frederick.—James S. Downs, of St. Mary's county, Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore city.

State Directors of the Maryland Industrial School for Girls.—Hon. Jas. U. Dennis, Ormond Hammond, John Carroll Walsh, of Harford county, Dr. John Fisher, of Baltimore county, Edwin Bell, James E. Trott, Frank A. Bond, George Colton, of Baltimore city, J. B. H. Campbell, of Allegany county, Allen Bowie Davis and T. Watkins Ligon.

Trustees of Antietam National Cemetery.—Edward Shriver, for three years from January 1st, 1872. J. H. B. Latrobe, for three years from January 1st, 1873.

State Vaccine Agent.—[See page 309.]—Wm. T. Jones, appointed for six years from 1870.

Commissioners of Fisheries.—T. B. Ferguson, of Baltimore city and Philip W. Downs, of Caroline county.

The State Fishery Force.—Commanding Officer, Jesse K. Hines, of Kent county, on Steamer "Leila;" Capt. Lemuel Mitchell, commanding Sloop "Nannie Merryman;" Capt. E. G. Bryan, of the "A. C. N. Matthews;" and Capt. Langrell, of the "Bessie Woolford."

THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

[See page 459.]

County Seat—CUMBERLAND.

Resident Judge of the Circuit Court.—Hon. George A. Pearre.

Clerk to Circuit Court.—Theodore Luman.

Sheriff.—James C. Lynn.

State's Attorney.—William J. Read.

Terms of Court.—First Monday in January and second Monday in April and October, to which Juries are summoned; and six Chancery Terms: first Monday in January, third Monday in February, and the second Monday in April, June, August and October.—1874, ch. 82.

Judges of the Orphans' Court.—Cornelius Slack, [appointed in place of W. R. McCully,] John Coulehan, Upton B. Long.

Register of Wills.—C. C. Shriver.

Surveyor.—Daniel Chisholm.

County Commissioners.—A. C. Greene, George Reuschlein, Wm. R. Beall, A. Trail and B. L. Turner. *Clerk.*—Davisson Armstrong.

Attorney for County Commissioners.—Vacant.

Trustees to Almshouse.—Levi R. Fechtig, C. H Ohr, M. D., A M. L. Bush.

Physician to Almshouse.—Dr. Geo. B. Fundenberg.

Steward to Almshouse.—John H. Stallings.

County Treasurer.—Robert Shriver.

Constables.—4th District, John W. Dayton. Henry McKenzie; 5th, Owen Evans; 6th, Harmon White, Martin Herpich; 7th, James W. Furlow; 8th, Nathan Hartley; 9th, Ambrose Chaney; 12th. William Findley; 13th, Levi Shaw, Jacob B. Humbird; 16th, William Lees, Robert Dick, jr.

Tax Collectors.—1st District, Joseph B. Stottlemeyer; 2d, (Cumberland E. C. and 13,) Wm. Hall; 3d, Jas. D. Armstrong; 4th, Patrick Mullen.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—4th District. Uriah Duckworth, Owen Riordan, Otho G. Barchus; 5th, John C. Weis, Henry R. Atkinson; 6th, J. Wm. Jones, Andrew Gonder; 7th, John Hartley, Daniel Crabtree; 8th, Nathan Trail, Herman Brinkman; 9th, Owen McElfish, John Wilson, of N.; 12th, John Barth, John Lavelle; 13th, Daniel Blocher, Herman H. Hobrock; 16th, John Ryan, Jas. Dooley.

Officers of Registration.—4th District, Maurice Miller; 5th, John Hitchins; 6th, John G. Treiber; 7th, James F. Wilson; 8th, Hiram H. Yonker; 9th, Thos. McElfish; 12th, Richard O'Neill; 13th, Henry Williamson; 16th, Henry Hannekamp.

Superintendent of National Road.—Robert Welch.

Notaries Public.—Geo. L. Wellington, William E. Griffith, at Cumberland; John Wilson, jr., at Barton.

Coroner.—Henry Shriver, sr.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

County Seat—ANNAPOLIS.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. Oliver Miller.
Clerk.—Sprigg Harwood.
Sheriff.—P. Dorsey Carr.
State's Attorney.—James Revell.
Auditor in Chancery.—James H. Hodges.
Commissioners in Chancery to take Testimony.—S. T. McCullough, Wm. T. Iglehart.
Crier of Circuit Court.—Wm. R. Thompson.
Bailiffs.—Wm. Dadds, J. R. White, George Barber, Joseph Mace, A. S. Bryan.
Terms of Court.—Third Monday in April and October.
Judges of the Orphans' Court.—James W. Hunter, Thomas S. Iglehart, Charles S. Welch.
Register of Wills.—Wm. Bryan.
Surveyor.—Amos R. Harman.
County Commissioners.—Dan'l Caulk, Elijah L. Rockhold, Eli Lusby, Allen Warfield, Dr. Richard Weems, William T. Prout, William Shipley. *Clerk.*—George M. Duvall.
Collectors of State and County Taxes.—1st District, Jno. W. Brashears; 2nd. —— ——; 3rd, Thomas C. Boone; 4th, Lot Warfield of Allen.
Trustee of the Poor.—John B. Owens.
Supervisors of Public Roads.—1st District, John H. Jones; 3rd, Henry Anderson, 5th, Richard A. Shipley, 8th, Jno. R. Wilkerson.
Constables.—1st District, S. Hank Owens; 2nd, Robt. S. Lamb, Wm. Williams, Chas. R. Watson; 3rd, Ed. J. Wilson, Thaddeus H. Williams, William Burton; 4th, Thomas A. Upton, Thomas A. Jacobs; 5th, George H. Gardner, Thomas McDonald; 8th, John W. Armiger; Annapolis, George Barber.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Howard M. Duvall, Jacob F. Deall, Samuel H. Dorsett, Allen Marriott, George T. Beall; 2nd, Robt. F. Dodson, Nicholas R. Nicholson, Mareen D. Chaney, William Hall; 3rd, George McCubbin, Richard J. Hall, Charles R. Sevier, Joseph J. Tate, William Merat; 4th, Geo. F. White, C. B. White, Jas. M. Duvall, John Q. A. Jones, Wm. J. Disney; 5th, William Hawkins, Moses P. Donaldson, J. Henry Gischel, B. Duncan Smith; Annapolis, Dennis C. Thompson, Wm. H. Gassaway, Robert Welch; 8th, Arthur Carr, James O. Drury, A. Hamilton Hall, Martin Deale, Joseph R. Owens.
Officers of Registration.—1st District, John S. Marriott; 2nd, H. McCeney Claytor; 3rd, Thomas C. Boone; 4th, Chas. R. Harman; 5th, Basil Duncan Smith; 6th, Geo. W. Murdoch, Annapolis; 7th, Henry O'Neil.
Notary Public at Annapolis.—James A. Medley.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

County Seat.—TOWSONTOWN.

Resident Judges of Circuit Court.—Hon. Richard Grason, Hon. Geo. Yellott.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—John Bacon.

Deputy Clerks.—W. M. Isaac, Law Clerk; R. Edwin Hook, Equity Clerk; Lewis M. Bacon, Cashier.

Recording Clerks.—Wm. H. Koller, F. H. Chilcoat, Walter L. Burke, John M. Curtis, John D. Bedford, J. Harman Schone, Fred. Price.

State's Attorney.—J. Fred. C. Talbott.

Deputy.—Thomas J. Hunter.

Crier.—Louis Vogle.

Interpreter.—John J. Pilert.

Bailiffs.—Samuel Pinkerton, George W. Seipp, Wm. Marfoot, Jas. H. Lindsay.

Auditor.—Washington Yellott.

Commissioners to take Testimony.—D. H. Emory, W. F. Wharton.

Sheriff.—Samuel F. Butler.

Clerk.—Samuel W. Storm.

Deputies.—Wm. H. Taylor, Wm. M. Risteau.

Warden of Jail.—Francis B. Boarman.

District Deputy Sheriffs.—1st District, Wm. H. Harman, R. B. Unger, J. H. Glanville; 2d, John Crook; 3d, Wm. H. Reed, Jesse Hopkins; 4th, Geo. W. Stockdale; 5th, Wm. L. Tracey, Chas. O. Kemp; 6th, Wm. Ruhl, Absalom Baker; 7th, Luther M. Birmingham; 8th, Israel Price, Carlton T. Brown; 9th, Jos. K. Knight, Nicholas J. McCauley; 10th, Jehu Williams; 11th, William W. Knight; 12th, Achilles Ford, Samuel E. Smith, J. Harman Schone, jr., August Weis, Edward Wise; 13th, T. Jeff. Wade.

Terms of Court.—1st Monday in March; 3d Monday in May; 2d, Monday in September; 1st Monday in December.

Judges of Orphans' Court—Joshua F. Cockey, Thomas G. Rutledge, C. Howard Owings. Meet Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

Register of Wills.—Joseph B. Mitchell.

Deputy.—Thomas Philpot.

Bailiff to Orphans' Court.—William Adams.

Surveyor.—Wm. Shipley.

County Commissioners.—Daniel J. McCauley, Benj. F. Jordan, Edward Rider. Meet every Tuesday and Wednesday.

Treasurer and Clerk to Commissioners.—John T. B. Parlett.

Clerks in Commissioners' Office.—Ephraim B. Almony, Francis B. Laurenson.

Counsel to Board.—C. Bohn Slingluff, Wm. S. Keech.

Bailiff and Night Watchman of Court House.—Clark Webb.

Keeper of Court House.—Gideon Herbert.

Physician to Jail.—Dr. James H. Jarrett.

The County Commissioners act as Trustees to Almshouse; they appoint: *Agent and Manager*, S. Howard Cole; *Physician*, Dr. H. M. Ewing.

Constables.—1st District, John H. Glanville, Wm. H. Harman, R. B. Unger; 2d, Jno. Crooks; 3d, Benjamin Watts, Jesse R. Hopkins, Wm. H. Reed; 4th, Geo. W. Stocksdale, Ephraim Berryman; 5th, William L. Tracy, Charles O. Kemp; 6th, Wm. Ruhl, Absalom Baker; 7th, Hosea Rosier, Luther M. Birmingham, Joseph W. Nelson; 8th, Israel Price, Saml. Townsend, H. M. Harris; 9th, Carlton T. Brown, John C. Woolf, Wm. F. Hare; 10th, John Williams; 11th, Robert J. White, Wm. H. Knight; 12th, Achilles Ford, Saml. E. Smith, August Weis, Nicholas E. C. Richards; 13th, Thomas J. Wade. [Bonded.]

Road Supervisors.—1st District, Joshua Mellor, Samuel C. Heird, Geo. Hoffer; 2d, George W. Aler, Geo. E. O'Dell, William Peil; 3d, Charles A. Oakford, Johnsey Hook, Samuel Brady; 4th, David Uhler, Henry Fringer, Jacob Giest; 5th, Joshua F. Benson, Luther Martin, Richard C. Tracey; 6th, Jesse Hoshall, Wm. J. Hoffman, Jno. Shupert; 7th, Wm. Slade, John Wise, Ezekiel Matthews; 8th, Zephaniah Poteet, William O. Ensor, William Gent, jr.; 9th, Joseph Jackins, Abraham Rider, Augustus Dames; 10th, Wm. H. Curtis, Elihu Cuddy, Wm. Hall; 11th, Wm. C. Payne, Joseph Snyder, Howes Parker; 12th, Philip D. Burgan, Henry Gunther, Joseph Earl; 13th, Geo. W. Wade, Patrick O'Brien, John J. Wade.

Tax Collectors.—1st District, Columbus I. Shipley; 2d, Thomas C. Worthington; 3d, John Baseman; 4th, Wm. A. Slade; 5th, Abraham Bossom; 6th, Daniel Stabler; 7th, William Rutledge; 8th, Hugh O'Connor; 9th, James C. Harrison; 10th, Henry C. Hutchins; 11th, Charles T. Haile; 12th, George W. Dorsey; 13th, Wm. T. Randle.

Trustees of the Poor.—1st District, Edward F. Steifel; 2d, Edward S. W. Choate; 3d, Samuel B. Mettam; 4th, Charles J. Beckley; 5th, Richard C. Tracey; 6th, Nicholas Hoshall; 7th, Pleasant Hunter; 8th, Joshua F. Cockey; 9th, J. Maurice Watkins; 10th, Nicholas Hutchins; 11th, John W. Burton; 12th, Wilson Townsend; 13th, Samuel France.

Street Commissioners.—Geo. H. Carman, Lewis Lehman, Jno. Cole.

Overseer at Almshouse.—Abraham Cole of L.

Inspector of Weights and Measures.—Henry B. Ashe.

Suburban Police.—[Appointed by County Commissioners under the Act of 1874, ch 374, to serve from July 1st, 1874, to May 1st, 1875.]—Police District No 1.—John T. Piquett, Chief, mounted; Martin Hedian, mounted; Alex. Duncan, footman. No. 2.—Dan'l Hoff, Chief, mounted; Geo. Chambers, footman. No. 3.—Joseph R. Knight, Chief, mounted; Perry Knight, footman. No. 4.—William B. Lytle, Chief, mounted; Patrick J. Roche and George Taylor, footmen. No. 5.—Achilles Ford, Chief, mounted; Geo. Beukoffskey and Frank Weinhold, footmen. Thomas McDonald, mounted, for extra and special service, in different sections of the County, as may be directed by the County Commissioners and by the Chief of Police, in such Police Districts as he may be assigned for such duty.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Lewis Lehman, Mark Mellor, Albert Smith, Chas. T. Miller, Joshua Mellor, John J. Pilert, Geo. R. Reese; 2nd, Wm. M. Donald, Wm. H. Harker, Andrew Dorsey; 3rd, Isaac Brown, W. H. Richardson, Sam'l B. Mettam, A. H. Slade, B. C. Tyd-

ings, John Wright, William Pole; 4th, Henry Bushey, Jeremiah T. Ducker, John N. Carroll, David L. Slade; 5th, Abraham S. Cooper, Wm. Duncan, Noah W. Alban, Wm. C. Sparks; 6th, Wilson Houseman, Mordecai Alban, B. F. Hoshall; 7th, Eli S. Sampson, Henry Wise, jr., George H. Coney; 8th, A. Galloway, Joshua Cain, Benjamin P. Matthews, Aquilla Jones; 9th, Gideon Herbert, James H. Smith, James Miller, W. H. Taylor, Frank Lewis, John P. Clark; 10th, Rezin T. Smith, Thomas Kauffman, John S. Curtis; 11th, John W. Burton, Albert M. Brown, Henry Walter, Samuel Pinkerton; 12th, Henry Reeder, Edward Hopkins, J. G. Carter, Jas. D. Swayne, P. D. Burgan, N. W. Smith; 13th, Thos. J. English, H. J. Rogers, F. G. F. Waltemyer.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, Dr. N. R. Gerry; 2nd, Chas. Rogers; 3rd, G. H. Elder; 4th, E. C. Stocksdale; 5th, G. W. Jordan; 6th, J. W. McCullough; 7th, Eli Matthews; 8th, Wm. Gent, jr.; 9th, Charles H. Mann, jr.; 10th, Richard Hutchins; 11th, Edwin Jessup; 12th, J. Harman Schone; 13th, George W. Wade.

Coroners.—John S. Biddison, Nathaniel Warfield.

CALVERT COUNTY.

County Seat—PRINCE FREDERICK.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. D. R. Magruder.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—John H. Basford.

Deputy Clerks.—Somervell Sollers, B. O. Hance.

Sheriff.—John F. Cox.

Deputy Sheriff.—Sterling Smith.

State's Attorney.—Joseph A. Wilson.

Auditor.—Charles S. Parran.

Standing Commissioners to take Testimony.—Joseph A. Wilson, Chas. S. Parran.

Crier.—George W. Bowen.

Bailiffs.—Benjamin Fowler, Thomas F. Howard.

Terms of Court.—First Monday in May, July and February, and on Wednesday after the first Monday in November.

Judges of the Orphans' Court.—Rich'd H. T. Norfolk, [appointed in place of Basford, elected clerk,] Dr. John A. Sedwick, David Carcand.

Register of Wills.—Dr. Basil S. Dixon.

Deputy Register of Wills.—Dr. Wm. H. Norfolk.

County Commissioners.—Robert W. Yoe, Geo. P. Ross, Wm. C. Fowler.

Clerk to County Commissioners.—Edward H. Ireland.

Collectors of Taxes.—1st District, James S. Thomas; 2nd, Benj. D. Bowen; 3rd, Charles W. Spicknall, [appointed April 14th, 1874, for two years.]

Road Commissioners.—1st District, Nathaniel Dare, sr., Jas. E. Blunt; 2nd, Thomas Bowen, Walter H. Alton; 3rd, Robt. N. Birkhead, Lewis Trott.

Constables.—1st District, Robert S. Allison; 2d, James S. Catterton; 3d, John W. Ward.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Dr. V. C. Lawrence, James I. Blackburn, Walter W. Dorsey, Thos. R. Grover, George H. Weedon; 2nd, James L. Hutchins, Thos. C. Carpenter, Cephas H. Bowen, Chas. R. Harrison; 3rd, Jesse Carr, Wm. Ireland, Thos. Plummer, Jas. P. King.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, William H. Hellen; 2nd, Chas. R. Belt; 3rd, James B. Elliott.

Coroner.—John A. Cox.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

County Seat—DENTON.

Judges of Circuit Court.—See page 472.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—John W. Temple.

Deputy Clerks.—L. H. Gadd, B. A. Richardson, Clinton Cook.

State's Attorney.—George M. Russum.

Auditor.—P. W. Downes.

Commissioners to take Testimony in Equity.—P. Stack, J. W. Bryant.

Terms of Court.—Second Monday in January, March and July, and first Monday in October.

Judges of Orphans' Court.—Wm. A. Ford, Robert Jarrell, Daniel Sparklin.

Register of Wills.—J. B. Steele.

County Commissioners.—J. M. Whitby, H. Wilson, R. Y. Collins.

Clerk.— —— ——

Constables.—2d District, Greensboro, Wm. H. Lowe; 3d, Denton, Richard J. Shields; 4th, Harmony, E. Madison Towers; 5th, Federalsburg, Wm. T. Slaughter.

Trustees of the Poor.—H. C. Culbreth, Esma Lowe, J. B. Dukes Nathan Patten, A. N. Davis.

Collectors of State and County Taxes.—George W. Porter, Wm. B. Stevens, J. P. J. Hubban, Elijah Hignutt.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Rich'd Jones; 2d, Robt. J. Orrell; 3d, Tate F. Barton, Thomas Melvin, Wm. Loockerman; 4th, Manlius P. Hutchinson, Wm. W. Williamson; 5th, Wm. H. Watkins, Jno. W. Hignut.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, Wm. H. Whitely; 2nd, James A. Roe; 3d, J. B. Dukes; 4th, F. A. Willis; 5th, Eli C. Gullett.

Notary Public.—J. P. Manlove, Greensborough.

CARROLL COUNTY.

County Seat—WESTMINSTER.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. Wm. N. Hayden.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Dr. Frank T. Shaw.
Sheriff.—Edward Devilbliss.
State's Attorney.—R. B. Norment.
Terms of Court.—Second Monday in May and November.
Judges of Orphans' Court.—Adam Shower, Isaac Baile, L. P. Slingluff.
Register of Wills.—Henry E. Beltz.
Surveyor.—Henry Hoppe.
County Commissioners.—Mordecai C. McKinstry, John O. Devries, John W. Murray.
Treasurer and Clerk to Commissioners.—Jabez A. Bush.
Constables.—1st District, James Kuhns, John Reindollar; 2d, Adam Danner; 3d, Samuel Kesselring, Paul Reinecker; 4th, Jno. H. Taylor; 5th, W. C. Lindsay, Joseph W. Berrett; 6th, James W. Greenholtz, George Burns; 7th, Robert C. Matthews, Reuben W. Stein; 8th, Michael Buchman; 9th, S. W. Beckwith; 10th, Isaiah Hann; 11th, Samuel I. Garber; 12th, John B. Eppley.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, William H. Crouse, George A. Flickinger, Henry Gault; 2d, George W. Gilbert, Jno. A. Brown, Jno. H. Jordan; 3d, Ezra Lyon, Eli Erb; 4th, Vincent Brown, Stephen B. Stocksdale, Azariah Oursler; 5th, James Morgan, Charles W. Hood, J. Oliver Wadlow, Wesley D. Oursler; 6th, Henry Motter, William L. Tracy, Jacob P. Baltzover; 7th, Abner Neal, Peter B. Mikesale, William T. Mitten, J. Henry Hoppe, John B. Somers; 8th, J. F. Malehorn, John W. Abbott; 9th, Thomas W. Buckingham, Joab Brown, Hphner Gorsuch, Joseph Tenan; 10th, Francis Meginnis, Saml. Shunk; 11th, Wm. T. Smith, Chas. Denning, Louis Diehnan; 12th, Joshua Switzer, Reuben Saylor.
Officers of Registration.—1st District, John A. Martin; 2d, John R. Haines; 3d, Jonas Frock; 4th, Daniel Ebaugh; 5th, Surratt D. Warfield; 6th, George Shower; 7th, Lee McElroy; 8th, Jacob Coltrider; 9th, Abraham Albaugh; 10th, Levi Buffington; 11th, Jesse Lambert; 12th, John Hartsock.
Notaries Public.—Frank J. Wheeler, Westminster; Dr. John F. Buffington, New Windsor.

CECIL COUNTY.

County Seat—ELKTON.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. Frederick Stump.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Arthur W. Mitchell.
State's Attorney.—Clinton McCullough.
Sheriff.—Wm. W. Scott.

Terms of Court.—Second Monday in January, first Monday in April and third Monday in September.

Judges of Orphans' Court.—James M. Evans, James McCauley, James A. Lewis.

Register of Wills.—Reuben D. Jamar.

Surveyor.—Caleb C. Brokaw.

County Commissioners.—Robert E. Bromwell, Jno. E. Gillespie, Jos. Biggs.

Clerk.—Isaac F. Vanarsdale.

Tax Collectors.—1st District, Benjamin B. Price; 2d, Dr. Wm. C. Karsner; 3d, Matthew M. Nandim; 4th, Joseph Steele; 5th, James A. Lackland; 6th, Moses T. Nesbitt; 7th, Francis Linton; 8th, John M. Rawlings; 9th, George H. Logan.

Constables.—1st District, John Benson, John Richards; 2d, George R. Carpenter, Thomas P. Vandergortz; 3d, Samuel B. Grant, James B. Marrett; 5th, Thomas Tyson, Isaac S. Deford; 6th, Jno. C. Hindman; 7th, Joseph Geisler, Edward Kelly.

Trustees of Alms House.—Nicholas P. Manly, Harry D. Miller, John B. Russle, Henry Hess, William Falls.

Inspector of Weights and Measures.—Perry W. Ruley.

[The Commissioners Appointments date from May 1st.]

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Charles Kirby, Benj. F. Terry; 2d, Gilbert Crisfield, Thomas J. Cleaver; 3d, Joseph R. Brown, Jas. Spence, George R. Howard; 4th, Robert Lynch, Thomas J. Scott; 5th, Eli Janney, Sam'l Logan, Isaac N. Benjamin; 6th, Jas. O. McCormick, Isaac R. Taylor, Jas. S. Rae; 7th, Joseph W. Abrahams, David Archibald, Sheldon Beach, Sam'l D. Smith; 8th, Joseph Peoples; Jas. Cummings; 9th, John Donahoo, Stephen Gilbert.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, Jno. Wroth; 2d, Noble Biddle; 3d, William R. Gilpin; 4th, W. R. Mahan; 5th, Granville S. Jeffries; 6th, Joseph Golibart; 7th, D. M. McClenahan; 8th, John J. Bennett; 9th, Horace H. Duyckinck.

Notaries Public.—George W. Vandiver and Andrew Orr, at Port Deposit; Reuben E. Jamar and Samuel B. Ford, at Elkton; Horatio J. Shephard, at Rising Sun.

Coroner.—Kaufman Katz.

CHARLES COUNTY.

County Seat—PORT TOBACCO.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. George Brent.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Benjamin G. Stonestreet.

Sheriff.—William L. Cooke.

State's Attorney.—Eugene Diggs.

Terms of Court.—Third Monday in February, May, July and Nov.

Judges of Orphans' Court.—Dr. S. W. Dent, Richard Barnes, sr., Robert Diggs, sr.

Register of Wills.—Marcellus Thompson.

Surveyor.—James L. Brawner.

County Commissioners.—Albert Milstead, P. A. L. Contee, Dr. A. J. Smoot, A. W. Marlowe, Zachariah Swann.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, William Boswell; 2d, Allen B. Milstead, Henry H. Bowie; 3d, William P. Flowers, Thos. E. Bowie, Wm. Dunington; 4th, John T. Colton, Edward L. Smoot; 5th, James H. M. Dutton; 6th, Thomas C. Wilkinson, Wm. L. McDaniel; 7th, Thos. R. Halley, Richard W. Bryan; 8th, Thomas Carrico, Gonzagar C. Burch, Henry Turner; 9th, Edward D. R. Bean.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, Joseph G. Lacey; 2d, Robert Ryson; 3d, T. A. Smith; 4th, Sam'l G. Lancaster; 5th, Washington Page; 6th, John Hancock; 7th, Henry M. Hannon; 8th, James A. Mudd; 9th, Wm. Turner.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

County Seat—CAMBRIDGE.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. James A. Stewart.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Francis J. Henry.

Deputy Clerks.—George H. Hollingsworth, Thomas H. Handy, jr, William E. S. Bradshatt.

Sheriff.—William Hurlock.

State's Attorney.—Charles E. Hayward.

Auditor in Chancery.—Henry Lloyd.

Crier.—John Nabb.

Bailiffs.—Warner Brown, James Reese Airly, Silas Collins.

Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in January, July and April, and Second Monday in November.

Judges of Orphans' Court—Levi R. Travers, John R. Keene, Samuel Higgins.

Register of Wills.—Edward LeCompte.

Surveyor.—J. W. B. Todd.

County Commissioners.—Kendall M. Jacobs, Charles Lake, Wm. M. Spedden.

Clerk to Commissioners and County Treasurer.—John M. Bickwith.

Trustees of Almshouse.—John Webster, John A. L. Radcliff, James I. M. Gordy, John E. Applegarth, William W. Mace, Thomas M. Meredith, Ira R. Corkran.

Keeper of Almshouse.—Price Corkran.

Constables.—1st District, Curtis Clemens; 2d, Joseph F. Webster; 3d, Thomas H. Webster; 4th, Stewart Vickers, John T. Barnes; 5th, George Todd; 6th, Jeremiah Talley; 7th, [Cambridge,] Edward A. Marshall, William F. Hicks, Joseph K. Bramble; 8th, Jas. G. James; 9th, William H. Willis; 10th, Thomas J. Stewart; 11th, —— ——— 12th, Edward Hubbert; 13th, Charles Broders.

Collectors of State and County Taxes.—1st District, Jesse K. Wheatley; 2d and 12th, Jno. W. Fletcher; 3d and 11th, Michael T. R. Fooks; 4th, William J. Lambdin; 5th, 6th and 10th, George W. Hayward;

7th and 13th, [Cambridge,] William Shepherds; 8th, Robert Hubbard; 9th, William H. Willis.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Jas. P. Russell, Jas. B. Thompson, John T. Vickers; 2d, Wm. J. Abdell, James R. Donoho; 3d, James M. Robertson, Wm. McBride, A. R. Anderson, Sam'l B. Neil; 4th, James Craig, Richard Tall, Solomon F. Kirwan; 5th, Robert R. Christopher, Chas. V. Crockett, Solomon T. Phillips; 6th, Henry C. Woodland, Solomon F. Tyler, John Tubman; 7th, Harrison T. Winterbottom, Dr. James W. Henry, Josiah Carroll, Philip S. Yates; 8th, William Bennett, Wm. Lambdin; 9th, James Fooks, Wm. W. Crawford; 10th, Wm. H. H. Pritchett, Joseph W. Langrell; 11th, Cain Hurley, Uriah Hurley; 12th, David O. P. Elliott, Enoch Lowe; 13th, Samuel P. Smith, Robert B. Mobray.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, Richard Rhodes; 2d, Thomas K. Smith; 3d, Wm. S. Sherman; 4th, John W. Woolford; 5th, Wm. M. Meakins; 6th, Levin T. Dunnock, jr.; 7th, Jno. Neville; 8th, Jno. Hubbard; 9th, John E. Christopher; 10th, Caleb Jones; 11th, Wm. W. Hurley; 12th, Lowder Sirman; 13th, John Nabb.

Coroner.—Jonah C. Willey.

Notary Public.—Henry C. Chambers, at Federalsburg.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

County Seat—FREDERICK CITY.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. John A. Lynch.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Thomas Gorsuch.

Assistant Clerks.—John S. Repp, Edward Young, George W. Grove, Harry C. Keefer.

Deputy Clerk.—Adolphus Fearlake, jr.

Sheriff.—Thomas H. Williard.

State's Attorney.—Milton G. Urner.

Crier.—James Bartgis.

Terms of Court.—Third Monday in February, second Monday in May, third Monday in September and second Monday in December; to terms in February and September, both grand and petit jurors shall be summoned; to December term petit jurors only; and to May term, no jurors shall be summoned.—1874, ch. 215.

Judges of the Orphans' Court.—Wm. J. Black, Howard G. Maynard, George W. Durderar.

Register of Wills.—John R. Rouzer.

Chief Clerk.—John H. Keller. *Assistant Clerk.*—Geo. W. Koogle.

Surveyor.—John S. Ramsburg.

County Commissioners.—Lewis Crawford, Prest., George T. Whip, A. W. Nicodemus, Zachariah G. Harris, John W. Staub.

Clerk.—Edward A. Gittings.

Counsel to Board.—John C. Motter.

Collector of State and County Taxes.—George W. Milles.

Physician to Jail.—Dr. Bruce Thomas.
Keeper of Court House.—G. G. Waters.
Watchman.—John Wallace.
Constables.—1st District, ——— ———; 2d, C. T. Albaugh, Jno. J. White, Henry Perry, Horatio Waters, James E. Staub, Marshall F. Harding; 3d, Sam'l Leazer, Peter A. Hagan; 4th, H. Hilton Main; 5th, Geo. S. Gillelan, John C. Weller; 6th, David Barkman; 7th, Jas. M. Howard, John T. Dixon; 8th, Thomas Carr, William Dudderar, Jacob H. Naill; 9th, Mortimer P. Trayer; 10th, Jas. C. Strottlemyer; 11th, Ephraim D. Grimes, Robert Barrick; 12th, Joseph Hightman; 13th, Fred'k C. Keller, Theo. C. Zimmerman; 14th, David E. Charlton, John Wise; 15th, Theo. Waesche, Christian Harman; 16th, Ezra Biser; 17th, Asbury Hartsock; 18th, James W. Condon.
Trustees of Montevue Hospital.—C. H. Keefer, Jno. Reifsnider, W. H. Ramsburg, David Derr, Isaac Cronise.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Ezra Michael, J. V. Williams, Jonathan Keller; 2d, Wm. Higgins, William B. Nelson, Christian H. Eckstein, Robert Stokes, James J. English, William Mahony, Godfrey Koontz, Sam'l P. Hafner; 3d Ezra Minnick, Joshua Corrick, Edward L. Herring; 4th, Henry Bowersock, Henry Eaton, Amon T. Norris, Henry J. Krise; 5th, Michael C. Adelsperger, Henry Stokes, James Knauff; 6th, John Myers, John A. Wilson; 7th, Isaac Davis, Louis R. Harding, Conrad P. Esterday; 8th, Herominus Brennerson, John E. Unkefer, Adam Creagher, Sidney Sappington; 9th, Joel Hall, Jno. Thomas, Jno. T. Smith, Jno. Schultz, Wm. E. Lewis; 10th, Jno. Gall, Wm. Creager, Hiram A. Wolfe; 11th, Randolph G. Barrick, George M. Shaw, Jacob H. Bowers, George W. Shanks; 12th, Ezra L. Karn, Jas. M. Mecks, John Reid; 13th, Josephus Long, John B. Stimmel; 14th, Wm. H. Lakin, Ezra M. Thomas; 15th, Calvin L. Firor, Fred'k White; 16th, John N. Brandenburg, Jas. M. Morgan; 17th, Daniel E. Buckley, Thos. Jones; 18th, Nathan Clary, Thornton Pool, Fred'k S. Clary.
Officers of Registration.—1st District, O. J. Keller; 2d, Dennis Scholl; 3d, John M. Herbert; 4th, G. W. Barrick; 5th, J. A. Adelsperger; 6th, J. A. Wolfe; 7th, George W. Beall; 8th, Hamilton Lindsay; 9th, Charles Wood; 10th, Peter Hauver; 11th, William Carmack; 12th, Robert H. Boteler; 13th, William Shultz; 14th, Charles Gross; 15th, B. Colliflower; 16th, Joseph Brown; 17th, M. T. Starr; 18th, W. R. Dorsey.
Frederick City.—The following Officers of Registration are appointed by the Governor, under the Act of 1872, ch. 348, for the city of Frederick: 1st Ward, James Carlin; 2d, John W. Riordon; 3d, Joseph Payne; 4th, William Buessing; 5th, William Miles; 6th, Vincent H. Freaner; 7th, T. C. Landerkin; 8th, Lewis Mobberly; 9th, Robert G. Lamar; 10th, Charles B. Tyson.
Visitors to St. John's Literary Institute.—George R. Dennis, Edward Shriver, John Ritchie.
Visitors to Frederick Female Seminary.—William J. Ross, Thos. M. Wolf.
Notaries Public.—Henry Williams, William Walsh, [Frederick city.]
State Armorer.—Lawrence J. Brengle.
Coroner.—Thomas Ott.

GARRETT COUNTY.

County Seat—OAKLAND.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—[See page 473.]
Clerk of Circuit Court.—W. H. Tower.
Sheriff.—Edmund Jamieson.
State's Attorney.—J. W. Wolfe.
Auditor.—John W. Veitch.
Commissioners to take Testimony.—John W. Veitch, John M. Read.
Bailiffs.—James Bell, Wm. Walts, Thomas Bosley.
Crier.—William Smouse.
Terms of Court.—Third Monday in March and second Monday in September with Juries; and six Equity terms—the third Monday in January, March, May, July, and the second Monday in September and November.—1874, ch. 144.
Judges of Orphans' Court.—D. H. Friend, Jos. Dewitt, Wm. Harvey.
Register of Wills.—Wm. L. Rawlings.
Surveyor.—A. C. Mason.
County Commissioners.—Geo. W. Blocker, Henry E. Friend, Elisha Umbell.
Clerk.—G. W. Merrill.
Constables.—1st District, B. F. Hoye; 2d, William Barnthouse; 3d, Frank McKenzie; 4th, —— ——; 5th, Aaron Boyer; 6th, Wm. A. Wilbrun; 7th, J. B. Brant, E. J. Fringer; 8th, —— ——; 9th, —— ——.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Wm. Sharpless. J. H. Wilson; 2d, Isaac Umbel; 3d, John T. Patterson; 4th, Alexander C. Good, Andrew J. Warnick; 5th, Sylvanus Butler, William Hinebaugh; 6th, Wm. Browning, sr.; 7th, E. G. Hall.
Officers of Registration.—1st District, Geo. W. Kitzmiller; 2d, James Hilust; 3d, Isaiah Fuller; 4th, Wm. H. Bernard; 5th, Eli McMillan; 6th, Thomas Browning; 7th, Wm. H. Hall; 8th, Isaac J. Thompson; 9th, Geo. L. Layman.
Notary Public.—Richard B. Jamison.

HARFORD COUNTY.

County Seat.—BEL AIR.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. James D. Watters.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—A. Lingan Jarrett.
Deputy Clerks.—Joseph R. Ely, Richard T. Martin.
State's Attorney.—Thomas C. Hopkins.
Sheriff.—William B. Jarrett.
Auditor.—William H. Dallam.
Crier.—Thomas Hendon.

Bailiffs.—John Bauer, Barney Dunnigan.

Terms of Court.—Second Monday in May, February and November; and September, without a jury.

Judges of Orphans' Court.—Thomas Bay, George Hayes, C. W. Billingsley.

Register of Wills.—Dr. William S. Richardson.

Deputy Register.—B. H. Hanson.

Surveyor.—J. Martin McNabb.

County Commissioners.—Joshua Scarff, William M. Ady, James M. Cain, J. Frank Reasin, Hugh T. Heaps.

Clerk.—James A. Fulton.

Collectors of Taxes.—1st District, Israel D. Proctor; 2d, George B. Silver; 3d, John C. Hanna; 4th, James M. Scarff; 5th, Archibald Heaps.

Constables.—1st District, James R. Taylor; 2d, Thomas J. Sunderland, Jno. C. Charshee: 3d, Charles S. Watterman, John J. Alexander, Isaac C. Pyle; 4th, Jesse P. Rutledge, William C. Carroll, Lewis King; 5th, George A. Markland, R. S. McNutt; 6th, John Hopkins.

Overseer of Almshouse.—Hugh Smith.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, B. Legoe, John H. Bradford, Jackson Dorney; 2d, William Wiles, Richard Loflin, Everett G. Hughes, John B. Foy, George Harris; 3d, Thomas H. Snowden, James A. Fulton, Richard T. Martin, John Trago, Joseph W. Shroff, Amos Gilbert: 4th, J. G. Luckey, John D. Alderson, Thomas B. Devoe, Samuel Arthur, Caleb Wright; 5th, Cyrus H. Pusey, A. W. Scarborough, R. D. Orr, John Daugherty, John M. Cooley; 6th, A. S. Adams, B. F. Heath.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, Wm. Hanway; 2d, Jarrett Baldwin; 3d, William H. Diver; 4th, George R. Cairnes; 5th, Samuel M. Whiteford; 6th, William G. Burke.

Coroner.—Nathan Dean.

HOWARD COUNTY.

County Seat.—ELLICOTT CITY.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. Edward Hammond.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Louis J. Watkins.

Deputy Clerk.—Thomas G. Watkins.

State's Attorney.—Henry E. Wootten.

Sheriff.—Walter Dorsey.

Deputy Sheriff and Jailer.—R. C. Cooms.

Auditor.—John S. Tyson.

Commissioners to take Testimony.—Wm. A. Hammond, E. Linthicum.

Terms of Court.—Third Monday in March and First Monday in September.

Judges of Orphans' Court.—J. F. Gordon, Martin H. Batson, Dye W. Worthington.

Register of Wills.—Benjamin H. Dorsey.
County Commissioners.—Jerome C. Berry, Sam'l Brown, Jos. Barlow.
Clerk to Commissioners.—George R. Shane.
Constables.—1st District, John H. Resan, William A. Smallwood; 2d, George W. Isaacs; 3d, John Norwood; 4th, Gustavus Warfield; 5th, W. W. Iglehart; 6th, William Clark.
Tax Collectors.—1st District, George W. Buckingham; 2d, S. T. Brown; 3d, Robert Scaggs.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, George W. Boswell, John Vermillion; 2d, George R. Shane, James D. Cooke, Joseph Hunt; 3d, Geo. Rippard, Elias Hobbs, Samuel Ridgely, John Varney; 4th, George F. Kinsey, Lloyd W. Delawder, Reuben Warfield; 5th, George W. Carr, William P. Ridgely, Joseph Smallwood; 6th, John H. Hall, Thomas J. Pitt.
Officers of Registration.—1st District, John H. Reasaw; 2d, Ephraim Gallager; 3d, Remus R. Hobbs; 4th, Rufus Burdette; 5th, Caleb N. Warfield; 6th, George G. Latchford.
Register of Ellicott City.—Walter S. Tabler.
Coroner.— —— ——
Notary Public.—William B. Peter.

KENT COUNTY.

County Seat—CHESTERTOWN.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. Joseph A. Wickes.
Clerk.—David C. Blackburn.
Deputies.—Harry C. Chase, John W. Palmer, W. M. Gilpin.
Sheriff.—Edward Plummer.
Deputy Sheriffs.—William J. Plummer, Alfred M. Hurlock.
State's Attorney.—James Alfred Pearce.
Auditor.—George Vickers.
Special Auditor.—Eben F. Perkins.
Crier.—Benjamin B. Wroth.
Bailiffs.—George C. Adkinson, Michael M. Glenn.
Terms of Court.—Third Monday in April and October.
Judges of Orphans' Court.—James Beck, of George, Wm. T. Hepbron, Cornelius J. Scott.
Register of Wills.—William Stevens.
Deputy Register.—T. Waters Russell.
Surveyor.—H. H. Gresham.
County Commissioners.—Robert S. Griffith, James A. Rosebery, R. Benny H. Wilson.
Clerk to Commissioners.—John Russell.
Tax Collectors.—1st District, George W. Chrisfield; 2d, Nathaniel W. Comegys; 3d, J. Wrightson Howard; 4th, James Brice; 5th, Jno. A. Roloson.

Trustees of Almshouse.—Thos. P. Dixon, Jacob Highly, John Brice.
Standard Keeper.—U. A. C. Garrett.
Constables.—1st District, John H. Thomas, Alfred S. Hurlock; 2d, Charles W. Warren; 3d, Harrison E. Cooper; 4th, Samuel L. Rawleigh, David A. Benjamin; 5th, John M. Hersh, Joshua Mcekins.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Thomas K. Stephens, William J. Blackiston; 2d, Daniel U. Dewees, William Medders; 3d, J. Evans Thomas, Daniel B. Neall; 4th, T. Waters Russell, Charles A. A. Stanley; 5th, Samuel C. Brannock, Robert W. Calder.
Officers of Registration.—1st District, James P. Mason; 2d, Leonard A. Pennington; 3d, Thomas H. Kennard; 4th, Edward J. Willis; 5th, Abel J. Rees.
Notary Public.—Charles Estes, at Chestertown.
Coroners.—1st District, W. K. Sutton; 2d, Frisby H. Boulden; 3d, Robert L. Usilton; 4th, John Bordley; 5th, John Boyer.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

County Seat.—ROCKVILLE.

Resident Judges of Circuit Court.—Hon. Richard J. Bowie, Hon. W. Viers Bouic.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—E. Barrett Prettyman.
Deputy Clerks.—Reynolds S. Patterson, George R. Braddock, Chas. W. Prettyman.
State's Attorney.—Spencer C. Jones.
Sheriff.—Edward H. Waters.
Deputy Sheriffs.—J. R. Miller, W. O. Kingsbury, Charles T. Kingsbury, Horace R. Titlow, Jno. H. Austin, H. O. Higgins.
Auditor.—James W. Anderson.
Crier.—John R. Miller.
Terms of Court.—First Monday in February, and second Monday in August.
Judges of Orphans' Court—H. B. Cashell, Dr. A. H. Sommers, Edw. M. Owen.
Register of Wills.—Robert W. Carter.
Surveyor.—William Grady.
County Commissioners.—Remus G. Dorsey, Horace Waters, John H. Dade, Stephen M. Lyddans, Samuel S. Cashell.
Clerk to Commissioners.—Joseph A. Taney.
Collectors of Taxes.—Jno. H. Williams, —— Griffith, S. C. Thompson, Wm. A. Veirs, Jno. W. Beall.
Constables.—John W. Wallick, Marcellus Etchison, R. A. Burton, John R. Miller, R. W. Stevens, Isaiah Soper, Horace R. Titlow, J. H. Austin, Isaac T. Pyles, Thomas Bean.
Trustees of Almshouse.—T. I. D. Bowie, Douglass Clopper, Henry Pumphrey, M. Green, W. W. Owen.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Henry N. Harris, Samuel Riggs, of G., John T. Warfield, James B. Gaither; 2d, Jno. W. Taylor, Geo. W. Darby, Charles H. Murphy, J. C. W. Kemp; 3d, S. S. Hays, N. T. Talbot, B. F. Reid, Edmund G. Duley; 4th, E. L. Hays, Thos. H. Offutt, D. H. Bouie, John Offutt, S. W. Magruder; 5th, John T. Baker, Wm. D. Williams, Michael J. Brown, Perry Leizear.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, A. G. Merriweather; 2d, Edw. G. Gardiner; 3d, Wm. T. Jones; 4th, Reynolds S. Patterson; 5th, M. L. Richardson.

Coroners.—Martin J. Higgins, Edward Horner.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

County Seat—UPPER MARLBOROUGH.

Judges of Circuit Court.—[See page 477.]

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Henry Brooke.

State's Attorney.—George C. Merrick.

Sheriff.—Harrison Wallis.

Terms of Court.—First Monday in April and October, and third Monday in January and June.

Judges of Orphans' Court—Jas. B. Belt, Rich'd. L. Ogle, Chas. Clegett.

Register of Wills.—William A. Jarboe, jr. [Elected in 1871.]

Surveyor.—George W. Jackson.

County Commissioners.—Alex. P. Hill, Fielder C. Duvall, Benjamin Brashears, Benjamin F. Duvall, Thomas H. Lusby.

Clerk.— ——— ———

Constables.—F. O. Sansbury, Edward Jones, Upper Marlborough; Daniel Garner, Brandywine; William F. Watson, George H. Hyde, Horse Head; James T. Givens, Silver Hill; Sol. J. Chaney, Mitchellsville; William Boswell, Piscataway.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Louis O. Wissman, George Hopkins; Widiam Stanley, Alfred Beckett; 2d, Dionysius T. Sheriff, Daniel Barron, Stanley N. Magruder, Zachariah Shaw; 3d, James Harris, Thomas H. Osbourn of T., Rector Pumphrey, James H. Ritchie; 4th, John H. Thomas, Zachariah R. Morgan, J. Benson Perrie, J. B. Bond; 5th, James P. Kerby, Gerard W. Brandt, Joseph M. Parker, Robert W. Brooke; 6th, Francis Tolson, Wm. B. Bayne, jr., Abner T. Hood, Wm. H. Woods; 7th, Geo. W. Page, Rich'd Peach, Geo. A. Mitchell, Jno. P. Hopkins; 8th, Geo. E. Orme, John T. W. Compton, James W. Richards, C. Wickliffe Claggett; 9th, John V. Piles, Robert W. Hunter; 10th, James A. Crandell, John W. Whiteside; 11th, Richard T. Robinson, John E. Thompson, Matthew J. Kaldenback, John A. Coe; 12th. Wm. S. McPherson.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, George S. Parker; 2d, George W. Duvall of George; 3d, Wm. H. Harper; 4th, Jeremiah Coffren;

5th, James A. Gregory; 6th, James J. Jarboe; 7th, T. Blake Brooke; 8th, George W. Thomas; 9th, Walter P. Griffin; 10th, Geo. Wheeler; 11th, Thomas H. Osbourn, of Charles.

Notary Public.—Frederick J. Luber, at Laurel.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

County Seat—CENTREVILLE.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. John M. Robinson.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Wm. A. G. Hobbs.
State's Attorney.—Thomas J. Keating.
Sheriff.—Thomas C. Bailey.
Terms of Court.—First Monday in May and November.
Judges of Orphans' Court.—Richard C. Tilghman, Augustus McCabe, Walter K. White.
Register of Wills.—James P. Dudley.
County Commissioners.—Wm. Sanner, Jno. C. Hackett, Mordecai Price.
Tax Collectors.—1st District, Robert N. H. Roe; 2d, Colin F. Hollingsworth; 3d, Wm. Kent Sparks; 4th, James Denney; 5th, Wm. Carmichael.
Surveyor.—Benjamin S. Elliott.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Charles W. Glanding, W. D. Tarbutton, W. S. Meredith; 2d, Joseph Guest, E. S. Valiant, William D. Smith; 3d, Robt. Goldsborough, E. T. M. Foreman, Jno. W. Turman; 4th, John C. Tolson, John O. Philips; 5th, James J. Taylor, Levi Pippin.
Officers of Registration.—1st District, J. Morling Sudler; 2d, Washington Collins; 3d, Benj. M. Wright; 4th, James Dennis; 5th, Thos. R. Embert.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

County Seat—LEONARDTOWN.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. Robert Ford.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—J. Frank Ford.
State's Attorney.—J. Parran Crane.
Sheriff.—Benjamin Foxwell.
Auditor.—Robert C. Combs.
Crier.—James F. Wathen.
Messenger.—J. Jackson Graves.
Bailiffs.—Thomas P. Grey, Z. Lathrum, Joseph Lathrum.
Terms of Court.—Third Monday in March and September, and first Monday in June and December.

Judges of Orphans' Court.—Dr. A. J. Spaulding, Leonard H. Canter, Zachariah H. Tippett.

Register of Wills.—J. T. M. Raley.

Surveyor.—George B. Dent.

County Commissioners.—John B. Abell, John Parsons, Philip H. Dorsey, Absalom C. Tennisson, Aloysius F. Fenwick.

Clerk to Commissioners.—Clark J. Durant.

Treasurer to Commissioners.—John Parsons.

Trustees of Almshouse.—Thomas O. Spencer, Thomas K. Langley, B. J. Abell, Philip G. Love, James L. Sutton.

Collectors of Taxes.—John L. Foxwell, Wm. Ford, Geo. A. Simms, D. Coode, J. H. Alvey, R. King Clarke.

Constables.—John L. Foxwell, Henry Crane, R. M. Edwards, James H. Saunders, George A. Simms, J. M. Wilkinson, James R. Alvey, D. Coode, Joseph H. Shemwell, James H. Alvey, R. King Clarke.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, David W. Tyler, James B. Loker, Josiah M. Biscoe; 2d, James S. B. Hammett, Thomas Dent, Francis J. Thomas, Jas. A. Wise; 3d, Joseph F. Morgan, Daniel C. Hammett, Zachias Tippett, William F. Perry; 4th, Charles J. Russel, Thomas H. Fowler, Walter L. Dent, John C. Hurry; 5th, Geo. W. Burroughs, Henry C. Dent, Henry C. Adams; 6th, James G. Spalding, Zachariah Spalding, William B. Tucker.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, G. M. C. Jones; 2d, Benedict Magill; 3d, Joseph S. Ford; 4th, R. Thomas Barber; 5th, John B. Barbour; 6th, Stephen Jones.

Notary Public.—William A. Fenwick.

Coroners.—William B. Bean, St. Inigoes; Jno. B. Russell, Chaptico.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

County Seat—PRINCESS ANN.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.—Hon. L. T. H. Irving.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Levin L. Waters. [Elected in 1871.]

Deputy Clerks.—Wm. W. Wise, Wm. H. Bowen.

State's Attorney.—Henry Page.

Sheriff.—Benjamin F. Lankford.

Auditor.— —— ———

Crier.—William H. Smith.

Terms of Court.—Second Monday in January, April, July and October.

Judges of Orphans' Court.—William A. D. Bounds, Thomas E. Ballard, Joshua R. Handy.

Register of Wills.—Dr. William H. Gale. [Elected in 1873.]

Surveyor.—Luther R. Briddle.

County Commissioners.—Harry S. White, George C. Powell, Luther R. Blades.

Clerk.—Levin Handy.

Constables.—James W. Layfield, F. J. Chelton, L. A. T. Covington, Oliver S. Horsey, John H. Parsons, jr., Theodore H. Stirling, John H. Fontaine.

Trustees of the Poor.—Robert Brinkley, R. Dashiell, Smith Cromwell.

Standard Bearer.—Joshua Lankford.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Thos. T. Upshur, John W. Warwick, Lewin H. Curtis. Thomas J. Cantwell; 2d. Dr. C. H. Hyland. Asbury McGrath; 3d, H. T. Tall, Smith Lankford, Samuel L. Tull, Colmore McCready; 4th, Edward T. Stevens, Elijah Gibbons; 5th, Joseph P. Webster; 6th, Aljah Whittington, Thomas Furniss; 7th, David Tyler, Thos. K. Whealton, James H. Goodsell, Michael Somers; 8th, William Coalbourn of John, John W. Handy; 9th, Geo. T. Rowe, Samuel Webster.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, Josiah W. Pollitt: 2d, Thos. W. Kelly: 3d, Thomas H. Tull; 4th, William T. Hargis: 5th, S. D. Bounds; 6th, George Davey; 7th, William V. Sterling; 8th, John C. Horsey; 9th, B. T. J. B. Jones.

Coroners.—William H. Smith, James L. Horsey.

Notaries Public.—Henry W. Dougherty, at Princess Ann; Thomas H. Bock, at Crisfield.

TALBOT COUNTY.

County Seat—EASTON.

Judges of Circuit Court.—[See page 472.]

Clerk of Circuit Court.—J. Frank Turner.

Recording Clerk.—Peter Stevens.

State's Attorney.—Charles H. Gibson.

Auditor.—William M. Holliday.

Sheriff.—N. C. Fitzjarrell.

Crier.—William K. Rathell.

Bailiffs.—John Leonard, W. H. Bostick, Whittington Cox.

Terms of Court.—Third Monday in May and November, (Jury terms.) First Monday in February, and fourth Monday in July, (Intermediate terms.) Rule days.—The first day of each term, and first Monday in January and April, fourth Monday in June and third Monday in September.

Judges of the Orphans' Court.—Thomas H. Leonard, Wm. D. Roberts, Wm. H. Bruff.

Register of Wills.—Tilghman N. Chance.

Surveyor.—James T. Small.

County Commissioners.—Samuel B. Merrick, John C. Harper, Edward Y. Davis.

Clerk to County Commissioners.—M. H. D. Harper.

Constables.—1st District, A. H. Larrimore, W. H. Collier; 2d, Edwin P. Sparks, James Harrison, jr.; 3d, Silas A. Simpson, Greenbank Ozmon; 4th, Edward A. Matthews, Thomas J. Rowins; 5th, W. V. B. Jackson.

Collectors of State and County Taxes.—Walter H. Thompson of Easton, Wm. S. Denny of St. Michaels.

Trustees of Almshouse.—Solomon S. Hopkins, Wm. S. Collins of Trappe, Jas. H. Ridgaway of Chapel.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Perry W. Stewart, William B Wheeler, N. E. Nicols; 2d, O. P. Sparks, Edward Willey, J. Addison Robinson, Samuel W. Neavitt; 3d, Charles P. Craig, Edward S. Harrison, Robt. R. Butler; 4th, A. W. P. Robinson, Thomas J. Slaughter; 5th, Alex. H. Seth, James H. Caulk.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, Peter Stevens; 2d, John T. Harrison; 3d, Jonathan H. Leonard; 4th, Alex. Leadman; 5th, Jos. B. Lowe.

Armorer.—Wm. J. Roberts, Easton.

Coroners.—Robt. G. Kinnamon, W. H. Bostick.

Notary Public.—John Satterfield, at Easton.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

County Seat—HAGERSTOWN.

Resident Judges of Circuit Court.—Hon. R. H. Alvey, Hon. William Motter.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—George B. Oswald.

Deputy Clerks.—Geo. F. Burkhart, Oliver B. Ridenour, Thomas P. Betts.

State's Attorney.—Henry H. Keedy. [Appointed Nov. 1873, in place of John C. Zeller, deceased.]

Sheriff.—Jacob Marker.

Deputy Sheriffs.—Col. R. E. Cook, John E. White.

Auditor in Equity.—Alexander Neill.

Crier.—Joseph Boward.

Bailiffs.—John B. Bachtell, Wm. H. Post, Andrew McCoy, Fred'k A. Grim.

Terms of Court.—Law terms, second Monday in February and May, and third Monday in November; also, six equity terms—first Monday in April, second Monday in May, fourth Monday in July, third Monday in September and November and the second Monday in February.

Judges of Orphans' Court.—Josiah F. Smith, Chief Judge; William H. Knode, John L. Smith.

Register of Wills.—Thomas E. Hilliard.

Deputy Register of Wills.—B. F. Keller.

Surveyor.—S. S. Downin.

County Commissioners.—Henry Funk, Joseph Seibert, John Fessler, George W. Brown, Elias Young.

Clerk to County Commissioners.—Geo. T. Leiter.

Trustees of Almshouse.—Jacob H. Powles, George G. Middlekouff, Benjamin F. Fiery.

Keeper of Almshouse.—Joseph A. Hamersla.

Collector of State and County Taxes.—William N. Keller.

Constables.—1st District, David Pennell, A. R. Miller; 2d, James H. Long; 3d, Jacob H. Zook, Albert Billmyer; 4th, Francis Pike; 5th, John P. Troxell; 6th, J. B. Blecker, Solomon Neikirk; 7th, W. H. Hawken; 8th, Jacob M. Buck, Alexander A. Grim; 9th, Jacob D. Wishard; 10th, A. H. Suman; 12th, John H. Wade, Jacob Warrenfelbz; 13th, Philip H. Neibert, Wm. S. Payne; 15th, Samuel Weller; 16th, John T. Kinsey; 17th, C. G. Brezler, John H. Cretin.

Trustee of Antietam Cemetery.—Thomas Boult.

Trustees of Washington Cemetery.—Henry Kyd Douglas, Geo. Freaner, James H. Gambrill.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Morgan Miller, Jacob H. Grove; 2d, Wm. H. Hawken, John Long, Hiram R. Stickle, Wm. Steffey; 3d, Thos. Taggart, Wm. M. Tice, Roger E. Cook, Jacob A. Wright; 4th, Jacob Sosey, Tacitus N. Halley, H. F. Perry; 5th, Chas. Harvey, Jacob Craig, Wm. H. Lowe; 6th, Jno. Murdock, Jno. H. Lakin; 7th, Elijah Swope, Horatio N. Harne; 8th, John G. Hine, Josiah Buck, J. E. Brown; 9th, Peter Middlekauff, James W. Leggett; 10th, William H. Myers, Jacob Fiery; 11th, Thomas Boteler, Thomas Watkins; 12th, F. D. Clagett, Sam'l Boyer; 13th, Jos. C. Hershberger, David S. Pottinger; 14th, Jonathan Harbaugh, Jacob Moats; 15th, Geo. Yeakle, Robert Shives; 16th, John F. Gray, Benj. Witmer; 17th, Joseph A. Skinner, Thomas E. Schleigh, Solomon Colklesser; 18th, Luther D. Betts, John Neff; 19th, John Buck, Aaron F. Baker.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, Hilliary F. Hebb; 2d, John J. Watson; 3d, Amar Startzman; 4th, Francis Pike; 5th, Henry Z. Higgs; 6th, John C. Brining; 7th, Daniel W. Blessing; 8th, John Z. Grim; 9th, Josephus Ground; 10th, Archibald F. McCoy; 11th, Sam'l B. Preston; 12th, Jos. Miller; 13th, Philip H. Neibert; 14th, Lewis A. R. Kohler; 15th, Dennis Cain; 16th, Milton Witmer; 17th, Jacob H. Powles; 18th, John B. Bachtell; 19th, George W. Miller.

Notaries Public.—Jos. Kausler, Wm. S. Williamson, Hagerstown; Jos. L. Motter, Williamsport; Samuel Bovey, Clearspring.

Coroner.—A. J. Harnes.

WICOMICO COUNTY.

County Seat.—SALISBURY.

Judges of Circuit Court.—[See page 472.]

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Stephen P. Toadvine.

Deputy Clerk.—John W. Dougherty.

State's Attorney.—J. Augustus Parsons.

Sheriff.—William S. Moore.

Auditor.—H. L. Todd.

Crier.—Joseph L. Staton.

Terms of Court.—First Monday in January and July, and Fourth Monday in March and September. Juries summoned to March and September terms, and to other terms when a majority of the Judges shall direct.

Judges of Orphans' Court—G. L. H. Woolford, James Laws, Hugh Jackson.

Register of Wills.—William Birckhead.

Surveyor.—Samuel E. Foskey.

County Commissioners.—John W. Laws, Milton A. Parsons, Benj. W. Truitt, George W. Robertson, Simeon Malone.

Clerk.—James E. Elgood.

Collector of State Taxes.—Levin M. Wilson.

Constables.—1st District, Theodore Bailey; 2d, S. B. D. Jones, Geo. D. Freney; 3d, Jno. F. Jister, John W. Wingate; 4th, Daniel H. Dennis, Perry Coulborn; 5th, John Hancock, E. L. Disharoon; 6th. ——, ——; 7th, Henry D. Denson; 8th, Wm. W. Hayman, Joshua J. Freny; 9th, John W. Vincent, W. W. Mitchill; 10th, Alex. R. Marvel, Thos. Robinson.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, Clement C. Wright, Jas. Gillise; 2d, Jas. McJones, Richard J. Darby, Levin A. H. Walter; 3d, Minus Downing, Wm. J. Wailes, Dorsey Metzick, George E. Wingate; 4th, Washington R. Dennis, Billy H. Farlow, James C. Littleton; 5th, Martin L. H. Maddox, John D. Truitt; 6th, James Duncan, Henry D. Powell; 7th, William J. Riggin, John W. Jones; 8th, William P. Causey, William P. Pryor; 9th, Handy Fooks, Joseph C. Bush, J. Marcellus Dashiell; 10th, Joshua P. Bennett, Richard P. Darby.

Officers of Registration.—1st District, Thos. B. Taylor; 2d, Levin Bounds; 3d, Robt. C. Mitchell; 4th, Billy F. Farlow; 5th, Joshua Johnson; 6th, Kaig V. White; 7th, Wm. F. Allen; 8th, Thomas C. Morris; 9th, Frank C. Todd; 10th, James F. Marine.

Coroner.—Henry Brewerton.

Notary Public.—Joseph C. Bell, at Salisbury.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

County Seat.—SNOW HILL.

Resident Judge of Circuit Court.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Irving T. Matthews.

Deputy Clerk.—A. Sydney Dymock.

State's Attorney.—T. Howard Moore.

Sheriff.—Stephen E. Mason.

Auditor.—Samuel H. Townsend.

Crier.—Wm. C. Brattan.

Bailiffs.—John R. Hill, Thomas J. Latchum, George Porter, John Dickerson, Thomas Guthrie.

Terms of Court.—Third Monday in January, May and July, and Fourth Monday in October.

Judges of Orphans' Court.—Theodore W. Williams, Francis J. Hayman, James Whaley.

Register of Wills.—George T. Brattan.
Surveyor.—Wm. H. Richardson.
Wreckmaster.—James Birch.
County Commissioners.—Samuel Benson, Selby P. Truitt, B. Jones Taylor, Peter W. Hancock, Uriah Shockley.
Clerk to Commissioners.—James S. Jones.
Collector of Taxes.—Stephen E. Mason.
Trustees of Poor.—John R. Purnell, I. H. Merrill, Jno. B. Timmons.
Keeper of Weights and Measures.—Thomas Godfrey.
Constables.—1st District, —— White; 2d, Samuel T. P. Porter; 3d, —— ——; 4th, William Bowen, jr.; 5th, John T. Moore; 6th, Jesse Curmean, jr.; 7th, —— ——; 8th, William Sturgis, Isaac J. Davis.

Executive Appointments.

Justices of the Peace.—1st District, John Corbin, Jas. L. Nock, Thos. Lambdin; 2d, James G. Mezick, J. L. Staton; 3d, James M. Brattan, James Brittingham, Henry A. Smyth; 4th, Ara P. Bowen; 5th, Benj. T. Parsons, Thos. Holloway; 6th, Benjamin Carmine, Robert T. Godfrey; 7th, Josiah H. Carey, Joseph Deveraux; 8th, Major G. Holland, Henry Brattan, Levin J. Jones.
Officers of Registration.—1st District, Ed. H. Clarke; 2d, Levin H. Hudson; 3d, P. C. Powell; 4th, Wm. T. Boston; 5th, Wm. L. Law; 6th, John F. Dickerson; 7th, R. N. Bevans; 8th, John H. Burbage.
Coroners.—Thos. J. Latchem, Samuel Taylor.
Notaries Public.—L. B. Purnell, Snow Hill; J. D. A. Robinson, Newtown; Philip C. Nelson, Berlin.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

The Clerks of the Circuit Courts and the Secretary of the Senate have duties prescribed by the Act of 1865, chapter 130, providing for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, which is as follows:

Clerks to Record Births, Marriages and Deaths.

SECTION 1. The Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the several counties and the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore city, shall receive and record, in books prepared for the purpose, the following facts concerning the births, marriages and deaths in said county or city, separately numbering and recording the same in the order in which he receives them, designating in separate columns.

The Record Book of Births.

1. In the record book of births, the date of the birth, the place of birth, the name of the child, (if it have any,) the sex and color of the child, the names of the parents, the occupation of the father, the residence of the parents, and the date of the record.

The Record Book of Marriages.

2. In the record book of marriages, the name, residence, age, color, condition, (whether single, widow or widower,) and occupation of each of the parties, with the date of record, which said particulars, with the exception of the date of record, shall be ascertained and inserted in the body of the marriage license by the clerk issuing the same, and at the time thereof, and the date, place of marriage, name, residence and official station or title, of the person solemnizing it, shall be duly stated or certified on the back of said license by the person thus solemnizing it, and return thereof made as hereinafter provided; and for all of which said particulars, suitable blank forms shall be furnished by the Comptroller of the Treasury to said clerks.—1866, ch. 102.

Date of Birth, Death, &c. to be Recorded.

3. In the record book of deaths, the date of the death, the name of the deceased, the sex, the color, the condition, (whether single, widowed or married,) the age, the residence, the occupation, the place of death, the place of birth, the names and place of residence of the parents, the disease or cause of death, the place of burial and the date of record.

Record Book to be Paged, &c.

SEC. 2. The said record books, provided for by the preceding section, shall be truly and regularly paged and alphabetically indexed, in the case of births, with the name of the child, (if it have a name,) and if it have no name, then with the name of the father, if its mother be a married woman, and if its mother be unmarried, then with the name of the mother; in the case of marriages with the names of both parties to said marriage; and in the case of deaths with the name of deceased, or if said deceased be an infant without a name, then with the name of the father or mother of said deceased infant.

Notice of Births, Deaths, &c. to be given Clerks.

Sec. 3. Parents shall give notice of the facts herein required, to the clerk of the court aforesaid, of the county or city in which a birth or death may take place, every householder shall give such notice of every birth and death happening in his house, the eldest person next of kin shall give notice of the death of his kindred; the keeper of a prison, hospital, almshouse or other public institution, shall give notice of every birth and death happening among the persons under his charge; the person solemnizing or performing the marriage ceremony shall give such notice; any such person neglecting or refusing to give such notice for the space of six months after a birth, marriage or death, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five dollars.

Physician to give Notice of Deaths, &c.

Sec. 4. Any physician having attended a person during his or her last illness, shall when requested, within fifteen days after the decease of such person, forthwith furnish information of the duration of the last sickness, the disease of which the person died or cause of death, and the date of the decease as nearly as he can state the same.

Persons having charge of Funerals to notify Clerk, &c.

Sec. 5. Every sexton, coroner, undertaker, or other person, having charge of the obsequies or funeral rites, preliminary to the interment of the body of a stranger or friendless person, shall forthwith obtain and return to the clerk aforesaid of the county or city, in which the deceased resided or the death occurred, the facts required by this Act, to be recorded by said officer concerning the deceased; any person neglecting or refusing to make such return within one month thereafter shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Notice may be deposited with Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 6. The notice required to be furnished by Sections 3 and 5, according to Section 1, may for greater convenience be deposited with any Justice of the Peace, residing in the election district wherein the birth, marriage or death takes place, and it shall be the duty of the said Justices of the Peace to transmit the same to said clerk every three months.

Clerk to Transmit Copies to Secretary of Senate.

Sec. 7. The clerk of the court aforesaid shall annually, on or before the first day of February, transmit to the Secretary of the Senate certified copies of the records of the births, marriages and deaths, which shall have occurred in said county or city during the year ending on the thirty-first of December preceding.

Records to be Prima Facie Evidence.

Sec. 8. The records of the clerks of said courts relative to any births, marriages or deaths shall be *prima facie* evidence in legal proceedings of the facts recorded; the certificate signed by said clerk with the seal of his office affixed thereto shall be admissible as evidence of any such record.

Compensation of Clerks, &c.

Sec. 9. The clerk aforesaid shall receive from his county or city for obtaining, recording, indexing and returning to the Secretary of the

Senate, the facts in relation to a birth, marriage or death, fifteen cents for each case recorded as the same shall be certified by the Secretary of the Senate; he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, for each refusal or neglect to perform any duty required of him by this Act.

Secretary of the Senate to Furnish Books.

SECTION 10. The Secretary of the Senate shall, at the expense of the State, prepare and furnish to the several clerks of the counties and the city of Baltimore aforesaid, blank books of suitable size and quality to be used as books of record, and indexes thereto, under the provisions of this Act, and blank forms for returns, on paper of uniform size, and shall accompany the same with such instructions and explanations as may be necessary and useful.

To Prepare Tabular Results, &c.

SECTION 11. The Secretary of the Senate shall cause the returns received by him for each year, to be bound together in one volume, with an index thereto; he shall prepare from the returns such tabular results as will render them of practical utility, and report thereof to each regular session of the Legislature, and do all other things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act; he shall enforce by suit in the name of the State, the recovery of the forfeits or penalties prescribed in section eight of this Act, and he shall receive for the performance of the duties imposed by this Act, the sum of one thousand dollars per annum; in case of a vacancy occurring in this office by death, resignation, or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by the Governor until a successor shall be elected and qualified.

Recovery of Forfeitures and Penalties.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the clerks for the respective counties and the city of Baltimore, to enforce by writ, in the name of the State, for the recovery of the forfeitures and penalties imposed by Sections 3 and 4 of this Act.

THE BALTIMORE CITY OFFICERS.

UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

[See pages 417 to 435.]

The following are the Public Officers of Baltimore City, elected and appointed under the State Government.

THE COURTS.

Baltimore City constitutes the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, which contains six Courts and five Judges, who compose

"THE SUPREME BENCH."

Chief Judge.—Hon. George William Brown.
Associate Judges.—Hons. George W. Dobbin, Henry F. Garey, Campbell W. Pinkney, and Robert Gilmor, jr.

The Judges of the Supreme Bench are assigned, by their own action, to the different Courts of the city, as follows:

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge.—Hon. Judge Dobbin, with Judge Garey to assist.
Chief Clerk.—George Robinson.
Court Clerk.— F. A. Prevost.
Writ Clerk.—Thomas B. Gaither.
Cashier.—R. S. Pennington.
Clerk of Supreme Bench.—R. T. Allison.
Counter Clerk.—Samuel S. Davis.
Chattel Clerk.—Thomas A. Campbell.
Mechanics' Lien Clerk.—Beamer Lawrence.
Daily Index Clerk.—John F. Dempsey.
Examining Clerk.—William J. Cummings.
Deputy Examiner.—Jacob F. Cook.
Collector.—John Robinson.
Watchman.—William J. Bowling.
Crier.—Joseph H. Ruddach.
Bailiffs.—Brice H. Hobbs, Richard S. Hopkins, James H. Cosgrove and Samuel W. Teal.
Auditor.—J. Morrison Harris.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Judge.—Hon. Judge Garey, with Judge Dobbin to assist.
Chief Clerk.—I. Freeman Rasin.
General Superintendent.—John M. Young.
Court Clerk.—Joseph J. Grindell.
Cashier.—John B. Dempsey.

Writ Clerk.—James Y. Claypoole.
Record Clerk.—James Claypoole.
Messenger.—E. P. Vincente.
Crier.—B. E. Smith.
Bailiffs.—John B. Ray, Joseph Price and Hugh J. Morrison.
Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors.—John M. Young.

CIRCUIT COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Judge.—Hon. Judge Pinkney, with Judge Garey to assist.
Chief Clerk.—James R. Brewer.
Docket Clerk.—William H. Gobright.
General and Recording Clerk.—William F. Wood.
Recording Clerks.—Wm. R. Brewer, J. Monroe Heiskell and Henry Whyte.
Auditors.—James W. McElroy, P. Arrell Browne.
Bailiffs.—John A. Brown, Frederick Kraft, John Mincher, George Thompson and John W. Hynson.
Commissioners to take Testimony.—John B. Tidy, Jr., William S. Pinkney.

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

Judge.—Hon. Chief Judge Brown.
Clerk.—Nathaniel C. Robertson.
Court Clerk.—William P. Lowry.
Writ Clerk.—Stanley Hynson.
Crier.—George M. Hollins.
Bailiffs.—Matthew Clark, John Q. A. Robinson, Robert C. Smith and George R. Gold.
Auditor for the Examination of Committees under the Inebriate Law.—W. A. Warner.

CRIMINAL COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Judge.—Hon. Judge Gilmor with Judge Dobbin to assist.
State's Attorney.—A. Leo Knott.
Deputy State's Attorney.—Wilson C. N. Carr.
Chief Clerk.—Wm. F. McKewen.
Court Clerks.—Thos. W. Campbell and Henry J. Meloney.
Clerks.—George Howard and John Quinn.
Crier.—Edward J. Chaisty, Jr.
Bailiffs.—Geo. W. Jones, John Stribble, W. H. Jenkins, H. De Witt Clinton, Andrew J. Giese, Augustus Love, Gerard Hauptman and Richard T. Gilmor.
Superintendent Court House.—A. Jackson Shirey.
Watchman.—Michael Murphy.
Sheriff.—Augustus Albert.
Deputy Sheriffs.—Isaiah Waggner, William Tate, John M. De Goey, John Kelly, George Perry, James W. Goodrick, William L. R. Turner. George W. Roseman, Columbus M. Hobbs, John D. Cook, John H. Bell.
Clerk to Sheriff.—James E. Amoss.
Terms of Court.—The Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Criminal and City Courts, commence their terms on the Second Mon-

day in January, May and October. The regular terms of the Circuit Court, are the Second Monday in May, September, November, January and March, in each year; and the Second Monday of July in each year shall be a return day.

ORPHANS' COURT.

Judges of the Orphans' Court.—Hon. John A. Inglis, Chief Judge, Hons. G. W. Bishop and G. W. Lindsay, Associate Judges.

[See Orphans' Court, page 147.]

Register of Wills.—J. Harman Brown.

Chief Clerk.—John P. Murray.

Auditing Clerk.—John Wilson Brown.

Docket Clerk.—Alfred H. Tilyard.

Court Clerk.—Frank Carlon.

Recording Clerks.—L. Charles Inglis, Winfield McClintock, John P. McElderry, Chapman Coleman and Thomas Hamilton.

Janitor.—William Hunter.

The Court is in session every day except Sundays, from 11 A. M., to 1 P. M.

SURVEYOR FOR BALTIMORE CITY.

Simon J. Martenet.

STATE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS,

For Baltimore City.

[See pages 70 and 311 to 321.]

Commissioners.—Wm. B. Fusselbaugh, *President;* James E. Carr, *Treasurer;* Thomas W. Morse.

Clerk.—Marriott Boswell.

Marshal.—John T. Gray.

Deputy Marshal.—Jacob Frey.

Clerk at Marshal's Office.—George W. Wentz.

Chief of Detective Force.—William C. Crone.

Captain, Eastern District.—Benjamin F. Kenney.

Captain, Middle District.—John Mitchell.

Captain Western District.—Daniel Lepson.

Captain Southern District.—William Delanty.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Ward, Marcus Ritgert, E. F. Flaherty. 2d, Henry Cashmeyer, Benjamin O. Hatcheson. 3d, John T. Farlow, John T. Maddox. 4th, William A. Dorsey. 5th, Robert W. Hays, D. Haggerty. 6th, Henry M. Staylor, Lloyd Slemmer. 7th, Charles F. Winter, John T. Gosnell. 8th, William H. Bayzand, Nicholas Robinson, Jr. 9th, H. Murray Hanan, Joshua M. Myers. 10th, Charles P. Brewer, Geo. McCaffrey. 11th, Harry W. Snowden, Benjamin Eggleston. 12th, George V. Metzell, Upton Scott. 13th, Louis H. Damman, George W. C. Bell. 14th, William H. Hayward, J. W. A. Miller. 15th, George J. Kreis, Samuel Jarden. 16th, Augustus Ballauf, James E. Stone. 17th, S.

Columbus Tall, William Boon. 18th, Daniel Bride, C. A. Wheeler. 19th, Robert A. Thursby, Edward G. Starr. 20th, Otho Beamer, Geo. A. Hemmick.

At Large.—Joseph Watson, Peter Kries, G. W. Davis and John Nick Watkins.

CONSTABLES.

[Appointed by the Mayor and City Council.]

1st Ward, Horatio P. Wallace, H. P. Rose. 2d, Louis Roll. Wm. J. Bowling. 3d, Lewis W. Coleman, A. P. Maddox. 4th, William H. Falkner, Thomas E. Burke. 5th, Eugene Share, Wm. S. Murphy. 6th, Joseph T. Pearson, William F. Eberwein. 7th, Charles E. Harrigan, Peter Alt. 8th, Charles Quinn, John Duffy. 9th, Edward Kearney, Charles Parker. 10th, William H. Gill, L. H. Weiman. 11th, Joseph E. Wilson, John W. Nevin. 12th, Stephen A. Morse, David H. Lucchesi. 13th, George W. Hayne, Samuel Reese. 14th, Oliver Walker, Eli G. Woolfender. 15th, Alonzo Snyder, Thomas H. Shanks, 16th, N. Robinson, Charles Bopp. 17th, William P. Smith, J. S. Showacre. 18th, Alexander M. Briscoe, Irwin L. McLaughlin. 19th, Richard O. Jessup, James E. Sangston. 20th, John K. Stein, Lawrence D. Deitz.

At Large.—James Barnes, P. F. Dolan, William J. Smith, James J. Wilson.

OFFICERS OF REGISTRATION.

1st Ward, Louis Waltz. 2d, William Conyers. 3d, George W. Bandel. 4th, Samuel Bohager. 5th, Edward P. Hays. 6th, Winfield McClintock. 7th, Lewis W. Nelson. 8th, Thomas P. Kernan. 9th, James A. Coates. 10th, Solomon L. Auerback. 11th, John P. McElderry. 12th, Fayette Plummer. 13th, John G. McLaughlin. 14th, William H. Cox. 15th, William Hoffman. 16th, Henry A. Shultz. 17th, George T. Balla. 18th, Alexander M. Briscoe. 19th, Henry B. Hart. 20th, William H. Byrne.

CORONERS.

Eastern Police District.—Thomas W. Sultzer.
Middle Police District.—Edwin R. Walker.
Western Police District.—Richard Mackall.
Southern Police District.—Matthew W. Donavin.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Thomas Murdoch, George E. Sangston, T. Harris Hodges, Walter S. Wilkinson and G. A. Schwartzman.

COMMISSIONERS TO PREVENT INCOMPETENT PERSONS FROM ACTING AS DRUGGISTS.

J. Brown Baxley, Louis Dohme, and Ferdinand Hassencamp.

COMMISSIONERS TO PROSECUTE WAR CLAIMS AGAINST THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

[See Act of 1872, ch. 262.]

Daniel Clarke, of Prince George's county; Sidney J. Wailes, of Wicomico county.

Their compensation is thirty per cent. commission upon the first $10,000, and twenty per cent. commission upon such further sum as shall be collected for expenses incurred by the State in equipping troops, under the Act of Congress of July 27th, 1861. Vacancies to be filled by the Governor.

COMMISSIONERS TO SETTLE AND ADJUST THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

The Act of 1872, chapter 210, appoints the Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Levin L. Waters and William J. Aydelott, commissioners on the part of this State, to meet the commissioners of Virginia, to settle and adjust the boundary line of the two States, and in the event of an agreement, it is to be subject to the ratification of the General Assembly of each State.

AUCTIONEERS.

[Appointed by the Governor.]

F. W. Bennett, Thomas E. Parlett, S. H. Gover, E. D. Monedo, P. H. Sullivan, Edward Higgins, Lewis Clark, O. A. Kirkland, T. J. Grotjin, W. B. Lewis, Wm. B. Norman, C. C. Burton, D. McCann, Jr.

THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

The 73d Article of the Public General Laws provides that the Governor shall biennially appoint six Directors of the Penitentiary, who shall be residents of the city or county of Baltimore, and also fill any vacancy. The Directors appoint a Warden annually, in May, who gives bond in $10,000, and whose salary is $2,000 a year, in addition to the use of a dwelling, &c. The Directors are paid $2.00 per day when on committee service. The annual salary of the Assistant Warden is $1,400; the Physician, $1,400; the Clerk, $1,500; Matron, $500. The Deputy Keepers on night service, five in number, are paid $1,000 per year; the remainder are paid $900 per year.

Directors.—John F. Hunter, President; A. L. Whiting, Secretary, and Henry Seim, Albert Sigmund, George Evans, and Joseph Crisp, Directors.

Warden.—Thomas L. Wilkinson.

Assistant Warden.—Robert Stevenson.

Clerk.—R. V. Page.

Physician.—Dr. Silas Baldwin.

Matron.—Mrs. R. S. Turner.

Deputy Keepers.—Theodore Brushmiller, Charles Russell, James B. Hines, Thomas Loftus, Thomas Daily, J. K. P. Hamilton, Andrew Jacobs, E. S. Dubois. John Magher, Jacob Corns, Albert W. Lutz, John T. Barber, John C. Cornelius, George A. Summers. Henry S. Buckless, Wm. T. Dillehunt, Andrew J. Gill, George E. McCauley, John W. Baker, W. J. Dickerson, Thomas McDowell, Charles Sipple, James Quinn, George T. Hickley, Lewis J. Langley.

Substitutes.—Fred. Felthouse, Leopold Stein, Samuel Bender.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

For Weighers of Grain,
For Supervisor and Inspectors of Tobacco,
For Weighmaster of Live Stock,
For Inspectors of Steam Boilers in Baltimore city
For Weighers of Hay and Straw,
For State Wharfinger,
For State Vaccine Agent in Baltimore, &c.

See "Executive General Appointments," pages 475 and 476.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT, I. M. N. G.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Field Officers.—Col., J. Stricker Jenkins. Lieut. Col., Henry D. Loney. Major, George R. Gaither, Jr.

Staff.—Major Allan P. Smith, Surgeon. Lieut. Thomas A. Symington, Adjutant. Lieut. E. F. Pontier, Quartermaster. Lieut. E. C. Johnson, Commissary. Lieut. H. R. McNally, Ordnance Officer. Lieut. F. M. Colston, Paymaster. Lieut. W. H. Crim, Assistant Surgeon.

Company A.—Captain, J. Mason Jamison. Second Lieut., Elvin Klautsheck.

Company B.—Captain, John D. Lipscomb. First Lieut., James Young.

Company C.—Captain, Robert P. Brown. First Lieut., P. Forney Spear. Second Lieut., W. H. Rogers.

Company D.—Captain, Fitzhugh Goldsborough. First Lieut., C. Spiller.

Company E.—First Lieut., Harry F. Turner, Commanding. Second Lieut., B. H. Holmes.

Company F.—First Lieut., Winfield S. Anderson, Commanding.

Company G.—Captain, Charles H. Reeves. First Lieut., Thomas J. Shryock. Second Lieut., J. Mason Sanders.

Company H.—Captain, William P. Zollinger. First Lieut., Charles P. W. Spilcker. Second Lieut., Charles F. Albers.

Company I.—First Lieut., Robert S. Fowler, Commanding. Second Lieut., George S. Roberts.

Company K.—Captain, J. E. H. Post. Second Lieut., Fritz Reuter.

THE BALTIMORE CITY OFFICERS.

UNDER THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

[See Baltimore City Government, pages 401 to 459.]

MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

HON. JOSHUA VANSANT.

[Re-elected October, 1873, for two years.]

Secretary to the Mayoralty.—John M. McElroy.
Clerk to the Mayor.—Andrew J. King.
City Counsellor.—I. Nevitt Steele.
City Solicitor.—Albert Ritchie.
Mayor's Detective.—Beverly Diggs.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.

President.—HON. OTIS KEILHOLTZ.

Wards.	Wards.
1. James T. Kirby.	11. William Conn.
2. E. Hergesheimer.	12. Joseph S. Heuisler.
3. James T. Logan.	13. Otis Keilholtz.
4. C. W. Lewis.	14. George U. Porter.
5. S. Hynson.	15. Thomas H. Rice.
6. J. L. Baker.	16. Jacob Freeburger.
7. James Bond.	17. John T. Langville.
8. M. J. Owens.	18. James G. Linthicum.
9. Telfair Marriott.	19. John T. Ford.
10. Warfield T. Browning.	20. Charles W. Chancellor.

OFFICERS OF THE FIRST BRANCH.

Chief Clerk.—A. V. Milholland.
Reading Clerk.—J. Frank Brady.
Sergeant-at-Arms.—James Stanton.
Page.—Daniel Blair.

SECOND BRANCH.

President.—HON. HENRY SEIM.

Wards.	Wards.
1 and 2. Charles Streeper.	11 and 12. Henry D. Loney.
3 and 4. John K. Carroll.	13 and 14. John S. Hogg.
5 and 6. Henry M. Staylor.	15 and 16. Wm. J. Murray.
7 and 8. George Rinehart.	17 and 18. Charles A. Wheeler.
9 and 10. Henry Seim.	19 and 20. George A. Kirk.

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND BRANCH.

Chief Clerk.—Joseph J. Grindall.
Assistant Clerk.—E. J. Edwards.
Sergeant-at-Arms.—Joseph W. Wallace.
Page.—D. H. Berry.

The pay of the officers of both branches is fixed at every session. For the present session the compensation is as follows: Chief Clerks, $5.00 per day; Reading Clerks, $4.00 per day; Sergeant-at-Arms, $4.00 per day, and Pages, $2.00 per day.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

City Comptroller.—Samuel Maccubbin.
Chief Clerk to Comptroller.—Samuel J. Maccubbin.
Assistant Clerk.—S. S. Mills, Jr.

CITY REGISTER'S OFFICE.

City Register.—John A. Robb.
Deputy Register and Cashier.—S. Turner Duvall.
Chief Clerk Register's Office.—J. Sewell Thomas.
Assistant Clerk Register's Office.—W. C. Martin.
Transfer Clerk Register's Office.—A. S. Matthews.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Tax Department.

City Collector.—James M. Anderson.
Deputy Collector.—J. T. M. Barnes.
Cashier.—Richard G. Duckett.
Assistant Cashier.—Clapham Murray.
Book-Keeper.—Joshua B. Williams.
Assistant Book-Keeper.—Frederick S. Hipkins.
Clerks.—George C. Payne, James K. Harwood, A. B. Upshur, Thos. Carroll, August Wagner, Charles Schwartzhaupt, Clifford C. Anderson, Michael P. Caughy, Henry A. Seim.
Bailiffs and Assessors.—John R. Wright, William Randall, Samuel E. Witters, Henry M. Adler, Joseph V. Baxter, Geo. W. Banks, Geo. A. Rea, John M. Mills, John M. Travers, Chas. A. Cunningham, John B. Garvey, John R. Diggs, James H. McFarland, Joseph H. Krager.
Commisioners of Finance.—Joshua Vansant, *Chairman;* R. T. Baldwin, Charles J. Baker.
Judges of Appeal Tax Court.—Edward A. Gibbs, Beale H. Richardson, Wm. J. King. *Assessor*, Thos. Gifford. *Clerk*, H. P. Mowinkle. *Assistant Clerk*, D. A. Fenton.

STREETS.

City Commissioner.—John H. Tegmeyer.
Assistant City Commissioner.—Lewis E. Slicer. *Clerk*, J. E. Toole.
Commissioners for Opening Streets.—Isaac Cox, John T. Piquett, James S. Morrow. *Clerk*, Robert Green.
Superintendents of Streets.—1st District, Patrick Kelly; 2d, John H. Coulter; 3d, Jas. McNally; 4th, Henry Collins; 5th, Henry Lancaster.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Board of Commissioners.—Joshua Vansant, *Chairman;* James L. McLane, Geo. P. Thomas, John R. Seemuller, John A. Griffith, John F. Hunter and Fielder C. Slingluff.

OFFICERS.—*Engineer*, James Curran; *Civil Engineer*, Robert K. Martin; *Water Registrar*, William L. Sharretts; *Cashier*, Alex. K. Mantz; *General Book-Keeper*, Wm. F. Sinclair; *Clerks*, James S. Etchberger, Samuel W. Thomas, George W. Sharretts; *Engineer's Clerk*, Richard D. Murray; *Collectors*, John T. Barton, Benjamin Price; *Hydrant Inspector*, George W. Emmerick; *Watchman*, Thomas Ashton.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Health.—James A. Stewart, M. D.
Assistant Commissioner of Health.—A. W. Duke.
Physician to Marine Hospital.—J. S. Conrad, M. D.
Secretary to Board of Health.—Isaac W. Mohler.
Clerks.—W. H. Bosley, V. Burgess Hines, E. J. Edwards.
Messenger.—Montgomery Lawrence.
Sanitary Inspectors.—George E. Taylor, Robert Jackson, Peter Lyons, William Carroll, J. M. Smith.

VACCINE PHYSICIANS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1st and 2d	Dr. J. M. Sullivan.	11th and 12th	Dr. Geo. H. Moran.
3d and 4th	" G. L. Wilkins.	13th and 14th	" G. G. Brewer.
5th and 6th	" J. A. Connor.	15th and 16th	" J. Harvey Hill.
7th and 8th	" D. C. Ireland.	17th and 18th	" C. B. Thomas.
9th and 10th	" J. T. Wilhelm.	19th and 20th	" A. H. Saxton.

EDUCATION.

Commissioners of Public Schools.—John T. Morris, President.

Wards.		Wards.	
1st	Henry A. Creagh.	11th	John P. Poe.
2d	George L. Hamel.	12th	T. Jefferson Magruder.
3d	Wm. C. Atkinson.	13th	John L. Lawton.
4th	Dr. Thomas Kelly.	14th	Charles F. Cloud.
5th	Wm. M. Ives.	15th	Dr. A. W. Dodge.
6th	John F. Hancock.	16th	Joseph McCauley.
7th	John T. McGlone.	17th	Henry B. Roemer.
8th	Bernard Cassidy.	18th	Christian Emmerich.
9th	Alexander L. Spear.	19th	P. M. Snowden.
10th	John T. Morris.	20th	Brice H. Hobbs.

Superintendent.—William R. Creery.
Assistant Superintendent.—Bernard C. Reed.
Secretary.—H. M. Cowles.

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL.

Board of Visitors.—Charles Webb, M. S. Hess, John I. Bennett, Isaac S. George, B. L. Harig.
Warden.—James H. Irwin.
Clerk.—Wm. H. H. Turner.

Physician.—Jacob W. Houck.
Deputy Wardens.—John F. Carter, Greenbury Wilson, William Howard, Charles Hergesheimer, Charles Carroll, W. H. Cross, T. B. Saunders, Patrick McClain, John B. Heaps.
Chief Engineer.—Isaac S. Sanner.
Assistant Engineer.—James Robinson.
Baker.—Louis Plack.
Matron.—Elizabeth Deiter.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Joshua Vansant, *Chairman.*
Thomas Swann, William E. Hooper, John H. B. Latrobe, Louis McLane, James Webb.
Clerk.—D. Rayhice.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF JONES' FALLS.

Wm. H. Gatchell, Samuel H. Adams, Robert S. Beetley.
Chief Engineer.—Charles P. Manning.
Clerk.—William F. Snow.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM.

Trustees of Almshouse.—Henry Snyder, *President.* Jos. Clarkson, Jos. Friedenwald, Hugh Sisson, H'y R. Louderman.
Visiting Physicians.—George G. Farnandis, Robert H. Goldsmith.
Superintendent,—John Miller.
Agent or Purveyor.—William H. Hiss.
Apothecary.—J. Turner Bartlett.
Farmer.— Benjamin F. Sapp.
Clerk.—James F. Baylv.
Chief Engineer.—Daniel Bell.
Assistant Engineer.—William Baker.
Baker.—Charles Jones.
Messenger.—J. Wesley Sapp.
Matron.—Mary Miller.

WARD MANAGERS OF THE POOR.

1st Ward, John Shinnick; 2d, William C. Gorton; 3d, Richard C. Kemp; 4th, James R. Andre; 5th, John D. Quincy; 6th, M. McClintock; 7th, James H. Webb; 8th, Bernard Cassidy; 9th, W. H. Griffith; 10th, Thomas G. Morrow; 11th, Henry Snyder, Jr.; 12th, H. F. Stickney; 13th, Otis Keilholtz; 14th, A. D. Wheatley; 15th, B. L. Harig; 16th, Peter Hines; 17th, W. Kinsley; 18th, F. McCurley; 19th, John McIlhaney; 20th, Benjamin Horn.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

1st District, Charles A. Byrne; 2d, Lewis Brooks; 3d, Geo. Shoemack; 4th, James R. Collison; 5th, Stanislaus Farrall; 6th, Joseph Anker; 7th, John H. Bradekamp; 8th, George W. Ruckle; 9th, Wm. H. Perine; 10th, Edward Wells; 11th, George Bucheimer.

THE HARBOR, &c.

Commissioners for Deepening and Improving the Chesapeake Bay and Patapsco River.—Joshua Vansant, Chairman; D. Mordecai, Robert R. Kirkland, J. Stricker Jenkins, Wm. H. Skinner, Malcolm Crichton, James B. Andrews, Capt. Daniel Constantine.

Port Warden.—Capt. Daniel Constantine; *Clerk*, James H. McNeal.

Commissioners of the Patapsco River Improvement Board.—Joshua Vansant, John W. Garrett, J. Hall Pleasants.

Harbor Masters.—1st District, John Black; 2d, William Costigan; 3d, Fayette Plummer; 4th, Moses Griest; 5th, James Donnelly.

INSPECTIONS.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures.—Eastern District, Samuel R. Kirby. Western District, George Freburger.

Inspector of Long and Dry Measures.—James Miller.

Inspector of Illuminating Gas.—Professor W. E. A. Aikin.

Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.—F. W. King.

Inspector of Charcoal.—Jacob Groh.

Inspectors and Measurers of Carts or other Vehicles engaged in hauling Cord Wood.—James J. Chalmers, William Raine.

Board of Appeal on Inspection of Lime.—Peter McDonald, Merchant; Timothy Ryan, Plasterer; Thomas S. Wilkinson, Bricklayer.

Commissioners of Franklin Square.—Dr. Edward Schwartze, Dr. D. B. McLaughlin, Joseph H. McGee.

Commissioners of Union Square.—W. A. Boyd, Jr., John S. Bullock, Joseph Riddlemoser.

Commissioners of Lafayette Square.—Fielder C. Slingluff, William J. Davidson, Dr. Silas Baldwin.

Commissioners of Eutaw Place.—William Woodward, Charles E. Phelps, W. W. Frush.

Commissioners of Madison Square.—Elijah Stansbury, Samuel W. Register, A. P. Caldwell.

Commissioners of Harlem Square.—R. Stewart Latrobe, James L. Ridgely, John Murray, of Peter.

Commissioners of Battery Square.—George A. Feig, Joseph V. Baxter, George Yeagle.

Commissioners of Eastern City Spring.—William H. Small, A. J. Saulsbury, Capt. John F. LeBrou.

Commissioners of Broadway Squares.—Washington Kelly, William H. Bolton, Dr. Walter W. White.

Commissioners of Perkins Spring.—Joseph Harris, F. J. Wilhelm, Edward M. Kirkland.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Inspector of Public Buildings.—John W. Colley; *Clerk*, Mortimer S. Watkins.

Superintendent of Court House, Record Office and Grounds.—Jackson Sheiry.

Watchman at Court House.—Michael Murphy.

Janitor and Messenger at City Hall.—Cyrus Sinclair.

Day Watchman at City Hall.—Cornelius S. Frazier.

Night Watchman at City Hall.—John Schlerth.
Janitor of Old Masonic Hall Building.—John T. Gosnell.
Watchman at Old Masonic Hall Building.—Matthias Spangler.
Building Committee New City Hall.—Joshua Vansant, Ichabod Jean, Samuel H. Adams, J. Hall Pleasants, John W. Colley.
Clerk.—Walter G. Smith.
Architect.—George A. Frederick.
Superintendent.—John J. Purcell.

MARKETS, &c.

Clerk of Centre Market.—Henry McGowan.
Assistant Clerk.—James H. Hays.
Clerk of Lexington Market.—James Kirk.
Assistant Clerk.—Jesse W. Small.
Clerk of Hanover Market.—E. W. Albaugh.
Clerk of Fells Point Market.—James Essender, Jr.
Clerk of Belair Market.—John Satterfield.
Clerk of Richmond Market.—John Wolf.
Clerk of Hollins Street Market.—William McConnell.
Clerk of Cross Street Market.—Michael Keaney.
Clerk of Lafayette Market.—Thomas Briddle.
Keeper of Market under Maryland Institute.—Bennett A. Williams.
Keeper of Eastern Fountain.—John Kennedy.
Keeper of Madison Square.—John Guyton.
Keeper of Union Square.—George Bond.
Keeper of Lafayette Square.—Daniel Smith.
Keeper of Battery Square.—John Fletcher.
Keeper of Broadway Square.—David Crotty.
Keeper of Harlem Square.—Edward A. Hahn.
Keeper of Drawbridge.—Joseph Files.
Keeper of Washington Monument.—John Rochford.
Keeper of Hall over Broadway Market.—Michael R. Gorman.
Keeper of Calvert Street Spring.—Alexander McDonald.
Keeper of Franklin Square.—Joseph R. Hobbs.

LAMPLIGHTERS.

Lamplighters for the Eastern District.—J. L. Johnson, Superintendent; James Everist, Isador Eisman, Isaac Redgrave, Michael Kerchner, Robert Wells, Jr., George Wittman, George Preller, James Scott, James E. Campbell, Michael Herr, Jesse Kent, Henry Ott, John Fritz, John A. Bowers, John S. Marriott, Charles C. Williams, John Hass, Abraham Singhamer, Christian Mohr, Elias Richter.

Lamplighters for the Middle District.—Thos. Arthur, Superintendent; John W. Deshon, John Tighe, Presley S. Aubray, George W. Hall, James McMannis, Martin Eagan, Theodore Crocken, Nicholas Cunningham, John O'Brien, Michael Sloan, John Kelly, David Johnson, John Mahon, James Kidd, Carl Hudgins, John Sutherland, James Johnson, James Start, Alexander McLaughlin, J. F. Colton, Matthew Nooney, Peter McIntire, Owen Burke, Francis Eagan, George Betts, C. E. Ballauf, John Watson, John Moan.

Lamplighters for the Western District.—William T. Culver, Superintendent; Thomas Wright, Henry Long, Michael Sullivan, John Don-

deken, John McDonald, Christopher Moszner, Charles C. Pease, Zachariah Legoe, Thomas R. Frizzle, William Minton, Alfred Kuhn, Edward Plummer, Jacob Shedel, George T. Price, M. A. Canton, Patrick Madden, Thomas Clark, Joseph Barkman, Thos. E. Burgess, John Shanks, Anthony Strausbaugh, James Kemp.

Lamplighters for the Southern District.—John Kauderer, Superintendent; Morris Moser, William Meeks, Jr., Joseph S. Walker, John Dickel, Albert Shreck, Michael Hays, Michael Reagan, Wm. H. Baker, Levi Collins, John Langley, David Simmont, Maurice Berger, Jr., John Pensel, George G. Grohe, John Oullahan.

MAGISTRATES OF THE POLICE STATIONS.

Eastern District.—John T. Farlow.
Middle District.—Daniel Hagerty.
Southern District.—Samuel Jarden.
Western District.—George W. C. Bell.

CONSTABLES FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

[See, under head of State Officers in Baltimore city, page 498, following the Justices of the Peace.]

ARBITRATORS ON THE INSPECTION OF SOLE LEATHER ROUGH HARNESS AND SKIRTING LEATHER.

James Musgrave, Charles W. Ely, Luther Startzman.

REVIEWERS OF FLOUR.

William H. Corner, George P. Williar, Merchants.
James Warden, William J. Reinicker, Millers.
James Beatty, H. Wittekinst, Bakers.

DISTRIBUTORS OF FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS OF THOSE WHO FELL IN DEFENCE OF THE CITY, IN 1814.

Wm. C. Atkinson, Henry R. Louderman, Finley H. Burns.

CITY DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

Directors on the part of the City in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—James Webb, John F. Wiley, Robert T. Banks, John G. Medinger, John S. Bullock, William H. Cole, Simon I. Kemp.

Directors on the part of the City in the Union Railroad Company.—Wm. G. Harrison, H. H. Lewis.

Directors on the part of the City in the Western Maryland Railroad Company.—Alexander Reiman, Samuel H. Tagart, Samuel H. Adams, E. G. Hipsley, D. J. Foley, William A. Boyd, Jr., George M. Bokee.

Directors on the part of the City in the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.—William H. Perkins, Israel Cohen, H. G. Vickery.

Directors on behalf of the City of the Maryland Industrial School for Girls.—G. S. Griffith. J. Q. A. Herring, John S. Reese, John C. Bridges, George R. Skillman.

Managers of the House of Refuge on the part of the City.—Charles M. Keyser, Lewis A. Birely, D. E. Thomas, A. Fuller Crane, James Pentland, J. E. Trippe, Charles H. Torsch, George W. Robinson, Geo. R. Berry, Thomas R. Crane.

Managers on the part of the City for the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children.—Enoch Pratt, Richard D. Fisher.

Agent of Baltimore City for the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Maryland.—William R. Barry.

Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute.—Samuel H. Tagart, H. Clay Dallam, John Donnell Smith, William A. Stewart, William Keyser, David L. Bartlett, Thomas Bond.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioners.—Thomas W. Campbell, *President;* Edwin L. Jones, William Wilson, Jr., George F. Thompson and Samuel Kirk.

Secretary and Clerk.—George A. Campbell.

Chief Engineer.—Henry Spilman.

Assistant Engineers.—George W. Ellender, Eastern District. John M. Hennick, Western District.

Fire Inspector.—Charles T. Holloway.

Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.—Charles J. McAleese.

Telegraph Operators.—Edward P. Kenney, C. W. Crumbacker, Frank L. McAleese, Harry P. Lucas.

Lineman.—Andrew McGann.

Assistant Battery and Lineman.—Thomas F. Byrne.

No. 1 *Engine.*

Foreman, Jacob H. Hayward. Engineman, J. H. Deal. Assistant Engineman, J. W. Yeaton. Hostler, W. Burke. Firemen, Alex. Forrest, James Humes, Wm. White, L. J. Pistel, J. Morgan, E. Baltham, Geo. W. Smith, J. T. Northouse.

No. 2 *Engine.*

Foreman, Jacob Hines. Engineman, T. E. Wheatley. Assistant Engineman, M. Lycett. Hostler, Richard Kelly. Firemen, George Taylor, W. B. Reynolds, Thomas S. Rodenhi, John A. Young, Charles Romoser, Benjamin Wirts, George Wernex, Francis Slain.

No. 3 *Engine.*

Foreman, P. H. Flaherty. Engineman, John F. Reilly. Assistant Engineman, T. W. Humphreys. Hostler, P. F. Bradley. Firemen, C. Renner, W. Leddon, R. Lindsey, A. Maguire, J. Bradley, J. Adelman, W. H. Ward, W. H. Moore.

Mo. 4 *Engine.*

Foreman, John P. Cosgrove. Engineman, G. W. Griffin. Assistant Engineman, F. M. Butler. Hostler, John Wernsang. Firemen, Sam'l French, James Allen, Joseph Farr, J. O. Healey, George W. Bentz, J. B. Foreman, R. J. Boyle, J. T. O'Halloran.

No. 5 Engine.

Foreman, W. G. Miller. Engineman, Francis Corrigan. Assistant Engineman, John Calder. Hostler, M. Scanlon. Firemen, Edward Bailey, A. Perry, M. Spofford, W. J. Richards, Edward Kirby, W. Ashcroft, J. L. Chasen, Joseph Peacock.

No. 6 Engine.

Foreman, C. D. Hiss. Engineman, M. Mulligan. Assistant Engineman, W. M. Strebb. Hostler, A. Jameison. Firemen, T. B. Riall, H. J. Edell, D. H. Macauley, J. W. Harper, C. T. Wright, W. West, J. M. Ogle, L. Blake.

No. 7 Engine.

Foreman, Jacob Stouffer. Engineman, T. T. Hall. Assistant Engineman, W. Stanton. Hostler, C. M. Kemp. Firemen, G. W. Grubb, H. S. Conig, E. Shecks, G. W. Allen, J. Gildea, J. F. McGreevy, J. Bowersox, A. P. Webb.

No. 8 Engine.

Foreman, G. W. Krager. Engineman, W. Thompson. Assistant Engineman, A. Smith. Hostler, J. J. Nooney. Firemen, Edward Beefelt, A. J. Walter, G. Chapman, O. D. Burgess, P. Gallagher, J. Patterson, J. Laracy, T. Murphy, W. A. Marchant.

No. 9 Engine.

Foreman, F. D. Kerr. Engineman, W. T. Calvert. Assistant Engineman, D. R. Rogers. Hostler, R. Weir. Firemen, J. McDevitt, W. H. Riley, F. Perry, J. A. Love, G. Meinberg, S. Uhlfelter, Jos. Ryan, J. W. Reed.

No. 10 Engine.

Foreman, James A. Lockington. Engineman, John E. Morse. Assistant Engineman, Frank Conway. Hostler, John Kelly. Firemen, John J. Ledden, A. Squires, William Deck, John Cook, Dedrick C. Weaver, Jr., Wm. R. Ward, Wm. H. Conway, Lewis J. Fresh.

No. 1 Hook and Ladder.

Foreman, W. W. Watson. Tillerman, W. O. Sollers. Hostler, J. E. Patterson. Laddermen, E. Burke, H. W. Mears, G. W. Horton, C. Dougherty, J. B. Keene, C. C. Simpson, J. W. Blake, W. Gorschell, M. Nolan, W. Brown.

No. 2 Hook and Ladder.

Foreman, George W. Houck. Tillerman, J. G. Gill. Hostler, Thos. Montgomery. Laddermen, F. White, C. L. Lilly, W. R. Lashorne, F. A. Marston, Thomas Wagner, E. L. Dorsey, C. M. Hall, W. Lilly, L. Rudolph, J. W. Friedhofer.

No. 3 Hook and Ladder.

Foreman, T. W. Humphreys. Tillerman, John McClellan. Hostler, Charles Geighler. Laddermen, Robert Crawford, N. Wormsley, J. N. Downs, Thomas Taylor, W. E. Vanrossen, G. W. Foxwell, R. Calder, A. German, J. T. Brown, L. Roll.

THE U. S. OFFICERS IN MARYLAND.

MARYLAND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, &c.

[See pages 69 and 70.]

THE MARYLAND SENATORS IN THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

From the Western Shore.—Hon. William T. Hamilton, of Washington county. Term expires March 4th, 1875.

Senator Elect from Western Shore, ———————— ————.
Term expires March 4, 1881.

From the Eastern Shore.—Hon. George R. Dennis, of Somerset county. Term expires March 4th, 1879.

THE MARYLAND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

First District.—Hon. E. K. Wilson, Snowhill, Worcester county.
Second District.—Hon. Stevenson Archer, Bel Air, Harford county.
Third District.—Hon. Wm. J. O'Brien, Baltimore city.
Fourth District.—Hon. Thomas Swann, Baltimore city.
Fifth District.—Hon. Wm. J. Albert, Baltimore city.
Sixth District.—Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, Cumberland, Allegany Co.
[Terms expire March 4, 1875.]

THE BALTIMORE CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

[With their yearly compensation.]

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Collector.—Washington Booth, of Baltimore city. Salary, $6,000.
Special Deputy Collector.—David W. Gray, $3,000.
Deputy Collector.—Wm. Smith Reese, $3,000.
Auditor.—George E. Dowell. $2,500.
Cashier.—Charles F. Hanna, $2,500.
Assistant Cashier.—John P. Clayton, $1,800.
Fee Clerk.—R. M. Smith, $1,600.
Chief Entry Clerk.—William R. Reese, $2,000.
Entry Clerks.—C. L. Kemp, $1,800; D. K. Ralston, $1,600; David Maxwell, $1,200; N. J. Sappington, $1,800.
Clerk and Acting Interpreter.—E. G. Fast, $1,200.
Clerks.—John H. Suter, $1,800; R. J. B. Boggs, $1,600.
Corresponding Clerk.—L. B. Nyman, $1,800.

Liquidating Clerks.—E. C. Gaskill, $1,800; A. C. Rhodes, $1,800; R. W. Hall, $1,400; Osmond Tiffany, $1,400; W. H. Spencer, $1,200; R. C. Sunstrom, $1,200; Stephen C. Bush, $1,200.

Bond Clerk.—F. J. Kugler, $1,800. *Assistant.*—Geo. S. Bordley $1,400.

Warehouse Clerk.—T. S. Plummer, $1,800. *Assistants.*—H. H. Diffenderfer, $1,800; Stanley Young and R. H. Atwell, each $1,200.

Statistical Clerks.—A. S. Stewart, $1,800; L. A. Wilmer, $1,400; T. S. Nixdorff, $1,200.

Marine Clerks.—C. H. Richardson, $1,800; F. H. Hardesty and Wm. Landstreet, each $1,200.

Coastwise Clerk.—C. W. Raphun, $1,500. *Assistant.*—C. G. Ridgely, $1,200.

Hospital Clerk.—E. R. Baer, $1,800. *Assistant.*—H. H. Coyle, $1,200.

Impost Clerk.—C. H. Pitt, $1,500.

Record Clerks.—C. A. Hergesheimer, $1,400; Walter Ball, $1,200.

Deputy Collector at Havre de Grace.—A. P. McCombs, $1,200.

Clerk.—R. H. James, $1,200.

Assistant Custodian of Public Buildings.—E. T. Daneker, $1,500.

Janitor.—Columbus Saunders, $912.50.

Engineer.—W. W. White, $2.75 per day.

Messengers.—J. A. Butler, $1,095; J. S. Conaway, Felix McCurley and Stephen Carmack, each $912.50.

NAVAL OFFICE.

Naval Officer.—ADAM E. KING. Salary $5,000.

Deputy Naval Officer.—William Corkran, $2,500.

Entry Clerk.—Samuel Keefer, $1,800. *Assistant.*—William E. W. Ross, $1,500.

Warehouse Clerks.—R. E. Bouldin, $1,600; Chs. W. Beatty, $1,500.

Liquidating Clerks.—Wm. H. Taylor, $1,800; John P. Carter, $1,500;

Assistant Clerk.—F. D. Tormey, $1,500.

Impost Clerk.—John W. Lanahan, $1,500.

Manifest Clerk.—Louis A. Carl, $1,500.

Temporary Clerk.—F. A. W. Converse, $1,600.

Miscellaneous.—George T. Sears, $1,200.

Fee Clerk.—A. A. White, $1,200.

Messengers.—W. Ellinger, $3 per day; Jordan Christian, $2.50 per day.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

Surveyor.—CHARLES GILPIN. Salary, $4,500.

Deputy Surveyor.—H. R. Torbert, $2,500.

Clerk.—R. A. Bruce, $1,600.

Aid to Surveyor.—P. D. McNeal, $1,460.

Clerks.—H. M. Straughn, $1,500; G. W. Miller, $1,300; Isaac. D. Chesebrough, $1,200.

Messenger.—W. F. Taylor, $912,50.

U. S. Weigher.—S. Parker Bosley, $2,000.
Gaugers.—John T. Schley and Stephen Whalen, each $1,500.
Markers.—D. C. Welsh and Zachariah Sharper, each $912.50.
Special Assistant Measurer.—J. B. Streets, $468.
Clerks to Weigher.—R. S. Guest, $1,400; L. H. Hutchins, $1,200.
Assistant Weighers.—J. S. Allison, Charles Alexander, G. M. Addison, R. L. Ewing, R. F. Henneberry, J. H. Leach, W. Moxley, Jr., J. S. Merryman, J. H. Naas, S. W. Forrest, Isaac G. Roberts, Franklin Supplee, F. H. Taft, J. M. Wheeler, R. O. Waterworth and John S. Charles, each $1,200.
U. S. Measurer.—N. L. Wood, $1,300.
Assistant Measurers.—C. S. Roop and W. H. Byrn, each $1,095.

INSPECTORS.

[Salary of each, $1,460.]

A. W. Bolenius, W. J. Bryson, Wm. Brooks, A. Billingslea, H. J. Brown, L. E. Baldwin, Charles Brown, Jos. F. Carter, Julius Conrad, Wm. H. Charles, Curtis Davis, Levi Duncan, M. Dundon, G. W. Dowell, T. H. Everett, Joseph Ebaugh, M. B. Fields, G. F. French, R. A. Griffith, U. H. Griffith, S. C. Gorrell, Francis Gates, T. J. Garrison, Henry Galt, D. R. Hosking, W. K. Hammond, Edward Hatton, G. T. Hopkins, G. B. Jean, George James, Sam'l Knode, Wm. B. Lyons, John Lloyd, Salome Marsh, Wm. M. Maynadier, George Myers, H. McElderry, R. G. McPherson, J. D. McKean, L. H. Miller, J. B. McNeal, W. I. Nicholls, Benj. O'Hara, G. W. Peacock, Wm. Frazier, George Ruths, B. L. Simpson, Jr., Alex. Smith, J. M. Thackery, J. L. Thomas, Sr., M. W. C. Thompson, James Valliant, James Whitehouse, P. W. Webb, Jacob Wickard, A. D. Worthington, J. C. Whitney; Franklin Hopper, at Havre de Grace, $400.
Female Inspectress.—Anna M. Hopkins, $800.

NIGHT INSPECTORS.

[Salary of each, $1,095.]

S. K. Andrews, Benj. Andrews, Levi Arnett, David Barrett, J. M. Brown, E. J. Brown, J. H. B. Blackstone, J. H. Butler, Wm. Button, H. A. Monroe, Dennis Bankard, O. Cornthwaite, M. Carroll, G. A. Cornish, C. C. Cameron, A. G. Cadwallader, George M. Carson, J. T. Carter, W. M. Chambers, M. F. Connor, W. A. Chapman, Richard Davis, Wm. Edwards, J. O. Fowler, L. C. Fox, R. B. Fisher, J. J. Griggs, B. B. Gray, W. H. Hubbard, J. B. Hamilton, Nelson Holland, S. D. Jenkins, C. Kaufman, James Knight, J. H. Lee, R. W. Pryor, N. Pamphilion, C. W. Rumney, Augustine Roberts, J. C. Robinson, Joshua Robinson, John Sommer, D. O. Strong, J. F. Sprigg, Theodore Slack, W. L. Snyder, J. H. Seward, B. H. Smith, Armenius Tyler, W. K. Travers, W. H. Tucker, W. Williams, Wm. E. Wilson and Benedict Yost.

Captain of Watch.—T. H. Carmichael, $1,460.
Lieut. of Watch.—James H. Logan, $1,200.
Watchmen.—A. W. Shay, J. H. Horner, J. H. Bride, James McKenny, John Lannigan and J. M. Babcock, each $1,095.
Temporary Watchmen.—J. T. Tucker, C. R. Durham and James Sewell, $1,095.
Messenger.—Nicholas Muller, $912.50.
Aid to Revenue.—W. H. Richardson.

PUBLIC STORES.

Superintendent of Stores.—W. L. W. Seabrook, $1,800.
Storeee pers.—C. P. Spicer, A. S. Cooper, Ignatius Lauer, J. H. Hooper, Pere L. Lynch, J. H. Redue, Wm. Stahl, Wm. H. Picking, W. W. Sullivan, W. E. Wallis, J. S. Manley, W. H. Counselman, J. K. Calwell, C. N. Kuhn, F. M. Collier, Eugene Post and John Thomas, each $1,460.
Clerk and Acting Storekeeper.—J. L. Linthicum, $1,800.
Clerk.—R. B. Evans, $1,200.
Foreman.—Frederick Wagner, $1,200.
Porters.—G. W. Mathison, G. R. Thompson, Nicholas Gillard, W. M. Mercer and Owen Gooding, each $1,003.75.
Messenger.—J. H. Parker, $900.

APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

Appraiser.—E. F. Anderson, $3,000.
Appraiser General.—John F. Meredith, $3,000.
Clerk to General Appraiser.—R. G. Morgan, $1,400
Assistant Appraisers.—Geo. T. Castle and J. R. Fellman, each $2,500.
Inspector of Drugs.—J. P. Polk.
Chief Clerk.—R. C. Maund, $1,800.
Examiners.—J. R. King, Alfred Miller, W. H. Myers, Rufus King, Caleb Douty and Wm. Galloway, each $1,600.
Clerks.—F. F. Baury, $1,600; N. Turnbull, A. K. Hadel, Josiah Bankard, S. M. Evans, F. S. Meredith, each $1,400.
Foreman.—Samuel Norris, $1,200.
Foreman and Sampler.—T. S. Peters, $1,200.
Samplers.—W. H. Matthews, E. Wornitz, J. F. Thomas and W. E. Brian, each $1,100.
Engineman.—R. H. White, $1,000.
Foreman.—Wm. Cummings, $1,000.
Openers and Packers.—W. McLane, F. S. Hammond, S. F. Zeigler, W. D. McAllister, J. M. Carter, G. T. Elliott, each $1,095; J. W. Ijams, $1,003.75.
Porters.—John Hose, Wm. Hall, W. H. Spriggs, T. J. Barclay, J. A. Brawner, Isaac Sprigg, each $1,095; R. H. Morsell, $912.50.
Messenger.—W. T. Brewer, $912.50.

LIGHT HOUSES AND KEEPERS OF MARYLAND.

Superintendent—WASHINGTON BOOTH, *Collector.*

Seven Foot Knoll,	James T. Bowling	$ 540
	Edward Bell, Asst.	420
Thomas' Point	John Wayson	520
Fort Carroll	James E. Meads	540
North Point	Joseph Ridgaway	540
	Margaret Ridgaway, Asst.	400
Lazaretto	John A. Phillips	500
Pool's Island	Isaac J. Allen	520
Fishing Battery	J. D. Bartell	560
Havre-de-Grace	Esther O'Neil	500
Sandy Point	Abraham Parkinson	520
Turkey Point,	Rebecca L. Crouch	520
Greenbury Point	Benj. S. Suit	520
Point Lookout	Wm. Yeatman	520
Sharp's Island	Daniel Hope	540
	Richard Mason	420
Cove Point	Charles H. Erdman	560
Leading Point	Van Buren Ijams	520
Hawkins' Point	Samuel Waterworth	540
	Hillen J. Waterworth, Asst.,	400
Love Point, (Kent Island)	Wm. B. Read	540
	Eugene Burshnell. } Assts.,	420
	Edward Minnick. } Assts.,	400
Craighill Channel—		
Inner Beacon,	J. W. McDonald, Keeper,	540
	H. R. Nichols, Asst.,	420
Outer Beacon,	Wm. H. Wise, Keeper,	540
	F. M. Buckless, Asst.,	420

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pay Director—C. C. Jackson, U. S. Navy, Navy Pay Officer at Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.—John Meushaw, $3,000.

Local Inspector of Steamboats—(Hull Inspector.)—James D. Lowry, $2,000.

Local Inspector of Steamboats—(Boilers.)—W. O. Saville, $2,000.

Clerk to the Board—(consisting of the three Officers above named,) Levi Valentine, $1,600.

United States Pension Agent.—Harrison Adreon, first appointed May, 1869. His commissions are not fixed; salary not to exceed $4,000. He pays the pensions to soldiers in the late war, in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, invalid pensioners, &c., and employs his own clerks.

THE BALTIMORE POST OFFICE.

Post Master.—Gen. A. W. Denison. Salary, $4,000
Assistant Post Master.—Jehu B. Askew.
Treasurer.—John M. Denison.
General Superintendent.—John D. Taylor.
Chief Clerk.—Robert E. Boyd.
Money Order Clerks.—J. J. C. Dougherty, Philip D. Boyd, Adolph Von Hartung, Edward Henrix.
Registry Clerks.—Lemuel Jones, John H. Baker.
Stamp Clerks.—William H. Powell, George W. Johnson.
General Delivery Clerk.—James A. Blair.
Newspaper Delivery.—G. W. Claypole.
Ladies Window.—Mrs. Deborah O'Neill and Miss Ellen W. Lowry.
Foreign Clerk.—John A. Garies.
Mailing Clerks.—Robert Coulson, Jos. W. Dallam, E. D. Smyser, George W. Alloway, William E. Andrews, William G. Brown, Samuel H. Daneker, J. W. Garman, J. J. Grove, E. M. Hakesly, A. H. Henderson. Nathan Holland, M. S. Ilgenfritz, E. V. Lare, Wm. H. Little, A. J. Norris, J. F. Parrott, J. M. Rothrock, H. A. Smith, W. H. H. Sultzer, H. S. Tagart, E. O. Thomas, D. R. Whipple, A. W. Handy, Thomas A. Lambden, Joseph G. Senft. A. T. Shreeves, Joseph S. Solomon, Joseph Stivers, Henry Williams, B. F. Eney, John S. James, C. W. Snyder, J. T. Armacost, John Appel, Thos. H. Chester, William H. Metcalf, Edwin Sandys, Ernest Beck, H. Clay Hawkins.

LETTER CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent.—M. S. Showacre.
Assistant Superintendent.—John T. Kremer.

Sixty Letter Carriers are employed making three deliveries daily on the outside districts and five on the business districts.

Three collections are made daily from all the Street Letter Boxes, four additional collections are made from the Boxes on the business districts.

During the past two years they delivered as follows:

	Mail Letters.	Local Letters.	Newspapers.
1873,	5,200,696	702,342	1,263,152
1872,	4,851,381	658,523	1,160,070
Increase,	349,315	43,819	103,082

	Letters Collected.	Newspapers Collected.
1873,	4,500,953	213,542
1872,	4,020,025	161,482
Increase,	480,928	52,060

The Revenue of the Baltimore Post Office, for the year ending September 30, 1873, was $305,200.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following are the Collectors and other Officers of Internal Revenue in Maryland:

FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT,

OFFICE BALTIMORE CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING.

Collector.—JAS. MCINTIRE.
Deputy Collector and Cashier.—C. Marion Leitch.
Deputy Collectors.—John H. Jenkins, Rob't G. King, L. A. C. Gerry, John E. Graham.
Chief Clerk.—Fred'k G. Meyer.
Assistant Clerk.—John E. Lamb.
U. S. Gaugers.—Samuel M. Dukehart, E. A. Alexander, V. C. S. Eckert.
U. S. Storekeepers—Thos. W. Donaldson, Thos. W. Binyon, John B. Herold.

SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT,

RELAY HOUSE.

Collector.—Dr. WM. R. WILMER, of Charles County.
Clerk.— —— Wilmer.

THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT,

OFFICE BALTIMORE CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING.

Collector.—R. M. PROUD, salary, $4,500.
Deputy Collectors.—A. W. Stetman, $1,800; C. H. Cobb, B. F. Sparhawk, J. H. Dittman, H. F. Meyer, W. A. Noel, John S. Price, W. E. Wooddy, each $1,500.
Clerks.—J. H. Price, Wm. Worthington, E. C. DuBois, each $1,100.
U. S. Gaugers.—Jas. T. Caulk, F. T. Darling, J. W. Diggs, R. H. Edwards, G. W. Gillaspey, T. H. Gladmon, J. Thomas Hall, F. E. Meredith, Eli S. Prime, W. L. Richards, C. W. Stockett, J. D. Thomson, Thomas Waters, R. V. Wallis. Compensation—fees for work done, not exceeding $7 for any one day.
U. S. Storekeepers.—John Ashton, John S. Cassell, W. W. Dunbar, H. C. Carter, John R. Magruder, James S. Rawlins. The salary of the storekeepers is $5.00 per day when actually employed.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,

CUMBERLAND.

Collector.—Col. DANIEL BRUCE.
Clerk.—Webster Bruce.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS, IN MARYLAND.

The Act of Congress of 1789, chapter 20, established in each State of the Union a "Circuit Court," and also a "District Court." A Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States was assigned to the Circuit Court of each of the States composing his Judicial Circuit, the Judge of the United States District Court in each State, acting as his Associate.

The State of Maryland is in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which also includes Virginia, Western Virginia, North and South Carolina.

In 1869, Congress passed an Act providing for the appointment of an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which provides as follows:

The Additional Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Act of Congress of 1869, chapter 22, (March 10th,) enacts, that the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of the Chief Justice of the United States, and eight Associate Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum; and for the purposes of this Act there shall be appointed an additional Associate Justice of said Court.

The second section enacts, that for each of the nine Judicial Circuits there shall be appointed a Circuit Judge, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction therein as the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the Circuit. That the Circuit Court in each of the Circuits shall be held by the Justices of the Supreme Court allotted to the Circuit, or by the Circuit Judge of the Circuit, or by the District Judge of the District, sitting alone, or by the Justice of the Supreme Court, and Circuit Judge, sitting together, in which case, the Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; or in the absence of either of them, by the other, (who shall preside,) and the District Judge. Such courts may be held at the same time in the different districts of the same Circuits; and cases may be heard and tried by each of the Judges holding any such court, sitting apart by the direction of the presiding Justice or Judge, who shall designate the business to be done by each. The Circuit Judge shall receive an annual salary of $5,000.

The clerks of the Circuit Courts in each Circuit shall be appointed by the Circuit Judge of that Circuit; and the clerks of the District Courts shall be appointed by the Judges thereof respectively.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Justice, and of each Justice of the Supreme Court, to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each District of his Circuit, during every period of two years.

Any Judge of any Court of the United States, who, having held his commission, as such, at least ten years, shall, after having attained the age of seventy years, resign his office, shall thereafter, during the residue of his natural life, receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation.

Jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court.

"The Circuit Courts have original cognizance concurrent with the Courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature at common

law, or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of five hundred dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners; or an alien is a party, or the suit is between the citizen of the State where the suit is brought, and a citizen of another State. And shall have exclusive cognizance of all capital crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts, of all other crimes and offences cognizable therein."—1789, ch. 20, sec. 11.

Jurisdiction of the United States District Court.

"The District Courts have exclusive original cognizance of all civil cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under law of import, navigation or trade of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burthen, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas; saving to suitors, in all cases, the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it; and shall also have exclusive original cognizance of all seizures on land or other waters than as aforesaid, made, and of all suits for penalties of forfeitures incurred, under the laws of the United States. And shall also have cognizance concurrent with the courts of the several States, or the Circuit Courts, as the case may be, of all causes where an alien sues for a tort only in violation of the law of nations, or a treaty of the United States, and shall also have cognizance concurrent, as last mentioned, of all suits at common law where the United States sue, and the matter in dispute amounts, exclusive of costs, to the sum or value of one hundred dollars, and shall also have jurisdiction, exclusively of the courts of the several States, of all suits against consuls, or vice-consuls, except for offences above the description aforesaid," (1789, ch. 20, sec. 9,) and also under the National Bankrupt Act of March 2d, 1867, ch. 176. The District Courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in all offences not capital, by Act of 1842.

Fees and Costs.

The fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, attorneys and commissioners of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States are established by Act of Congress of 1853, ch. 80. The Courts are authorized to appoint a crier at $2.00 per day. The marshals are authorized to appoint bailiffs not exceeding five, at $2.00 per day. The per diem of jurors is $2.00 per day and five cents per mile mileage. Witnesses $1.50 and five cents mileage. The fee of printers for publishing any statute, &c., is 40 cents per hundred words for first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion. The fees of district attorneys and marshals are limited to $6,000 per year, and clerks to $3,500 per year.

The Judges of the United States Courts are appointed by the President of the United States for life, subject to the confirmation of the Senate; removable only upon impeachment.

Salaries and Compensation.

The salary of the Associate Circuit Judge is $5,000 per annum.

The Judges of the Circuit and District Courts appoint the clerks of their respective courts; removable at pleasure.

[The clerks of United States Courts generally hold their positions for life, unless removed for cause.]

The office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is vacant at the date of this publication, by the death of Chief Justice Chase, who was assigned to the Circuit Court of the fourth Judicial Circuit.

The Courts appoint a Crier at $2.00 per day.

The United States District Attorney and United States Marshal are appointed by the President, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

The United States Marshal appoints his deputies who act as bailiffs of the Courts, at $2.00 per day.

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE COURTS.

The Judges and Officers of the United States Courts in Maryland are as follows:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States assigned to the Fourth Judicial Circuit, (vacant.)

United States Circuit Judge.—Hon. Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, commissioned July 13th, 1870; salary $6,000 per year.

United States District Judge.—Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, commissioned July 18th, 1853; salary $4,000 per year.

United States District Attorney.—Archibald Stirling, Jr., commissioned December 21st, 1869; compensation $200 and fees.

Assistant United States District Attorney.—Alexander M. Rogers; salary $2,000 per year.

Clerk of the Circuit Court.—James W. Chew.

Deputy Clerk.—John H. Lowe.

Crier.—R. L. Ross.

Bailiff.—J. K. Shott.

United States Marshal.—E. Y. Goldsborough.

Deputy Marshals.—R. H. Goldsborough, N. H. Creager, Charles A. Bishop, John S. Pegley.

Engineer.—Henry Zuehrling.

Janitor.—Benjamin Rassin.

Assistant Janitor.—George Briscoe.

Terms of the United States Circuit Court.—First Monday in April and November.

Terms of the United States District Court.—First Tuesday in March, June, September and November.

The Circuit and District Courts have the same clerks and other officers.

United States Commissioners in Maryland.—Robert Lyon Rogers, Isaac Brooks, Jr., Baltimore city; Samuel Hafty, Jr., William R. Wilmer, George H. Richardson, George W. Jefferson, Robert B. Pierce, James T. McCullough, Nicholas Brewer of N. and John J. Lawson, residing in the counties.

Fees of United States Commissioners.—By the Act of Congress of 1853, chap. 80; the Fees of the United States Commissioners are as follows:

For administering an oath, 10 cents. For hearing and deciding on criminal charges, for the time necessarily employed, per day $5.00.

For attending to a reference in a litigated matter in a civil cause, at law, in equity, or in admiralty, in pursuance of an order of court, (per day,) $3.00.

For taking and certifying deposition to file, for each folio of 100 words, 20 cents.

For each copy of the same, furnished to a party on request, per folio of 100 words, 10 cents.

For issuing any warrant or writ, or any other service, the same compensation as is allowed to clerks for like service.

For issuing any warrant under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, or under the convention between the United States and France, against any person charged with crime, &c., $2.00.

For hearing and deciding upon the case of any person arrested as above, (per day,) $5.00.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The following commissioners have been appointed for the United States Court of Claims, for the State of Maryland:

Henry Webster, Jervis Spencer, Charles Marshall, Thomas Martin.

Their fees are the same as the fees of United States Commissioners, for taking testimony and similar duties, under the act of 1853, ch. 80.

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

First Congressional District.—George M. Russum.
Second Congressional District.—Richard B. Norment.
Third Congressional District.—Orlando F. Bump.
Fourth Congressional District.—R. Stockett Mathews.
Fifth Congressional District.—J. Wirt Randall.
Sixth Congressional District.—B. F. M. Hurley.

THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Maryland Members of the Centennial Board of Finance of the International Exhibition in 1876.

The Act of Congress of June 1st, 1872, chap. 259, appointed the following persons from Maryland, Members of the Centennial Board of Finance of the Centennial International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876:

At Large.—Daniel R. Magruder, Henry Tyson, Ferdinand C. Latrobe and Thomas A. Spencer.
First Congressional District.—I. C. W. Powell, James U. Dennis.
Second Congressional District.—Alexander Evans, Edward Spencer.
Third Congressional District.—James A. Henderson, Wm. M. Marine.
Fourth Congressional District.—P. P. Pendleton, Enoch Pratt.
Fifth Congressional District.—Thomas Donaldson, Eli J. Henkel.
Sixth Congressional District.—J. Alfred Ritter, R. D. Johnson.

CHANGES IN BALTIMORE STATE AND CITY OFFICERS.

The following changes have been made in the State and Municipal Officers of Baltimore City, corrected to August 1st, 1874.

Page 496, *Terms of Court.*—The stated terms of the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, City Court and Criminal Court, commence on the second Monday in January, May and *October*. The Rule Days of said courts are the first day of each term, and the second Monday in Feb., March, April, June, July, Nov. and Dec.—1874, ch. 401.

Page 497, *Orphans' Court.*—Hon. John A. Inglis appointed Chief Judge, vice Chief Judge B. D. Daniels, deceased.

Page 497, *Board of Police Commissioners.*—The following Police Commissioners were elected by the General Assembly, February 3d, 1874, to take office at the end of the term of the present Board,—15th March, 1875. Wm. H. Fusselbaugh for the term of six years; Col. Harry Gilmore for four years; John Milroy for two years.

Page 497, *Justices of the Peace.*—The following Justices of the Peace were appointed for two years, from the first Monday in May, 1874. 1st Ward, Marcus Ritgert, Edward F. Flaherty; 2d, Henry Cashmyer, B. O. Hutcheson; 3d, John T. Farlow, L. W. Coleman; 4th, John T. Maddox, Nicholas Robinson; 5th, Daniel Haggerty, Robert W. Hays; 6th, Henry M. Staylor, Lloyd Slemmer; 7th, Wm. S. Murphy, Jno. T. Gorsuch; 8th, Wm. H. Roberts, Wm. H. Bayzand; 9th, A. Ballauf, Joshua M. Myers; 10th, W. H. Gill, Charles P. Brewer; 11th, Thomas J. Welby, Peter Kries; 12th, David H. Lucchesi, Wm. H. Hayward; 13th, Louis H. Dammann, Geo. W. C. Bell; 14th, Otto Benner, Geo. McCaffray; 15th, Samuel Jarden, Geo. J. Kreis; 16th, Daniel Bride, James E. Stone; 17th, Daniel Piquett, S. C. Tall; 18th, G. A. Wheeler, Alex. M. Briscoe; 19th, Edward G. Starr, Robert J. Thursbey; 20th, George V. Metzell, George A. Hemmick. At Large.—Joseph Watson, Upton Scott, Benj. Eggleston, H. W. Snowden.

Page 498, *Constables.*—The following Constables were appointed by Mayor Vansant, for two years, from ——, 1874. 1st Ward, Horatio P. Wallace, H. P. Rose; 2d, Louis Roll, Wm. J. Smith; 3d, Anderton P. Maddox, Martin Gardner; 4th, G. Koffenberger, Francis W. Green; 5th, Eugene Share, Joseph T. Pearson; 6th, Christopher F. Deiterly, John F. Cook; 7th, Wm. F. Eberwein, Charles C. Quinn; 8th, David Dobler, John Duffy; 9th, P. F. Dolan, Charles Parker; 10th, S. Gassaway Watkins, L. H. Weiman; 11th, John W. Nevin, Andrew Carrick; 12th, Stephen A. Morse, Wm. H. Hitchcock; 13th, George W. Hayne, Samuel Reese; 14th, Nicholas Schaeffer, H. Bernheimer; 15th, Alonzo Snyder, Thomas H. Shanks; 16th, N. Robinson, J. S. Showacre; 17th, William P. Smith, Charles Bopp; 18th, August Hoffman, Saml. E. Tucker; 19th, Richard O. Jessup, James E. Sangston; 20th, John K. Stein, Peter H. Stitcher. Constables at Large, James Barnes, Peter Alt, Chas E. Harrigan, James J. Wilson.

Page 498, *Coroners.*—Dr. T. Kelly, Eastern Dist., vice T. W. Sultzer.

Page 498, *Officers of Registration.*—1st Ward, Louis Waltz; 2d, Wm. Conyers; 3d, George W. Bandel; 4th, Samuel Bohager; 5th, Edward P. Hays; 6th, Henry Hall; 7th, Lewis W. Nelson; 8th, Philip J. Staylor; 9th, John Mahon; 10th, Charles G. Stewart; 11th, John P. McElderry; 12th, Fayette Plummer; 13th, Alfred Z. Hall; 14th, J. Frank Morrison; 15th, M. E. Mooney; 16th, Henry A. Shultz; 17th,

John J. Hoffman; 18th, Charles E. Key; 19th, James Claypoole; 20th, John H. Inglis.

Notaries Public.—C. A. Wagner, vice G. A. Schwartzman.

Commissioners to prevent Incompetent Persons acting as Druggists.—Edwin Eareckson, J. Faris Moore and F. Hassenkamp.

Page 499, *The Maryland and Virginia Disputed Boundary Line.*—The duties of the Commissioners under the act of 1872, ch. 210, having terminated by a failure to adjust the Boundary Lines, the act of 1874, ch. 247, appointed as arbitrators to determine the true boundary, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pa., and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, with power to select a third arbitrator and Hon. Chas. J. Jenkins, ex-Governor of Georgia, has been selected. Attorney General Randolph T. Daniel and Judge Wm. L. Robertson are counsel for Virginia, and ex-Governor Whyte and Hon. Isaac D. Jones counsel for Maryland. Until the adjustment of the boundary line, the temporary line across the Chesapeake Bay known as the Lovett Davidson line, is to be faithfully observed by citizens of both states.

CHANGES IN THE CORPORATION OFFICERS OF BALTIMORE CITY.

The following changes have been made in the Municipal Officers for 1874-5 and their salaries, since the list was printed:

Page 501, *City Council Officers.—First Branch.*—James S. Stanton, Sergeant at Arms, vice Capt. James Lilly, deceased; Daniel Carr, Page, vice E. L. Clark. *Second Branch.*—J. J. Grindall, Chief Clerk, vice James Hyde; J. J. Edwards, Assistant Clerk, vice W. J. Brady; Jos. M. Wallace, Sergeant at Arms, [new office.]

Register's Office.—C. M. Gordon, Transfer Clerk, vice A. S. Matthews.

Comptroller's Office.—S. S. Mills, jr., Chief Clerk, vice S. J. Maccubbin, salary increased to $1400. Walter J. Smith appointed Assistant Clerk, salary, $1100.

Mayor's Office.—Mayor's Detective, salary increased to $1200.

Page 502, *City Collector's Office.*—Cashier's salary increased to $1600. Assistant Cashier's salary to $1400 per year. Book Keeper's salary increased to $1600 per year. Nine Clerks' salaries increased to $1200.

Assistant City Commissioner.—Richard H. Johns, vice L. E. Slicer.

Superintendent of Streets.—L. Kraeger, 4th district, vice H. Collins.

Page 503, *Water Commissioner.*—Thos. Bond, vice Jno. A. Griffith.

Assistant Commissioner of Health.—Alfred D. Smyrk, vice A. M. Duke. R. J. Edwards, clerkship abolished.

Physician to Marine Hospital.—Dr. Wm. F. Stewart, vice Dr. Conrad.

Vaccine Physicians.—1st and 2d Wards, Dr. M. J. Gately; 5th and 6th, Dr. John A. Connor; 9th and 10th, Dr. George B. Reynolds; 11th and 12th, Dr. J. E. P. Bouldin; 13th and 14th, Dr. James A. Gillis; 15th and 16th, Dr. C. S. Johnson; 17th, and 18th, Wilson G. Register; 19th and 20th, Dr. Henry J. Houck. In place of those previously appointed.

Commissioners of Public Schools.—3d Ward, James A. Henderson, vice J. G. Dillehunt, [resigned;] 7th, Robert H. Sinclair, vice J. T. McGlone; 8th, John Johnson, vice Bernard Cassidy; 14th, C. S. Griffith, jr., vice C. F. Cloud; 15th, Jno. Ferry, vice Dr. A. W. Dodge; 16th, Wm. R. Brewer, vice Joseph McCauley; 19th, I. T. Stoddard, vice P. M. Snowden; 20th, B. H. Hobbs, vice Dr. W. C. Chancellor.

Page 504, *Commissioners for the Improvement of Jones Falls.*—Ordinance repealed and offices abolished.

Bayview Asylum.—Wm. H. Diffenderffer, Visiting Physician, vice Robert H. Goldsmith.

Ward Managers of the Poor.—1st Ward, Henry Schroeder, vice J. Shinnick; 4th, A. Rosenfeld, vice J. R. Andre; 5th, Matthew Clark, vice J. D. Quincy; 7th, ——; 12th, Dennis Kirby, vice H. F. Stickney; 14th, Hiram Spicer, vice A. D. Wheatley; 15th, F. Hassenkamp, vice B. L. Harig; 17th, H. Dickens, vice W. Kinsley.

Superintendents of Chimney Sweeps.—3d District, Benedict Hubbell, vice George Shoemack; 6th, Richard Derry, vice Joseph Anker.

Page 505, *Commissioners of Lafayette Square.*—William Colton, vice Dr. R. S. Baldwin. *Harlem Square.*—C. T. Crane and D. E. Foutz, vice Messrs. Ridgely and Murray. *Battery Square.*—Lewis Ehlers and Michael Cullen, vice Messrs. Feig and Baxter. *Eastern City Spring.*—Wm. McWilliams, vice A. J. Saulsbury. *Broadway Squares.*—Isaac W. Mobler, vice Dr. W. W. White.

Watchman at Court House.—Salary increased to $1000.

Day and Night Watchmen City Hall.—Salary increased to $1000 each.

Page 506, *Keepers of Squares.—Broadway Square.*—Peter Duffy, vice David Crotty. *Franklin Square.*—John Lone, vice J. R. Hobbs.

Lamplighters.—Eastern District.—Patrick McKinly, vice C. C. Williams; Christian Mohr, vice Samuel E. Grillett; Elias Richter, vice Charles Gardner. Edward Davis and Henry Ogle, additional Watchmen. *Middle District.*—William Hinton, James Connaboy, Thomas F. Illick, Benj. Tall, vice John Tighe, Theodore Crocken, Wm. Flemming and C. E. Ballauf; also, two additional Watchmen, Andrew Kantz and Cornelius Donahue. *Western District.*—Thomas Tiernay and Edward Schnur, vice John McDonald and Wm. Minton; and two additional watchmen, Andrew Stirling and Wm. Gilleland. *Southern District.*—Joseph Richenberger.

Page 507, *Justices of the Peace.—N. W. Police Station.*—G. McCaffrey.

City Directors in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—Charles H. Nicolai, Thomas White and A. R. May, vice J. G. Medinger, J. S. Bullock and Wm. H. Cole.

City Directors in the Western Maryland Railroad Company.—J. M. Hood, President, and Daniel J. Foley, William Seemuller and John Griffith, vice S. H. Tagart and Decatur H. Miller.

Page 508, *City Directors in the Maryland Industrial School for Girls.*—J. Q. A. Herring, vice H. M. Drakely, deceased.

City Managers of the House of Refuge.—E. R. Eschback, Wm. Reynolds and C. Towson, vice D. E. Thomas, J. Pentland and G. R. Berry.

Fire Commissioners.—Wm. Wilson, jr., President, promoted; Jno. T. Morris, Thomas W. Campbell, James A. Bruce and Samuel Kirk.

Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.—C. W. Crumbacker, vice C. J. McAleese. *Operator.*—Alex. Crummer, vice C. W. Crumbacker. Engine No. 1, L. J. Fresch, hostler, vice W. Burke, George Mackenheimer, fireman, vice G. W. Smith. Engine No. 4, James Walsh and J. Meyer, firemen, vice J. B. Foreman and R. J. Boyle. *Page* 509, Engine No. 5, W. Disney, fireman, vice Jos. Peacock. Engine No. 6, W. W. Watson, fireman, vice C. D. Hiss. Engine No. 7, W. Stanton, engineman, and P. F. Minarity, assistant engineman, vice T. T. Hall and W. Stanton. Engine No. 8, W. D. Hoofnagle, assistant engineman, vice A. Smith, J. Patterson left the company. Engine No. 9, John Reed, hostler, vice R. Weir; J. T. Hamey,

S. Smith and W. Jameson, firemen, vice W. H. Riley, F. Perry and J. W. Reed. Engine No. 10, F. Conway, J. J. McCoy, W. Kussmaul, S. Young and J. Keily, vice John E. Morse, Frank B. Conway, John J. Ledden, D. C. Weaver and Lewis J. Fresh.

Hook and Ladder No. 1, H. W. Meers, foreman, promoted, vice W. W. Watson; E. Burke, tillerman, promoted, vice W. O. Sollers; J. Ward, J. L. Southcomb, S. Berliner and J. Blanchard, laddermen, vice E. Burke, H. W. Mears, C. C. Simpson and W. Gorshell. Hook and Ladder No. 2, J. C. Turner, ladderman, vice F. White.

CHANGES IN UNITED STATES OFFICERS IN MARYLAND.

Custom House.—Clerk to Deputy Collector at Havre de Grace, salary raised from $1200 to $1600. Engineer to Public Buildings—salary raised from $2.75 to $3.25 per day.

Naval Office.—Clerk, James H. Wood; salary $1400. Miscellaneous, Chas. H. Shipley, $1200. Messenger, James N. Miller, vice Christian.

Surveyor's Office.—Aid to Surveyor, J. Frank Seiss, vice McNeal. Clerk, J. W. Shuck, vice Cheeseborough. Messenger, W. A. Willyams, vice Taylor. Special Assistant Measurer, office abolished. Assistant Weighers, R. J. Hall, H. S. Hunt, E. M. Price, Eugene Post, J. W. Start, vice C. Alexander, W. Moxley, F. Supplee, J. M. Wheeler and J. S. Charles.

Inspectors.—W. L. Snyder, James C. Hill, W. C. Willy, J. D. Brandt, W. H. H. Krebs, vice A. Billingslea, G. W. Dowell, Dr. R. Hosking.

Night Inspectors.—C. C. Baldwin, Levi Pennington, H. G. Parker, vice M. Carroll, A. G. Cadwallader, G. M. Carson, W. L. Snyder.

Messenger.—J. Christian, vice Muller. Aid to Revenue, salary $1095.

Public Stores.—Porter, J. G. Tubman, jr., vice Gillard. Inspector of Drugs, salary $1800. Clerks, C. S. Schermerhorn, vice F. F. Bausy and J. A. Brawner, $1400. Foreman, salary $912.50, instead of $1000.

Light Houses and Keepers.—Seven Foot Knoll, J. F. Worthington, assistant, vice Edward Bell and Mrs. Bowlny; salary, $400. North Point, office vacant. Cove Point, assistant, Samuel Ford, $420. Craighill Channel, Inner Beacon, Robert Williams, vice Nicholson; Outer Beacon, F. M. Buckley, keeper, vice Wise; and G. M. Clark, vice Buckley, promoted.

Special Agent of Treasury on duty at Port of Balt.—G. W. F. Vernon.

Clerk and Messenger.—H. S. C. Green, $1000. Special Inspector on duty with Special Agent, W. W. West, salary $1460.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

U. S. Assistant Treasurer.—Peter Negley, salary $5000.

Acting Assistant and Cashier.—T. H. H. Leary, $2500.

Clerks.—Josiah N. Jones, $1800; A. H. Barnitz, $1800; W. H. Protzman, $1800; L. H. Nice, $1400; George R. Page, $1400; P. L. Hiteshew, $1400; Wm. Fox, $1200; Jacob Deems, jr., $1200.

Messenger.—Jacob R. Tucker, $840.

Vault Watchmen.—John Fague, John J. Bragonier, David Crist, David Grogg, Maurice Albaugh, $720 each.

Detective.—

THE POLITICIAN'S REGISTER.

See *Constitution*, Article I, page 23, entitled "*Elective Franchise.*"

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The General Laws providing for the Registration of Voters in each County and Baltimore City, was passed April 8th, 1870, Chapter 459, as follows:

SECTION 1, repeals all previous Acts.

Governor to Nominate Officers of Registration—Oath of Office.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, appoint, at every regular session of the Legislature to be held hereafter, one person in each ward of Baltimore city, and one person in each election district in every county, voters in said wards and districts respectively, to be styled Officers of Registration, who shall perform the duties imposed on them by this Article; and all such officers, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take and subscribe, before the clerk of some one of the courts of Baltimore city and the clerk of the Circuit Court of the several counties, respectively, the oath prescribed in the 6th Section of the 3d Article of the Constitution.

Books to be Delivered to Officers of Registration.

SEC. 3. The clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, and the clerk of the Circuit Court of the several counties, shall deliver to the Officers of Registration for Baltimore city and the several counties, the books of registration in the offices of the said clerks respectively, and also duly certified copies of the lists of qualified voters in their respective offices, on the second Monday in September, eighteen hundred and seventy, and on the same Monday in every year thereafter.

Registration Officers to Demand Books, and Protect Books and Lists.

SEC. 4. The Officers of Registration, as aforesaid, shall, on the third Monday in September, eighteen hundred and seventy, and on the same day and month, in every year thereafter, demand from said clerks of the said courts of Baltimore city and the several counties, said books of registration, and certified copies of the lists of qualified voters, directed to be delivered to said officers by said clerks, in the 3d Section of this Article; and said Officers of Registration shall safely keep and protect said books and lists from alteration, mutilation and defacement whilst in their possession.

Officers to Sit to Discharge Duties.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on them by this Article, said Officers of Registration shall for six successive days in Baltimore city, and three successive days in each of the counties of the State, commencing on the third Monday in September, and on the same Monday in every year thereafter, at some

convenient place, to the voters in the several wards of the city of Baltimore, and the several election districts of the counties, sit with open doors from nine o'clock, A. M., until nine o'clock, P. M., in Baltimore city, and from nine o'clock, A. M., until six o'clock, P. M., in the several counties; and they shall give at least twenty days' notice of the time and place of sitting, by publication in at least one newspaper published in the counties, and three in Baltimore city, one of which shall be in German.

To Strike from List Disqualified Voters, and to Register Qualified Voters.

SEC. 6. At the time and place published by said Officers of Registration, they shall proceed to strike from the list of qualified voters the names of all persons known, or made known to them, who have died or removed from the ward or election district, or have become disqualified under the provisions of the second and third Sections of the first Article of the Constitution, and to deliver to any persons applying, whose names appear on the said list of qualified voters, a certificate of registration, and to strike from the books of registration the name of said dead, removed, or disqualified persons, and for what cause, under the Constitution and laws of this State, as the case may be; and to register the name of every person who shall apply to said officers to be registered as a qualified voter who shall satisfy them he possesses, or before the day of election next ensuing, will possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the United States and the law made in pursuance thereof, and of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, and is not disqualified under the provisions of the second and third Sections of the first Article of the Constitution; *provided however*, that before registering any person as a qualified voter, the said Officers of Registration shall administer to him the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will true answer make to all questions necessary to ascertain my qualifications, or disqualifications, to be registered as a qualified voter;" *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize said register to ask any questions touching any cause of disqualification not expressly enumerated in the Constitution of the State of Maryland, or of the United States.

Before Striking a Name from List shall make Inquiry, and before Registering shall make Inquiry.

SEC. 7. Said Officers of Registration shall, before striking from said list of qualified voters and from said books of registration, the name of any registered person, diligently inquire, and accurately ascertain that said registered person does not possess, and before the election next ensuing, will not possess, the requisite Constitutional qualifications to entitle him to be registered as a qualified voter, or that such person is disqualified under the provisions of the second and third Sections of the first Article of the Constitution; and if it shall appear that said registered person does not possess, or will not possess said qualification, and that he is so disqualified, then said officers shall strike the name of such person from said list of qualified voters and said books of registration; but if it shall appear otherwise, then such officer shall not strike the name of such persons from said books of registration and from said list of qualified voters; and

before registering as a qualified voter any person who has applied to said Officers of Registration to be registered as a qualified voter, said officer shall diligently inquire and accurately ascertain that such person possesses or will possess before the election next ensuing, the requisite Constitutional qualifications to entitle him to be registered as a qualified voter, and that he is not disqualified under the provisions of the second and third Sections of the first Article of the Constitution; and if it shall appear that said person so applying possesses, or will possess before said day of election, said qualifications, and is not so disqualified, then said Officers of Registration shall register the name of such person as a qualified voter, but they shall not register the name of any person who does not, or will not possess said qualifications, or is so disqualified.

To First Record Name and Administer Oath, &c.

SEC. 8. In registering any person who shall apply to said Officers of Registration to be registered, said officers shall first record the name of such person in the proper column of said books of registration; and second, administer to him the oath as directed in this Article, and enter in the column of said books whether he has or not been sworn; third, his age; fourth, the place of his birth; fifth, his residence; sixth, the time he has resided in Baltimore city, or the county in which he applies to be registered; seventh, if naturalized, the date of his final paper or certificate of naturalization, and the court, county and State where issued; eighth, if disqualified by nonage, non-residence, alienage or *non compos mentis*, or bribery, or conviction of bribery, or larceny, or other infamous crime as described in the second and third Sections of the first Article of the Constitution, the cause of such disqualification; ninth, the name of the qualified voter, omitting from said ninth column the name of the person so as above qualified, and inserting in lieu thereof the name of the witnesses by whom said disqualification was established, or in case of conviction of bribery or larceny, or other infamous crime, a statement of the record proof thereof, and in what court said conviction was had, or other proof by which such disqualification was established.

To Make Two Alphabetical Lists and Publish Them.

SEC. 9. Immediately after the expiration of the days in which said Officers of Registration sat, commencing on the third Monday of September, they shall proceed without delay to make, or cause to be made, two alphabetical lists, one of which lists shall comprise the names of those registered persons which said officers have stricken from the lists of qualified voters and the books of registration, delivered to said officers by said clerks of courts; and the other one of said lists shall comprise the names of the persons which said officers have registered, at the registration just made, and also the names of those persons whom the judge of a court to which an appeal from the decision of said Officers of Registration has been taken, has decided to be entitled to be registered; and in the lists of Baltimore city, the residence of every voter shall be affixed opposite to his name, and said Officers of Registration shall cause said lists to be published in two newspapers in Baltimore city, one of which shall be published in the German language, and also by handbills, posted in such public places as they may select, in the several wards of Baltimore city, and the districts of the several counties.

To Sit Certain Days to Correct Lists.

SEC. 10. For the purpose of correcting said book of registration, and said list, as made and published by said Officers of Registration, they shall, for three successive days, in the city of Baltimore, Baltimore county, Allegany county, and two days in the remaining counties of the State, commencing on the fourth Monday in October, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at some place in their respective wards and districts convenient to the voters thereof, sit with open doors from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M., in Baltimore city, and from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 6 o'clock, P. M., in the counties; and they shall give at least ten days' notice of the time and place of sitting in said wards and districts; and they shall give, at least, ten days' notice of the time and place of their sitting, by publication in three newspapers published in Baltimore city, one of which shall be printed in the German language, and in one newspaper in each county in which a newspaper is published, and also by handbills posted at such public places as said officers shall select in said ward and district.

To Strike from the List all who are Not Legal Voters.

SEC. 11. At the time and place published by said Officers of Registration for correcting said books of registration and lists as published by said officers, they shall proceed to strike from said books and said lists, names of all persons known, or made known to them, who have died, or who do not possess the requisite constitutional qualifications, or who will not possess said qualification before the election next ensuing, or who are disqualified under the provisions of the second and third Sections of the first Article of the Constitution, and to register the name of every person who shall apply to them to be registered, who shall shall satisfy said Officers of Registration that they possess, or will possess, the requisite constitutional qualifications before the election next ensuing, and who are not disqualified under the second and third Sections of the first Article of the Constitution, and also the name of every person whom a judge of a court to which an appeal has been taken from the decision of said Officers of Registration, has decided to be entitled to be registered as qualified voters.

After Correcting to Make and Publish Alphabetical Lists.

SEC. 12. Immediately after the expiration of the three days on which said Officers of Registration of Baltimore city, Baltimore county and Allegany county, and of the two days on which the said Officers of Registration, in the remaining counties of the State, sat to correct said books of registration and said lists, they shall proceed without delay to make, or cause to be made, an alphabetical list of the names of the qualified voters in their respective wards and districts, and the list of Baltimore city shall be arranged according to precincts, and the name of every voter shall be placed in the list of the precinct in which he resides, and for the counties, where districts are divided into precincts, otherwise by districts; the residence of each person shall be set opposite his name, and every person whose name appears in said corrected lists of qualified voters, shall be entitled to vote at the polls in said district, or precinct of the ward, for which his name appears, at every election held thereat until after another registration of voters has been duly published, except those persons who shall become dis-

qualified by change of residence, and said Officer of Registration shall cause to be published two alphabetical lists, one of which shall comprise the names of those persons stricken from the books of registration, and the other one of said lists shall comprise the names of the persons which said officers have registered for two successive weeks, and said Officers of Registration shall cause said corrected list of qualified voters to be published for two successive weeks, before the fourth Monday in October, by handbills posted in such public places as said officers shall select in the several precincts in Baltimore city, and districts in the several counties.

Officers to Make Two Lists.

SEC. 13. Said Officers of Registration shall make, or cause to be made, in books proper for the purpose, two fair copies of the lists of qualified voters, as made after the last sitting of said officers, one of said copies said officer shall deliver on or before the first Monday in November to the sheriff of Baltimore city, and to the sheriff of the several counties respectively, one to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, and to the Clerks of Circuit Courts of the several counties respectively, and the said officers shall also deliver to said clerks of the said courts the books of registration.

The Right of Appeal.

SEC. 14. If any person shall deem himself aggrieved by the refusal of any Officer of Registration to register his name as a qualified voter, by reason of the decision of said officer that he has not the requisite constitutional qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, or is disqualified under the provisions of the second and third Sections of the third Article of the Constitution, or by the refusal to register his name as a qualified voter for any other cause, or by the striking off his name from the list of qualified voters for any cause, he shall have the right to appeal by petition from such decision or action to the Judge or Judges of the Circuit Court of the county where he applied for registration, or to a Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, in case the person applied for registration in Baltimore city, and if said judge or judges shall determine that the party so appealing is entitled to be registered, or to be restored to the list as a qualified voter, he shall so certify to the Officer of Registration from whose decision the appeal was taken, and the said officer shall thereupon register the said person as a qualified voter, and in that case the cost of said appeal shall be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or the County Commissioners of the county in which the appeal was taken.

To Exercise Powers of a Justice of the Peace without Fee.

SEC. 15. Whilst discharging the duties imposed by the several Sections of this Article, said Officers of Registration shall have and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace for the preservation of order around the place of registration, may compel the presence of witnesses for the purpose of obtaining any information necessary to an intelligent discharge of the duties of their office; they shall have power to issue summonses, attachments and commitments to any sheriff or constable, who shall serve such process as if issued by a judge of a court or a justice of the peace, and shall receive the same fees, and in the

same manner, as are allowed by law in State cases, but the Officers of Registration shall not charge any fee for the issuing of such process, or receive any fees or emoluments for this or any other service they may perform in the proper discharge of their duties, except that provided in this Article.

Police Commissioners shall Preserve Order.

SEC. 16. The Board of Police Commissioners for Baltimore city shall detail police officers sufficient to preserve order at the places where said Officers of Registration for Baltimore city are discharging the duties of their office.

Clerks of Courts shall Issue Certificates—Proviso—Residence Not Changed until Six Months after Removal.

SEC. 17. Said Clerks of Courts shall issue, under seal, to any person applying to them whose name appears on the list of qualified voters in their offices, respectively, a certificate that said applicant is a registered qualified voter, which certificate shall, upon presentation to the judges of election, entitle the holder to vote at the precinct or district at which he offers to vote; *provided*, that he has satisfied said judges that he is the person named in said certificate, and he has acquired the residence necessary to entitle him to vote at said precinct or district, and that he has delivered to said judges said certificate, to be filed with the lists of voters or books of registration for said ward or district; *and provided further*, that no registration of voters has occurred in said ward or district, since the holder of said certificate has obtained a residence therein; and said clerk shall record the name of every person to whom such a certificate has been issued, and delivered to the Officers of Registration at the ensuing sitting of said officers a certified copy of said names, so that thereby said officers may be informed that such person intended to change his residence, but residence shall not be considered as changed until six months after actual removal from the city, county, legislative, congressional or other electoral districts in which a vote has been registered.

Shall Receive and File Lists—Not Alter, Mutilate or Destroy Lists.

SEC. 18. Said Clerks shall receive said copies of lists of qualified voters, and file the same in their office as other papers are filed, and said Clerks shall receive and preserve the books of registration, and said Clerks in the city of Baltimore shall record said lists, and said Clerks shall permit examination of the lists of voters and books of registration in their custody, and in their presence or in the presence of their deputies, and they shall not alter, mutilate or deface, or suffer others to alter, mutilate or deface the said lists of voters or books of registration, except as herein provided for; and said Clerks, when notified by the sheriff that any one or more of the list of voters committed to his custody are missing, shall proceed without delay, to make, or cause to be made, a fair and accurate copy or copies of said list or lists, and deliver the same to said sheriff at least twelve hours before the opening of the polls at the election next ensuing.

Sheriffs shall Safely Keep Copies of Lists—Sheriffs shall Deliver Lists to Judges of Election.

SEC. 19. The Sheriff of Baltimore city and the Sheriffs of the several counties, respectively, shall receive and safely keep said copies of lists of qualified voters, delivered to him by the Officers of Registra-

tion, and shall on the second day prior to each and every election, ascertain whether he has in his possession all the copies of said lists committed to his custody, and if it shall appear that one or more of said lists are not in his possession, he shall, without delay, serve a written notification, accurately describing the missing list, on the Clerk of the court, that said list or lists are not in the possession of said Sheriff, and said Sheriff shall receive a copy of said missing list or lists, when tendered to him by said clerk; and said Sheriff shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, on the day of each and every election, at the polls, at or before the time of opening said polls, to the judges of election thereat, the copy of the list of qualified voters pertaining to the election precinct or district over which said judges are to preside.

Judges of Election shall Receive and Preserve Lists.

SEC. 20. The Judges of Election shall receive from the Sheriffs the lists of qualified voters pertaining to their respective precincts or districts, and preserve the same, without alteration, mutilation or defacement, whilst in their possession, and shall, within three days after the close of the polls, return to said sheriff the said list of qualified voters; and the said Judges of Election shall not receive or deposit in the ballot box the ballot of any person offering to vote, until they shall have found his name on the list of qualified voters, and shall be satisfied the person so offering to vote is the person named on said list, and have checked it thereon, except such persons as shall present a certificate of registration, as herein provided; and they shall receive and deposit in the ballot box the ballot of every person offering to vote whose name appears on said list of qualified voters, and of every person who presents to said Judges a certificate of registration, as provided in this Article.

Compensation—Expenses—By whom Paid.

SEC. 21. Said Officers of Registration shall receive four dollars per day for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of the duties imposed on them by this Article; said clerks of courts of Baltimore city shall receive one cent for every ten words or figures, and pro rata for recording lists of qualified voters, and for making certified copies of said lists; the clerks of courts in the several counties and the city of Baltimore shall receive twenty-five cents for every certificate of registration issued by them under the seal of their respective offices; and said Sheriff of the several counties shall receive one dollar; and the Sheriff of Baltimore city shall receive for every list of qualified voters delivered by them to the Judges of Election, to be paid to said Officers of Registration, Clerks of courts and Sheriffs for Baltimore city, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and to said officers for the several counties, by the County Commissionors thereof respectively; and the necessary expenses incurred by said Officers of Registration for books, stationery, fuel, office rent, and for publication of notices and lists of voters for Baltimore city, shall be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and like necessary expenses incurred for the several counties shall be paid by the County Commissioners thereof respectively; the accounts of said Officers of Registration to be verified by vouchers, and subject to the approval of said Mayor and City Council and said County Commissioners respectively.

Neglect of Duty—How Punished.

SEC. 22. If any Officer of Registration, or clerk of a court, or Sheriff, or Judges of Election, or Police Commissioner, shall knowingly refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of the several sections of this Article, imposing duties on him, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on presentment and indictment therefor, and conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for every such offence, or be imprisoned, in the discretion of the court, for a time not exceeding three years, or both, and shall also be liable in damages, at the suit of the party aggrieved.

THE STATE ELECTION LAWS.

CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XV, SECTION 7.

General Elections to be held in November.

SEC. 7. All general elections in this State shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year in which they shall occur; and the first election of all officers, who, under this Constitution, are required to be elected by the people, shall, except in cases herein specially provided for, be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1867.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Article 35 of the Public General Laws, relating to Elections, is as follows:

Commissioners to Appoint three Judges of Election.

SEC. 1*. The county commissioners in each county, shall annually appoint three persons for each election district of the county, residents of such district, who, or a majority, or any one of whom in case of the non-attendance of the other two, shall be judges of the election for such district, from the time of their appointment until a new appointment.

County Commissioners to fill Vacancy from Disqualification.

SEC. 2*. If any of said Judges shall die, resign or remove out of the district or become otherwise, in the opinion of the county commissioners, disqualified to act as Judge, the county commissioners shall, at any meeting thereafter, appoint a person as Judge in his place.

Duties of the Clerk.

SEC. 3*. The Clerk of the county commissioners, shall record every appointment so made, and make out a warrant therefor, and shall within five days thereafter deliver every such warrant to the sheriff of the county under the penalty of fifty dollars.

Sheriff to Deliver Warrants.

SEC. 4*. The Sheriff, within ten days after receiving any such warrant, shall deliver the same to the person appointed, or leave the same at his place of abode, under the penalty of fifty dollars.

Judge to Forfeit $50 for Neglect.

SEC. 5*. Any Judge so appointed who shall not attend at the time appointed for holding any election in his district shall forfeit fifty dollars for every such neglect, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, in the opinion of the court and jury before whom he shall be tried.

When Justices of the Peace may Hold Election.

SEC. 6. At any election, State, Federal or Municipal, to be hereafter held in this State, if none of the Judges of Election appointed by law shall attend at the place of election, for the space of one hour after the time prescribed by law for opening the election, it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace of such county or city, then present at the place of election, or a majority of them, or for one justice of the peace, in the event of one being present, to act as Judges or Judge of Election; or, if no justice of the peace be present, it shall be lawful for the voters then present, or a majority of them, to choose by ballot, three persons, being voters, to be judges of said election, and the said justices or justice of the peace, or persons chosen by ballot as aforesaid, to be Judges of Election, and who shall act in that capacity for that election, shall be vested with the same powers and authority as if they had been appointed by the County Commissioners or other lawfully authorized power.—1867, ch. 374.

Judges are Conservators of the Peace.

SEC. 7. The said Judges shall be conservators of the peace during the continuance of the election and until the ballots shall be counted, and the necessary certificates required by this article shall be made out by the Judges and Clerks, and shall be vested with the power and authority to commit offenders for any breach of the peace in the like manner as any justice of the peace.

Judges to Appoint Two Clerks.

SEC. 8. The said Judges shall appoint two Clerks, being above the age of twenty-one years, to enter the names of voters, separately and plainly on the books provided for that purpose; and if any clerk so appointed shall neglect or refuse to act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

Oath to be Taken.

SEC. 9. Every Judge of Election, at every election to be hereafter held in pursuance of law, before he proceeds to take or receive any vote, shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: "I, A. B., do swear (or affirm) that I will permit all persons to vote who shall offer to vote at the election now to be held for ——— county, or ——— city, whose names shall appear on the registry or list of voters furnished to me according to law, as qualified voters under the Constitution and laws of this State, and that I will not permit any person to vote at the same election whose name shall not be found upon the said registry or list of qualified voters; and I will in all things execute the office of Judge of the said election, according to the best of my knowledge, without favor or partiality, so help me God."—1867, ch. 374.

Clerk's Oath.

SEC. 10. Every Clerk, before he enters any vote on the polls, shall take the following Oath, to wit: "I, A. B., do swear that I will well

and faithfully, without favor, affection or partiality, execute the office of Clerk of the election now to be held, according to the best of my knowledge, so help me God."

Who May Administer Oaths.

SEC. 11. The several Judges may administer the said oath to each other, or take the same before a justice of the peace, and the Clerks may either be sworn by one of the Judges or before a justice of the peace, and a certificate of every such oath, signed by the person administering the same respectively, shall be annexed to the polls.

Sheriffs to Give Notice of Elections.

SEC. 12. The Sheriffs of the several counties, under the penalty of fifty dollars, shall, at least three weeks previous to every election required by law to be held, cause public notice to be given within the respective counties, by advertisement set up at the most public places within each election district of the county, and also by advertisement in two newspapers of general circulation in the county, of the time and place of holding the several elections: but if for any cause said notice shall fail to be given, said failure shall not affect the validity of any election, but it shall be the duty of the Judges of Election to hold the election in their several election districts, at the time prescribed by law, and at the usual places of holding elections in the several election districts, or at the place in the several election districts where the last preceding election was held, under the penalty of five hundred dollars for each Judge refusing or neglecting to hold such election. This section not to apply to the city of Baltimore.—1867, ch. 374.

Sheriff to Provide Ballot Boxes.

SEC. 13*. The Sheriff shall, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, provide or cause to be provided and delivered to the Judges of Election in each district, previous to or at the commencement of each election, a box for receiving the ballots, and two separate books for the purpose of entering the voters' names.

The Hours of Election.

SEC. 14. All elections shall commence at nine o'clock in the morning of the respective days of election, and shall continue without adjournment and be closed at six o'clock in the evening of the same day, and no ballot shall be taken before the said hour of nine o'clock in the morning, nor after the said hour of six o'clock in the evening. This section not to apply to the city of Baltimore.

How Votes Shall be Offered.

SEC. 15*. Every voter shall deliver to the Judge or Judges of the Election in the district or precinct in which he offers to vote, a ballot, in which shall be written or printed the name or names of the person or persons voted for, and the purpose for which the vote is given plainly designated, and the ballot so delivered in and received by the Judge or Judges of Election, shall be deposited in the ballot box until the poll be closed.

Penalty for Unfolding a Ballot.

SEC. 16. If any Judge of an election or other person, after a ballot shall be delivered in and before the poll is closed, shall unfold or

open any such ballot with design to discover the name or names therein contained, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Penalty for Offering More Than One Ballot.

SEC. 17*. If any voter shall offer any more than one ballot with a fraudulent design, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence: This section not to apply to the city of Baltimore, where a different penalty is prescribed by the local law.

Penalty for Offering to Vote Twice.

SEC. 18*. If any person at any election having voted once, shall offer to vote again in the same district or county, he shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for such offence. This not to apply to the city of Baltimore.

Penalty for Voting Twice.

SEC. 19. If any person shall vote twice at one election, he shall be liable to presentment in the Circuit Court for the county in which he may reside, and may be fined not exceeding forty dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the court. This section not to apply to the city of Baltimore, where a different penalty is prescribed by the local law.

Penalties for Illegal Voting in Baltimore City.

SEC. 20*. If any person shall remove into any election precinct in the city of Baltimore, not for the purpose of acquiring a bona fide residence therein, but for the purpose of voting therein at an approaching election, or shall vote, or offer to vote, in any election district or precinct in which he does not reside, (except in the case provided for in the first Article of the Constitution,) or shall at the same election vote in more than one election district or precinct, or shall vote or offer to vote in any name not his own, or in the place of any other person of the same name, or shall vote in any county or city in which he does not reside, such person, if the offence be committed in a county, shall be punished by fine not less than ten nor exceeding one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, and if the offence be committed in the city of Baltimore, he shall be punished as prescribed by the local law of Baltimore city.

Judges may Administer an Oath in Inquiries.

SEC. 21. The Judges of Election may administer an oath in any inquiry they may deem necessary to be made touching the right of any person offering to vote, and if any person shall swear falsely in relation thereto, he shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer the pains and penalties of perjury.

To give Information of Violations of Laws.

SEC. 22. It shall be the special duty of the Judges of Election to give information to the respective state's attorneys, of all infractions of this article when discovered by them, under the penalty of twenty dollars for neglect in each case.

Penalties for Hindering an Election.

SEC. 23. If any candidate, or other person or persons, shall practice force and violence, with intent to influence unduly, or to overawe, intercept or hinder any election, he shall, on conviction thereof in any

court of criminal jurisdiction in the county where the offence was committed, suffer such fine, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and such imprisonment, not exceeding fifty days, as the court shall adjudge. This section not to apply to the city of Baltimore where a different penalty is prescribed by the local law of said city.

No Troops to be within View of the Polls.

SEC. 24*. No commissioned or non-commissioned officer having the command of any soldier or soldiers quartered or posted in any district of any county in this State, shall muster or embody any of the said troops, or march any recruiting party within the view of any place of election during the time of holding said election, under the penalty of one hundred dollars. This section not to apply to the city of Baltimore.

How the Votes shall be Counted.

SEC. 25. When the poll shall be closed, the box wherein the ballots are deposited shall immediately thereafter be opened by the Judge or Judges of the election, and the said Judge or Judges shall publicly, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, carefully take out the said ballots, and read distinctly and aloud the name or names written or printed thereon respectively, and the Clerks of said election shall carefully enter and keep an account of the same on the books of the polls, so that the number of votes for each candidate tallied thereon may be readily cast up and known.

All Duplicate Ballots Rejected.

SEC. 26. If upon opening any of the said ballots, there be found any more names written or printed on any of them than there ought to be, or if any two or more of such ballots or papers be deceitfully folded together, or if the purpose for which the vote is given is not plainly designated thereon, such ballot shall be rejected and not counted.

Two Statements of the Votes Attested by Clerks.

SEC. 27. As soon as the ballots shall be read off and counted, and the number for each candidate reckoned up and ascertained, the Judge or Judges of election shall make out, under his or their hands, attested by the Clerks of the election, or one of them, on the books of the polls, two plain, fair and distinct statements and certificates of the number of votes which shall have been then and there given for each candidate, distinguishing the station or office for which he has been voted.

Form of Certificate of Judges.

SEC. 28*. The said numbers shall be expressed in words at length, and not in figures only, according to the following form, or to the like effect, to wit: "State of Maryland ——— County, to wit: We the undersigned, duly appointed by the county commissioners of said county, or by a justice of the peace or the voters (as the case may be) in due form of law, Judge or Judges of election in this district, No. ——, do hereby certify and return that we did attend on the ——— of ———, ——— at ———, the place appointed by law for holding the elections within said district, and did then and there appoint —— and —— Clerks of the election, who severally qualified as directed by law: We further certify, that we did then and there, before a justice of the peace of said county, (or before each other,) qualify as Judge or Judges of the

election, as by law directed, and did then and there, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning, open the polls for an election for ———, that we continued the polls open until 6 o'clock in the evening of the same day, when they were closed, the ballot box opened and the ballots publicly counted, when it appeared that ——— had ——— votes as ———. Given under our hands at the place of said election, this ——— day of ———, ———. Attested by ———, Clerk." And the certificate or return of the Judges of Election in the city of Baltimore shall be in like form or to the like effect, with such variation therein as may be required by the local laws of the city of Baltimore.

The Presiding Judges to Meet, with the Poll Books.

SEC. 29. The presiding Judges of Election, or in case of inability to attend either of the other Judges, shall, within ten days after each election, or as soon as they shall be notified that the returns of the soldiers' vote has been received, shall, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, meet at the usual place of holding the Circuit Court of each county, or at the usual place of holding the Superior Court of Baltimore city, in the city of Baltimore, with the books of the polls and the certificate aforesaid.—1865, ch. 143.

Certificates of the Votes Cast—How Delivered.

SEC. 30. The said Judges so assembled shall cast up the whole vote of all the districts or precincts, and shall make out two plain, fair and distinct statements and certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate, for each of the officers voted for at said election, one of which certificates shall be delivered to the clerk of the court to which they are directed to make their returns, and the other, except in elections for Governor and State's Attorneys, shall be transmitted by mail to the Governor, and in case of elections for Governor and State's Attorneys, the said statements and certificates instead of being transmitted to the Governor, shall, in case of Governor, be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and in the case of State's Attorneys shall be transmitted to the judge of the court having criminal jurisdiction in the circuit in which State's Attorneys are respectively elected; and from the returns so made, the Governor shall issue commissions to the different persons elected, as provided in the fourteenth Section of the fourth Article of the Constitution of this State.—1865, ch. 143.

Form of Certificates.

SEC. 31. The said Certificates for all officers elected by the voters of a single county or city, except sheriff, shall be in the following form or to the like effect, to wit: "To ———. Whereas, an election for ——— was held on the first Wednesday of November in the year ———, in the district (or precinct) in the said county or city distinguished by number one, &c., conformably to the Constitution and laws of this State; and whereas, we, the subscribers, attending Judges at the close of the election in said districts, (or precincts,) having this day assembled at the usual place of the sitting of the Circuit Court for said county (or at the usual place of the sitting of the Superior Court of Baltimore city,) with the books of the polls, on which are endorsed the several certificates agreeably to law, and having cast up the whole number of votes given in said districts (or precincts) according to

the certificates made out on the day of election by the Judges, it appears that ——— has the greatest number of legal votes for ———, whereupon we do determine, declare, and return, that the said ——— is duly elected. Given under our hands this ——— day of November, in the year ———; and for Sheriffs the certificate shall be in the same form, except that they shall certify that "—— had —— ballots and ——— had ——— ballots, and that ——— and ——— had a majority of the legal ballots of the candidates properly qualified."

How Certificates Shall be Directed.

Sec. 32. The said Certificates for all officers provided for by the Constitution, except in the case of Governor and State's Attorneys, shall be directed to the Governor; for the Governor they shall be addressed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and enclosed to the Secretary of State; for State's Attorney they shall be addressed to the Judge of the court having criminal jurisdiction in the county or city.—1865, ch. 143.

Certificates for Representatives in Congress.

Sec. 33. The said Certificates for Representatives in Congress shall be in the following form: "To his Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, we, the subscribers, Judges at the close of an election held on the ——— day of ——— in the election districts or wards of ——— county, distinguished by number one, &c., for the purpose of choosing a representative for the ——— district of this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, having this day assembled at the usual place of the sitting of the Circuit Court of said county, (or at the usual place of the sitting of the Superior Court in the city of Baltimore,) with the books of the polls, on which are endorsed the several certificates, agreeably to law, and having cast up the whole number of votes given in the said districts or wards, according to the respective certificates made out by the Judges, do return that ——— had ——— votes, and ——— had ——— votes. Given under our hands this ——— day of ———."

Certificate of Governor's Election—How Addressed.

Sec. 34. The form of certificate given in the preceding section shall be used for all officers elected by the votes of more than one county, and for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; but for Governor the certificates shall be addressed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

How Judges Shall Certify.

Sec. 35. When an officer is elected by the votes of a single district of a county, the Judges shall certify that the persons voted for for such office have received the number of votes cast for them, respectively, in such district, and that ——— has the greatest number of votes in the district, and is duly elected.

How Return is Made where a County, &c., is Divided.

Sec. 36. In all cases where a county or city has been, or shall be divided, for the purpose of forming a district to elect a member to the Congress of the United States, the Judges, in making this return, shall designate therein that the said district at which they presided as Judges, is part of district No. —, as laid out by law, to choose a member to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

The Return Judges may Adjourn, &c.

SEC. 37. If, at the time appointed for the assembling of the said Judges, any of them should be prevented from attending, the Judge or Judges who shall attend, may adjourn from day to day until the Judges required to meet shall all assemble, immediately after which, they shall proceed to perform the duties required of them.

Judges to Lodge with Clerks the Poll Books, &c.

SEC. 38*. The said Judges shall lodge with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, or the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, within five days, or sooner if practicable, from their meeting as aforesaid, the books of the polls of all the districts in the county or precincts in the city, together with a certificate of all the votes given in the said districts or precincts.

How Returns of Election Shall be Made.

SEC. 39. All Returns of Elections shall be made in the several counties to the respective Clerks of the Circuit Courts; and in the city of Baltimore to the Clerk of the Superior Court of that city.

Ballots Shall be Returned to Clerks.

SEC. 40. All ballots cast at any election, shall be returned by the said Judges on the day of their meeting, to the Clerks of the said courts, who shall safely keep the same for the space of twelve months from the day of such return; at which time the said Clerks, in the presence of one or more justices of the Orphans' Court, shall destroy the same, and shall record among the land records of his office, a certificate of the fact, signed by said justice or justices.

Ballots may be Inspected in Presence of Clerks.

SEC. 41. No ballot thus returned shall be given by the Clerk to any person, except as hereinafter directed; but any person interested therein, shall have the privilege of inspecting said ballots in the presence of said Clerks.

Clerks to Copy Certificates, &c.

SEC. 42. The several county Clerks, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, with whom the said certificates are lodged, shall each, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, make out a true copy of the said certificate of all the votes lodged with him by the Judges, under the seal of his office, within five days after the same shall be so deposited, and shall enclose and seal up the same, directed to the officers to whom they are respectively certified and addressed, endorsed on public service, and shall place the same in the post office, to be transmitted according to their direction, except the certificate of the election of Governor, which shall be directed to the Secretary of State.

Clerks to Endorse Certificate, &c., when Received.

SEC. 43. The said clerks shall endorse on the certificate and polls to be delivered to them as aforesaid, the day when received; and shall be allowed as a compensation for making out and forwarding the copies of the said certificates, the same compensation allowed for like services, to be levied and paid by the county or city of Baltimore.

Judges of Election in Baltimore City.

SEC. 44. The Judges of Election, appointed from time to time, by the Board of Police of the City of Baltimore, for elections for choosing members of the City Council, shall be Judges of Election of all elections held in said city; and shall, in all respects, as to time and manner of holding said elections, and ascertaining and declaring the persons elected, pursue and observe, under the penalties hereinbefore imposed on the other Judges of Elections, the several rules and regulations herein prescribed to the several Judges of Elections in the counties, in relation to similar elections.

Sheriffs Allowed $12.00 *per Day.*

SEC. 45. The Sheriffs in the several counties shall, respectively, be allowed the sum of twelve dollars for each election held in this county, for the performance of the duties herein required, to be levied as other county charges; *provided*, that when two or more elections are held on the same day, the Sheriff shall not be allowed more than twelve dollars for such elections.

Bar Rooms Closed on Election Days.

SEC. 46. It shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter or give, or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of any election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this State.—1865, ch. 191.

Penalty for Violating the above Section.

SEC. 47. Any person violating the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence, one-half of the fine shall be paid the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads.—*Ibid.*

Wagers Deposited are Forfeited.

SEC. 48. Every deposit of money in any part of the State, as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere, shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited, for the use of the county; and if deposited in the city of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

Warrants for Special Elections.

SEC. 49. Warrants for all special elections shall be issued to the Sheriff of the county or city where the election is to be held, who shall appoint a day for the holding of the same, and shall give at least ten days' notice thereof, exclusive of the day of publication and day of election, by advertisements set up at the most public places within each district of the county, and by advertisements in two newspapers of general circulation in such county. In the city of Baltimore three weeks' previous notice shall be given in the manner herein prescribed of all special elections, whether for Federal, State or municipal officers.

Sheriff to Notify Judges of the Election.

SEC. 50. The Sheriff shall also serve a copy of the said warrant, together with a notice of the day appointed for holding said election, on each of the judges in each district or precinct, at least three days before the day appointed for holding such election, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect.

Special Elections—When Held.

SEC. 51. Such election shall be held within fifteen days after the warrant shall be received by the Sheriff; except in the city of Baltimore, where twenty-five days shall elapse between the receipt of the warrant and the time when such election shall be held.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Contested Elections for Certain Officers.

SEC. 52. All contested elections for Comptroller of the Treasury, Commissioner of the Land Office, Judges, Clerks of the Courts of Law, and Register of Wills shall be decided by the House of Delegates, and the testimony shall be taken in such cases in the same manner as is herein prescribed in contested seats of the Senate or House of Delegates.—1865, ch. 143.

Contested Election for Other Officers.

SEC. 53. All cases of contested elections of any of the officers not provided for in the Constitution, or in the preceding section, shall be decided by the judges of the several Circuit Courts—each in his respective circuit—and by the Superior Court of Baltimore city, in the city of Baltimore.

Mode of Proceeding, &c.

SEC. 54. Each judge of the Circuit Court, and of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, may adopt such mode of proceeding in cases of contested elections, and prescribe such rules for taking testimony and adjudging costs, as to him shall seem most satisfactory and least expensive.

When Notice is to be Given.

SEC. 55. The party intending to contest an election for the Senate or House of Delegates, shall give notice of such intention to the person returned, within thirty days after the Judges of Election shall have made known publicly the state of the polls, unless at a special election to fill a vacancy, when such notice shall be given within ten days after the state of the polls is announced by the Judges of Election.

Notice to be Delivered in Writing.

SEC. 56. Such notice shall be delivered in writing, at the usual residence of the person returned; and if he be absent, shall be left there.

Notice to the Opposite Party.

SEC. 57. The party intending to make examination shall, after such notice, apply to some justice of the peace of the county or city wherein the election is contested, and shall obtain a notice under his hand and seal, directed to the opposite party, and requiring him to attend in person or by attorney, and cross examine witnesses.

Justice can Coerce the Attendance of Witnesses.

SEC. 58. The justice, in such cases, shall have the usual power to coerce the attendance of witnesses.

What the Notice shall Contain.

SEC. 59. The notice of the justice shall contain the names of the witnesses, with the facts expected to be proved by them—and shall state the time and place of examination, and shall be served on the opposite party or his attorney, at least ten days previous to the proposed examination.

How Witnesses shall be Examined.

SEC. 60. Every person deposing shall be examined on oath; and his testimony shall be reduced to writing either by himself, in the presence of the justice, or by the justice, or a clerk by him appointed and sworn fairly to write down and transcribe the depositions, and shall be subscribed by the deponent.

The Depositions to be Sealed Up, &c.

SEC. 61. The depositions so taken, together with a certificate of the notices and proof of service of them, shall be sealed up by the magistrate who took them, and transmitted to the presiding officer of the body in which the seat is contested.

No Other Manner of Examining Witnesses.

SEC. 62. The examinations of witnesses, taken in the manner herein prescribed, and in no other, shall hereafter be admitted on trial of contested elections.

All Record Evidence Admitted.

SEC. 63. The copies of any papers recorded in any office of record, attested under the hand and seal of the recording officer, shall be admitted at all such trials, in the same manner as the originals would be if produced.

Other Papers of a Public Nature Admitted.

SEC. 64. The copies of any other papers of a public nature, and remaining in possession of a public officer, and extracts from the poll books under the hand and seal of the clerk of the court or public officer in whose office they are deposited, shall be admitted as evidence.

Ballots may be Delivered to a Justice, &c.

SEC. 65. The clerk of any court to whom the ballots have been returned under the provision of this Article, may deliver any of said ballots to a justice taking examinations in a contested election, to be by him transmitted (if necessary) to the presiding officer of the body in which the seat is contested.

Pay of the Justice and Witnesses.

SEC. 66. The justice before whom such depositions shall be taken, shall be entitled to the sum of two dollars for every day he may be engaged in the examination of witnesses, and the witnesses shall be entitled to the usual allowance for their attendance before a justice of the peace, to be paid by the party on whose behalf such examination is held and said witnesses are summoned.

Contestants to Receive no Pay unless Successful.

SEC. 67. No person contesting the seat of any one who has been regularly returned by the Judges of Election, as elected to a seat in the Senate or House of Delegates, shall be allowed any per diem, mileage, or other pay, unless the party so contesting shall establish his right to such seat.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The United States Senators are elected by the General Assembly, under the Act of Congress of July 25th, 1866. [See Legislative Department, pages 69 and 70.]

The Public General Law, Art. 35, Sec. 74, provides as follows:

United States Senators—Where to be Inhabitants.

In the first election of Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, which shall be held after the first day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the person elected shall be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore of this State, and one of the Senators to be thereafter elected shall always be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore, and the other of the Western Shore, of this State.—1867, ch. 11.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Day of Election.

The Act of Congress of February 2d, 1872, ch. 11, sec. 3, provides that Representatives in Congress, shall hereafter be elected on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter, for Representatives in Congress, whose term of office commences on the 4th of March next thereafter.

Election of Representatives.

Elections of Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November every two years, commencing in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and taking place every second year thereafter.—1868, ch. 338.

Election by Ballot.

The Act of Congress of 1872, ch. 139, sec. 19, provides that all votes for Representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballots,—any law of the State to the contrary notwithstanding; and all votes received or recorded contrary to the provisions of this section shall be of no effect.

Vacancies.

By Act of Congress of 1872, ch. 11, sec. 4, vacancies are to be filled as may be provided by law for filling vacancies in the States or Territories in which vacancies may occur.

Pay of Members of Congress.

By the Act of Congress, of March 3, 1873, ch. 226, Members of Congress are paid $7,500 per annum each, in lieu of all pay and allowances, except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return, by the most direct route of usual travel, once for each session of the House to which such Senator, Member or Delegate belongs, to be certified to under hand, to the disbursing officer, and filed as a voucher.

The Public General Law of this State, Art. 35, sec. 78, provides for filling vacancies as follows:

Vacancies.

If a vacancy should occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, at such a period as to make it necessary that a Representative or Representatives in Congress from this State, should be chosen before the regular time for such election, the Governor shall, by proclamation, direct that a special election be held to fill said vacancy; which proclamation shall require at least twenty days' notice of such election to be given by the sheriffs of the respective counties or city of Baltimore, composing the Congressional district in which such vacancy may exist.—Art. 35 P. G. L., sec. 78.

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

By the Act of Congress of February 2d, 1872, ch. 11, as amended by the Act of May 30th, 1872, ch. 239, the number of Representatives in Congress, under the national decennial census of 1870, is fixed at 292, of which Maryland is apportioned six members—an increase of one member over the previous session.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Under the above Act of Congress, the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1872, ch. 418, amending Art. 35 Pub. Gen. Law, divides the State into six Congressional Districts, as follows:

State Divided into Six Districts.

SEC. 79. This State shall be divided into six Districts, for the choosing of six Representatives in the Congress of the United States, which shall be numbered from one to six.—1872, ch. 418.

First District.

SEC. 80. The First Congressional District shall be composed of Worcester county, Somerset county, Wicomico county, Dorchester county, Talbot county, Queen Anne's county, Caroline county, and Kent county.

Second District.

SEC. 81. The Second Congressional District shall be composed of Cecil county, Harford county, Carroll county, and the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth election districts of Baltimore county.

Third District.

SEC. 82. The Third Congressional District shall be composed of the wards of Baltimore city, from the first to the ninth ward, both inclusive.

Fourth District.

Sec. 83. The Fourth Congressional District shall be composed of the tenth ward, eleventh ward, twelfth ward, thirteenth ward, fourteenth ward, fifteenth ward, sixteenth ward, eighteenth ward, nineteenth and twentieth wards of Baltimore city.

Fifth District.

SEC. 84. The Fifth Congressional District shall be composed of St. Mary's county, Charles county, Calvert county, Prince George's county, Anne Arundel county, with the city of Annapolis, Howard county, the first and thirteenth election districts of Baltimore county, and the seventeenth ward of Baltimore city.

Sixth District.

SEC. 85. The Sixth Congressional District shall be composed of Allegany county, Washington county, Frederick county, and Montgomery county.

Returns of Election.

The Return Judges of the elections of Representatives to Congress of the first and thirteenth election districts of Baltimore county, shall make a return separate from the return to be made by the return judges of the remaining election districts; and the return judges of the seventeenth ward of the city of Baltimore shall make a return separate from the return to be made by the judges of the wards constituting the Fourth Congressional District.

THE "ENFORCEMENT ACT OF CONGRESS;" OR, "CIVIL RIGHTS BILL."

The following Laws of Congress are applicable to the Election of Members of Congress in all the States and Territories; and as the Election of President takes place on the same day at every other general Election for Members of Congress, they necessarily apply to each Presidential Election. The following Acts provide for the appointment of Supervisors of Election, to supervise the registration and voting; and also, the appointment of Special Deputy Marshals to preserve the peace, make arrests, &c., at Elections for Members of Congress. The Supervisors and Special Deputy Marshals are not to receive pay, except in towns or cities containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards.

The Act of Congress of 1870, chapter 94, passed May 31, 1870, entitled, "An Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States in this Union, and for other purposes," enacts that all citizens entitled to vote at any election, in any State, county, city, &c., shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; nor shall it affect the performance of any pre-requisite to the right of voting, under penalty, to the person not giving full effect

to the law, of not less than $500 fine, and imprisonment not over one year. The District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and the United States Commissioners are specially empowered to prosecute all persons violating this law, in the District or Circuit Courts of the United States, with the same fees as in other cases, &c.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

The Enforcement Act, as amended by the Act of 1872, chapter 415, enacts as follows:

SEC. 8. Whenever in any county or parish in any congressional district, there shall be ten citizens thereof of good standing, who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for representatives in Congress, or prior to any election at which a representative in Congress is to be voted for, shall make known in writing to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein such county or parish is situate, their desire to have said registration or election both guarded and scrutinized, it shall be the duty of the Judge of the Circuit Court, within not less than ten days prior to said registration or election, as the case may be, to open the said court at the most convenient point in said district; and the said court when so opened by said judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day, &c., and under the hand of the judge, and seal of the said court, for such election district, or voting precinct in said congressional district, as shall in the manner herein prescribed, have been applied for, and to revoke, change or renew said appointment, from time to time, two citizens resident of said election district, or voting precinct in said county or parish, who shall be of different political parties, and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as Supervisors of Election; and the said court, when opened by said judge, as required herein, shall, therefrom and thereafter, and up to and including the day following the day of the election, be always open for the transaction of business under this act, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred, shall be exercised, as well in vacation as in term time; and a judge sitting in chambers, shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in the court; *provided*, that no compensation shall be allowed to the Supervisors herein authorized to be appointed, except those appointed in cities or towns of twenty thousand or more inhabitants, and no person shall be appointed under this act as Supervisor of Election, who is not, at the time of his appointment, a qualified voter of the county, parish, district, or precinct in which his duties are to be performed. And the third section of the act to which this is an amendment, shall be taken and construed to authorize each of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States to designate one or more of the Judges of the District Courts within his circuit to discharge the duties arising under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, and the words, "any person," in Sec. 4 of the Act of May 31st, 1870, shall be held to include any officer or other person having powers or duties of an official character under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment; *and provided further*, that the Supervisors

herein provided for, have no power or authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes, and the making a return thereof.

United States Courts to Appoint Commissioners.

Sections 4 and 13 of the act of which this is an amendment, shall be construed to authorize and require the Circuit Courts of the United States in said sections mentioned, to name and appoint as soon as may be after the passage of this act, the Commissioners provided for in said sections, in all cases in which such appointments have not already been made in conformity therewith.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHALS.

At any election held in any city or town of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards, for Representatives in Congress, the Marshal of the United States shall, on the application in writing of at least two citizens residing in such city or town, appoint Special Deputy Marshals, whose duty it shall be to assist the Supervisors of Election in the verification of any list of persons made under the provisions of this Act, who may have registered or voted, or either—to attend in each election district or voting precinct at the times and places fixed for the registration of voters, and at all times and places when and where said registration may by law be scrutinized, and the names of registered voters be marked for challenge; and also, to attend at all times for holding such elections, the polls of the election in such district or precinct. And the Marshal and his General Deputies and Special Deputies shall have power, and it shall be the duty of such Special Deputies to keep the peace, support and protect the Supervisors of Election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration, and at such polls, prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and immediately either at said place of registration or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who shall commit or attempt, or offer to commit any of the acts or offences prohibited by this Act, or the Act hereby amended, or who shall commit any offence against the laws of the United States. No person shall be arrested without process for any offence not committed in the presence of the Marshal or his General or Special Deputies, and for the purposes of arrest or the preservation of the peace, the Supervisors of Election, and each of them shall, in the absence of the Marshal's deputies, or if required to arrest, said deputies have the same duties and powers as the Deputy Marshal. No person shall, on the day of election be arrested with process for any offence committed on the day or days of registration.

The Act of 1872, chapter 415, provides that nothing in said Act shall be so construed as to authorize the appointment of any Marshals or Deputy Marshals in addition to those heretofore authorized by law.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President and Vice-President of the United States are elected by Electors, chosen in the different States, each State being entitled to as many Electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. They are elected every fourth year from 1872, and their term of office commences on the following fourth of March. The President's salary is $50,000 per year, and the use of a furnished residence. The salary of the Vice-President is $10,000.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The Public General Law, Article 35, provides for the election of Presidential Electors, as follows:

The President—How Elected.

SEC. 68. On the first Tuesday next after the first Monday of November preceding the time fixed by law of the United States, for choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, there shall be elected by general ticket as many Electors of President and Vice-President as this State shall be entitled to appoint.

Who has the Right to Vote.

SEC. 69. Each citizen of this State, entitled to vote for Delegates to the General Assembly, shall have the right to vote for the whole number of Electors; and the several persons, to the number required to be chosen, having the highest number of votes, shall be declared and deemed duly appointed Electors.

In Case of a Tie, Governor to Decide by Lot.

SEC. 70. If any of the persons voted for as Electors shall have an equal number of votes, so as to defeat a choice between them, the Governor shall determine by lot which of the persons having such equal number of votes, shall be Electors, so as to complete the whole number to which the State shall be entitled.

How Election Shall be Conducted.

SEC. 71. The said election shall, in all respects, be conducted as other elections, and the returns thereof made as hereinbefore directed

Electors May Fill Vacancies.

SEC. 72. Upon the meeting of the persons returned elected Electors of President and Vice-President, or as many of said persons as may attend on the day appointed by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, before proceeding to perform the trust reposed in them, the place of any absent member may be supplied by the members present, who shall have power to appoint the same; and the said person, when appointed and qualified, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of those proclaimed by the Governor as duly elected Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

[The Presidential Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December after their election. In Maryland the Electors have always assembled in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis, and performed their duties.]

SUMMARY OF THE STATE ELECTIONS.

All general elections in this State shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year in which they shall occur.—Cons., Art. 15, Sec. 7.

A General Election—is held every year on the day above named, for the election of different officers.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The *Congressional Election*—for the election of members of Congress, takes place every two years from November, 1872.

The *Presidential Election*—for the election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, takes place every four years from 1872, members of Congress being voted for at the same time.

ELECTION OF STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Governor—is elected at the general election, which occurs every fourth year from 1871; his term of office commences on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing. His salary is $4,500, and the occupancy of the Government mansion.

Vacancy.—In case of vacancy, see Art. 2, Sections 6 and 7, page 34.

The Secretary of State—is appointed by the Governor until the end of his official term, unless removed. Salary, $2,000 per year.

The General Assembly.—The thirteen Senators of the "first class," viz. from the Second Legislative District of Baltimore city, and the counties of Allegany, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Talbot and Worcester, will be elected every fourth year from November, 1873.

The thirteen Senators of the "second class," viz. from the First and Third Legislative Districts of Baltimore city, and the counties of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Wicomico and Washington, will be elected in 1875, and every fourth year thereafter.

The Delegates—are elected every two years from November, 1873.

The compensation of members is $5.00 per day, for ninety days. The presiding officers of each House are paid $3.00 per day additional.

The Judges—of all the Courts of the State, excepting the Judges in Baltimore city and the Orphans' Court, are elected every fifteenth year from November, 1867, viz. in 1882, 1897, &c., except where vacancies occur, which are filled by the Governor, until the next general election, when the judge is elected for the full term of fifteen years, or until he is seventy years of age.

In Baltimore city, the Judges are elected at the municipal election, held on the fourth Wednesday in October, instead of at the general election in November.

The salary of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, is $3,500 per year, and of each Associate Judge of the Circuit Courts, $2,800 per year.

The Judges in Baltimore city, receive $3,500 per year, and $500 additional paid by the city of Baltimore.

Three Judges of the Orphans' Courts—in each county and Baltimore city, are elected every four years from 1871. Vacancies are filled by the Governor for the residue of the term; salary, $6.00 per day in Baltimore city, and $4.00 in the counties.

The Clerk of the Court of Appeals—is elected every sixth year from 1873, by the vote of the whole State. In case of vacancy, the court appoints until the next general election, when a clerk is elected for six years; salary, office fees, limited to $3,000 per year.

Clerks of Circuit Courts—are elected every six years from 1873; salary limited to $3,000 per year in the counties, and $3,500 per year in Baltimore city, over and above office expenses and compensation to assistants, to be paid out of the receipts of the office. Vacancies are filled by the Judges of the Circuit Courts in the counties, and by the Supreme Bench in Baltimore city, until the next general election, when the clerks are elected for six years.

Registers of Wills—are elected every six years from 1873; salary same as Clerks of Courts. Vacancies are filled by the Judges of the Orphans' Court until the next general election, when the Registers are elected for six years.

The Sheriffs—are elected every two years from November, 1873. In case of a vacancy the Governor is to appoint a person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of his official term. Sheriffs are ineligible for re-election for two years after the expiration of their term of office. Sheriffs must be above the age of twenty-five years, and five years preceding his election a citizen of this State.—Const. Art. 4, sec. 44.

The *Attorney General*—is elected every fourth year from 1871. In case of a tie vote, the Governor designates which shall qualify. In case of a vacancy, it is filled by the Governor, for the residue of the term. Salary $3,000.

The *State's Attorneys*—are elected every fourth year from 1871; compensation—the fees and commissions prescribed by law. In case of vacancy, it is filled by the Judge of the Court, for the residue of the term. The State's Attorney of Baltimore city, has power to appoint one Deputy State's Attorney, at a salary not over $1,500, to be paid by the State's Attorney out of the fees of his office.

The *State Comptroller*—is elected every second year from 1873. The State *Treasurer* is elected by the General Assembly for two years from February, 1874. The salary of each is $2,500 per year. In case of a vacancy in either office, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall fill such vacancy, by appointment, to continue until another election, or a choice by the Legislature, as the case may be, and until the qualification of the successor.

The *Surveyors*—are elected every two years from 1873. Vacancies are filled by the County Commissioners, or Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the residue of the official term. Compensation, same as is now, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law.

The *Adjutant General*—is appointed by the Governor. His term of office expires whenever a successor is appointed and qualified, or until removed by a court martial. His salary is $2,000 per year.

The *State Librarian*—is appointed by the Governor, to hold office during the term of the Governor, or until his successor is appointed and qualified—salary, $1,500 per year.

The Commissioner of the Land Office—is appointed by the Governor, and holds his office during the term of the Governor by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Salary $1,500 per year.

Special Elections.

"If at any election directed by this Constitution, any two or more candidates shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, a new election shall be ordered by the Governor, except in cases specially provided for by this Constitution."—Art. 15, Sec. 4.

The cases specially provided for, are, that of a tie in the election of a Governor, which is "determined by lot between those who shall have the highest and equal number on the first vote."—Art. 2, Sec. 4.

Also, that of a tie in the election of a Senator or Delegate, in which case, "a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House, as the case may be, of which election not less than ten days notice shall be given."—Art. 3, Sec. 13.

Contested Elections.

All contested elections for Comptroller of the Treasury, Commissioner of the Land Office, Judges, Clerks of the Courts of Law, and Register of Wills, shall be decided by the House of Delegates, and the testimony shall be taken in such cases in the same manner as is herein prescribed in contested seats of the Senate or House of Delegates.—Art. 35, ch. 52; 1865, ch. 143.

Qualification of Officers.

Any officer elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution, may qualify, either according to the existing provisions of law in relation to officers under the present Constitution, or before the Governor of the State, or before any clerk of any Court of Record in any part of the State; but in case an Officer shall qualify out of the county in which he resides, an official copy of his oath shall be filed and recorded in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or in the clerk's office of the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, if he shall reside therein.—Const., Art. 15, Sec. 10. See page 376.

Limitation of Salaries.—No person holding any office, created by or existing, under this Constitution, or the laws of this State, or holding any appointment under any court in this State, shall receive more than $3,000 a year as a compensation for the discharge of his official duties, except in cases specially provided for in this Constitution.—Const., Art. 15, Sec. 1.

The same article requires all officers whose pay is derived from fees, to keep an account of the same in a book, and pay over yearly to the Treasurer, the excess over $3,000.

Executive Appointments.

All civil officers, appointed by the Governor and Senate, shall be nominated to the Senate within fifty days from the commencement of each regular session of the Legislature; and their term of office, except in cases otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall commence on the first Monday of May next ensuing their appointment, and continue for two years, unless removed from office, and until their successors respectively qualify according to law; but the term of office

of the Inspectors of Tobacco shall commence on the first Monday of March next ensuing their appointment.—Const. Art. 3, Sec. 13.

If a vacancy shall occur during the session of the Senate, in any office, which the Governor and Senate have the power to fill, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate before its final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy, unless such vacancy occurs within ten days before said final adjournment.—*Ibid.* sec. 14.

Term of Office.

The term of office of all Judges and other Officers, for whose election provision is made by this Constitution, shall, (except in cases otherwise expressly provided herein,) commence from the time of their election; and all such Officers shall qualify as soon after their election as practicable, and shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately upon their qualification. The term of office of the State Librarian and of the Commissioner of the Land Office, shall commence from the time of their appointment.—Const. Art. XV, Sec. 9.

Tie Votes.—If at any election directed by this Constitution, any two or more candidates shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, a new election shall be ordered by the Governor, except in cases specially provided for in this Constitution.—Const. Art. 15, Sec. 4.

The Mayor of Baltimore—is elected on the fourth Wednesday in October in every second year from 1873. His term of office commences on the first Monday of November. Salary $5,000 per year. The salary of the Mayor's Clerk is $1,050.

The Members of the First Branch of the City Council—are elected annually. The Members of the Second Branch are elected, with the Mayor, every two years from 1873, and in every year, the date of which is an odd number. The salary of Members of the City Council is $1,000 per year.

THE POPULATION OF MARYLAND.

Maryland was settled in 1634, by the English. Acceded to the Union in April, 1788. Capital, Annapolis. Chief city and seaport, Baltimore. Area, 11,124 square miles. Population in 1850, 583,034. In 1860, 687,049; of whom 87,188 were colored. Population in 1870, 780,894; of whom 175,397 were colored.

The population of Baltimore city in 1870, was 267,354; of whom 39,560 were colored. In 1860, 212,418; of whom 27,808 were colored; and in 1850, 169,054; of whom 28,388 were colored.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—THE VOTE.

The vote at the last Presidential Election in 1872, the Gubernatorial Election in 1871, and the last Congressional Election in 1871, are given for the purposes of comparison. The vote at the State, county, and municipal election of Baltimore city, in 1873, are also given.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872, AND GOVERNOR IN 1871.

	1872. *For President.*		1871. *For Governor.*	
COUNTIES.	GREELEY. (*D. L.*)	GRANT. (*Rep.*)	WHYTE. (*Dem.*)	TOME. (*Rep.*)
Allegany	2,695	3,301	2,711	2,541
Anne Arundel	2,249	2,546	2,703	2,403
Baltimore city	24,694	19,522	22,874	14,762
Baltimore county	4,173	3,774	5,209	3,054
Calvert	692	1,070	1,073	908
Caroline	1,036	1,108	1,269	1,198
Carroll	2,505	2,587	2,858	2,588
Cecil	2,103	2,547	2,536	2,676
Charles	1,200	1,591	1,575	1,400
Dorchester	1,755	1,852	2,039	1,766
Frederick	4,065	5,186	4,671	5,068
Harford	1,955	2,117	2,553	1,891
Howard	1,196	1,309	1,497	1,153
Kent	1,623	1,658	1,907	1,698
Montgomery	2,121	1,949	2,257	1,840
Prince George's	1,631	2,264	2,285	2,191
Queen Anne's	1,804	1,654	2,046	1,690
St. Mary's	1,339	1,636	1,512	1,404
Somerset	1,122	1,615	1,751	1,641
Talbot	1,521	1,663	1,703	1,569
Washington	3,204	3,664	3,740	3,652
Wicomico	1,470	1,081	1,680	1,005
Worcester	1,734	1,166	1,504	728
	67,687	66,760	73,908	58,820

Majority for Greeley, 927. Whyte's majority, 15,088.

THE VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN 1872.

First Congressional District.

	Wilson. *D. L.*	Spence. *Ind.*
Worcester	1,800	1,149
Somerset	1,200	1,609
Wicomico	1,533	1,117
Dorchester	1,783	1,872
Talbot	1,546	1,664
Queen Anne's	1,852	1,653
Caroline	1,072	1,107
Kent	1,678	1,655
	12,464	11,826

Majority for Wilson, 638.

Second Congressional District.

	Archer. *D. L.*	Hancock. *R.*
Cecil	2,223	2,544
Carroll	2,556	2,586
Harford	2,222	1,976
Baltimore county	3,590	3,197
	10,591	10,303

Majority for Archer, 288.

Third Congressional District.

Wards.	O'Brien. *D. L.*	Turner. *Ind.*
1	1,374	1,041
2	1,057	699
3	1,051	1,022
4	877	573
5	1,107	1,406
6	851	1,319
7	1,295	1,127
8	1,274	572
9	784	587
	9,675	8,346

O'B's maj. 1,329; Dem. maj. 5,253

Fourth Congressional District.

Wards.	Swann. *D. L.*	Griswold. *I. D.*
10	1,178	809
11	1,033	968
12	969	728
13	960	791
14	1,081	738
15	1,259	1,330
16	1,396	1,508
18	1,596	1,513
19	1,320	1,179
20	1,356	1,322
Total	12,148	10,916

Swann's maj. 1,232; Dem. maj. 2,456

Fifth Congressional District.

	Merrick. *D. L.*	Albert. *Rep.*
Anne Arundel	2,289	2,542
Calvert	719	1,068
Charles	1,237	1,586
Howard	1,209	1,306
Prince George's	1,707	2,250
St. Mary's	1,172	1,534
Balto. co. 1st, 13th dis.	659	657
Balto. city 17th ward	1,308	552
	10,300	14,405

Albert's majority, 1,105.

Sixth Congressional District.

	Ritchie. *D. L.*	Lowndes. *Rep.*
Allegany	2,646	3,611
Washington	3,385	3,635
Frederick	4,301	5,092
Montgomery	2,213	1,920
	12,545	14,258

Lownde's maj. 1,713.

THE STATE ELECTION OF 1873.

The following is the vote for the State Ticket for the whole State:

Counties.	*Comptroller.* Woolford. *Dem.*	Goldsborough. *Rep.*	*Clerk Court of Appeals.* Franklin. *Dem.*	Price. *Rep.*
Allegany,	2,235	2,221	2,299	2,278
Anne Arundel,	2,853	2,431	2,860	2,426
Baltimore city,	28,332	13,647	27,376	13,092
Baltimore county,	4,820	3,578	4,786	3,616
Calvert,	1,025	1,096	1,028	1,095
Caroline,	1,237	1,189	1,240	1,186
Carroll,	2,964	2,666	2,959	2,664
Cecil	2,867	2,516	2,867	2,512
Charles,	1,235	1,328	1,233	1,334
Dorchester,	2,119	1,766	2,118	1,767
Frederick,	4,310	4,797	4,316	4,788
Garrett,	735	653	728	658
Harford,	2,590	2,014	2,514	2,061
Howard,	1,393	1,332	1,394	1,331
Kent,	1,876	1,695	1,878	1,695
Montgomery,	2,369	1,908	2,373	1,903
Prince George's,	2,263	2,429	2,262	2,429
Queen Anne's,	1,906	1,584	1,904	1,584
St. Mary's,	1,468	1,485	1,485	1,454
Somerset,	1,790	1,743	1,823	1,784
Talbot,	1,660	1,713	1,709	1,698
Washington,	3,653	3,606	3,667	3,589
Wicomico,	1,865	1,102	1,936	1,088
Worcester,	2,086	1,169	2,116	1,167
	79,607	59,668	78,371	53,979

Woolford's majority, 19,933; Franklin's majority, 19,392.

The vote for Governor in 1871, was, Whyte, democrat, 73,908; Tome, republican, 58,820. Whyte's majority, 15,088.

The vote for President in 1872, was, Greeley, 67,687; Grant, 66,760. Greeley's majority, 927.

BALTIMORE CITY.

The following is the vote of Baltimore city for the various officers named:

Comptroller.		*Sheriff.*	
Woolford, dem.	28,332	Albert, dem.	26,483
Goldsborough, reform,	13,647	McClintock, reform	13,652
Majority for Woolford	14,685	Majority for Albert	12,831
Clerk Court of Appeals.		*Clerk Circuit Court.*	
Franklin, dem.	27,376	Brewer, dem.	27,059
Price, reform	13,092	Kennard, reform	12,997
Majority for Franklin	14,284	Majority for Brewer	14,062

City Surveyor.

Martenet, dem.	27,256
Bryson, reform.	14,041
Majority for Martenet	13,215

Clerk Superior Court.

Robinson, dem.	27,149
Herring, reform	12,756
Majority for Robinson	14,393

Clerk Court of Common Pleas.

Rasin, dem.	27,034
Ridgaway, reform	13,309
Majority for Rasin	13,425

Clerk City Court.

Robertson, dem.	27,346
Spear, (deceased before the election)	8,387
Harrison, reform	3,170
Majority for Robertson over Spear & Harrison	15,798

Clerk Criminal Court.

McKewen, dem.	27,231
Krantz, reform	13,158
Majority for McKewen	14,073

Register of Wills.

Brown, dem. (no opposit'n)	27,596

First Legislative District.

House of Delegates.

Democrats.		Reformers.	
McCosker	10,336	Regester	4,694
Th. H. Hamilton	10,367	Brewer	4,573
*Cooper	12,675	Michael	4,539
Ch. R. Hamilton	10,361	Henderson	4,529
McWilliams	10,352	Wolford	1,126
Foster	10,369	Clarey	4,401

Scattering, 11. *Indorsed by the Reformers.

Second Legislative District.

Senator.

Democrat.		Reformer.	
Stevens	7,792	Carson	4,390

Majority for Stevens, 3,402.

House of Delegates.

Democrats.		Reformers.	
Staylor	8,329	Denison	4,218
Stewart	8,277	Cross	4,212
McAleese	8,291	Preston	4,255
Gill	8,315	A. Worth Spates	4,186
Hart	8,296	Cassell	4,226
Loane	8,363	Benson	4,176

Scattering, 11.

Third Legislative District.

House of Delegates.

Democrats.		Reformers.	
Greenfield	12,292	Weaver	4,793
McColgan	8,986	Sharp	4,759
Harig	9,071	Wright	4,744
Joyce	8,983	Sheckels	4,719
Groh	8,933	Blackiston	4,600
Fenton	8,975		

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION,
OCTOBER, 1873.

The official vote for Mayor, Judge of the Supreme Bench, and Members of the City Council, is as follows:

	1873. *Mayor.*		1871. *Mayor.*		1873. *Judge.*
WARDS.	VANSANT, (*Dem.*)	CARSON, (*Rep.*)	VANSANT, (*Dem.*)	DUNLAP, (*Rep.*)	*BROWN. (*Dem.*)
1	1,195	803	1,066	490	1,960
2	989	416	864	425	1,379
3	1,265	639	933	601	1,777
4	1,177	273	792	291	1,421
5	1,222	870	1,013	824	1,972
6	990	785	898	691	1,691
7	1,353	658	1,217	408	1,916
8	1,183	284	1,248	234	1,445
9	1,047	290	687	300	1,317
10	1,182	486	843	425	1,591
11	867	668	840	564	1,456
12	819	438	858	360	1,211
13	731	478	722	479	1,181
14	783	544	857	465	1,301
15	1,541	876	1,055	996	2,389
16	1,215	966	966	939	2,172
17	1,700	459	786	264	2,149
18	1,411	1,099	1,079	939	2,442
19	1,045	794	873	574	1,778
20	1,038	824	968	704	1,933
	22,753	12,650	18,311	10,973	34,481

Vansant's majority, 10,103; in 1871, 7,338.

The vote of the Mayor is compared with the vote of 1871.

*George Wm. Brown, for Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench, had no opposition.

CITY COUNCIL.—First Branch.

Wards.	Democratic.		Wards.	Reform.	
1.	Edw. J. Flaherty	906	1.	James T. Kirby	1,108
2.	E. Hergesheimer	993	2.	Henry Sander	878
3.	James Logan, Jr.	1,253	3.	Geo. W. Gordon	646
4.	C. W. Lewis	1,164	4.	Nath. Applegarth	283
5.	Stanley Hynson	1,234	5.	Jacob Grape	864
6.	John L. Baker	989	6.	Wm. Carback	775
7.	James Bond	1,371	7.	Noah Gill	688
8.	Michael J. Owens	1,187	8.	John A. Magness	273
9.	Telfair Marriott	827	9.	Telfair Marriott	827
10.	W. T. Browning	1,028	10.	Thomas N. Webb	483
11.	Wm. Conn	788	11.	Fred. J. Brown	142
12.	Jos. S. Heuisler	802	12.	G. J. Zimmerman	488
13.	Otis Keilholtz	1,149	13.	Otis Keilholtz	1,149
14.	Geo. U. Porter	1,284	14.	Geo. U. Porter	1,284
15.	Thomas H. Rice	1,530	15.	Edw. H. Fowler	904
16.	J. Freeburger	1,224	16.	S. J. Robinson	972
17.	John T. Langville	1,454	17.	Perry C. Orem	578
18.	Dr. Linthicum	1,389	18.	Isaac McCurley	1,104
19.	John T. Ford	995	19.	Edwin Higgins	842
20.	Dr. Chancellor	1,013	20.	James W. Jordan	989

Second Branch.

Wards.	Democratic.		Wards.	Reform.	
1 and 2.	Chas Streeper	2,264	1 and 2.	G. W. Donahue	1,178
3 and 4.	John K. Carroll	2,438	3 and 4.	Albert C. Page	899
5 and 6.	Hy. M. Staylor	2,165	5 and 6.	J. C. Fenhagen	1,672
7 and 8.	Geo. Rinehart	2,559	7 and 8.	David Creamer	111
9 and 10.	Henry Seim	2,761	9 and 10.	Henry Seim	2,761
11 and 12.	Col. H. D. Loney	2,704	11 and 12.	Col. H. D. Loney	2,704
13 and 14.	John S. Hogg	1,480	13 and 14.	J. E. Weatherby	1,053
15 and 16.	Wm. J. Murray	2,760	15 and 16.	W. H. Lefevre	1,849
17 and 18.	Chas. A. Wheeler	3,098	17 and 18.	Felix McCurley	1,657
19 and 20.	Geo. A. Kirk	3,098	19 and 20.	L. Foreman	1,773

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.—First Branch.

9th Ward.—George W. Hardesty, (democrat)..... 500
10th Ward.—John W. Bechtel, (republican,)..... 180
11th Ward.—J. Faris Moore, (republican,)..... 590
17th Ward.—Henry Summers, (democrat,)..... 141

THE VOTE FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—1873.

The following is the official vote for the State and County officers

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 2,235; Goldsborough, R., 2,291.

Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 2,299; Price, R., 2,278.

State Senate.—McCulloh, D., 1,737; Spates, *D.,1,222; Johnson, R., 1,489.

House of Delegates.—J. F. Harrison, *D., 1,001; Thomas McElfish, *D., 803; John Sammon, *D., 665; F. M. Gramlich, D., 1,561; John J. Callagan, D., 1,508; Henry Hanekamp, D., 1,889; Frank G. Neff, D., 1,295; Thomas Brown, I., 706; C. B. Wack, R., 2,122; John Weir, R., 2,246; Wm. Brace, jr., R., 1,973; James Park, R., 2,040.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Horace Resley, *D., 1,508; John B. Widener, D., 1,308; Theodore Luman, R., 1,768.

Register of Wills.—Elijah Fuller, *D., 1,140; George G. McKay, D., 1,544; C. C. Shriver, R., 1,834.

Sheriff.—John C. Brady, *D., 305; Andrew Gonder, D., 1,562; George J. Elliott, I.. 93; Henry Bepler, I., 316; Jas. C. Lynn, R., 2,300.

County Commissioners.—S. L. Wagoner, *D., 804; Peter Cain, *D., 845; Thomas Twigg, *D., 907; U. Duckworth, *D., 833; Joseph Logsdon, D., 1,436; H. H. Yonker, D., 1,368; George Robinette, D., 1,343; James W. Wilson, D., 1,523; Henry Soyster, D., 1,323; A. C. Greene, R., 2,461; A. Trail, R., 2,283; Wm. R. Beall, R., 2,320; B. L. Turner, R. 2,278; George Reuschlein, R., 2,383.

County Surveyor.—Jonathan C. Mullen, *D., 817; James H. Ward, D., 1,480; Daniel Chisholm, R. 2,297.

R, republicans; *D, Spates and Resley democrats; D, anti-Spates and Resley democrats; I, independent.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford. D., 2,899; Goldsborough, R., 2,440.

Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 2,960; Price, R., 2,426.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Harwood, 2,939; Hall, 2,426; Wm. Fenby Anderson, 305.

House of Delegates.—Dem. Robinson, 2,836; Hinkle, 2,769; Nutwell, 2,720. *Rep.* Hagner, 2,459; Baldwin, 2,339; Murray, 2,411; Rich, 109; Sellman, 29: Calhoun, 7.

Sheriff.—Carr, ——; Ireland, ——.

County Commissioners.—Dem. Caulk, 2,807; Lusby, 2,655; Rockhold, 2,787; Weems, 2,799; Prout, 2,806; Shipley, 2,835; Warfield, 2,776. *Rep.*—Hopkins, 2,399; Ridout, 2,423; Warfield, 2,375; Cole, 2,387; Walton, 2,265; Owens, 2,382.

Surveyor.—Amos R. Harman, D, 2,833; Richard L. Brown, R, 2,351.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 4,820; Goldsborough, R., 3,578.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 4,786; Price, R., 3,616.
House of Delegates.—Dem. Fowler 4,814; Merryman, 4,770; Brickerman, 4,803; Matthews, 4,611; Turner, jr., 4,670; Keech, 4,865. *Rep.*—Hooper, 3,633; Hoffman, 3,593; Brady, 3,602; Whitelock, 3,563; Abbott, 3,565; Jones, 3,532.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Bacon, D., 4,791; Emory, R., 3,584.
Register of Wills.—Mitchell, D., 4,841; Turner, R., 3,538.
Sheriff.—Butler, D., 4,674; Everhart, R., 3,661.
Treasurer.—Partlett, D., 4,799; Longnecker, R., 3,579.
County Commissioners.—Dem. McCauley, 4,436; Rider, 4,567; Jordan, 4,601. *Rep.*—Matthews, 3,794; Corre, 3,734; Miller, 3,754.
Surveyor.—Wm. H. Shipley, 4,692; (no opposition.)

CALVERT COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D, 1,025; Goldsborough, R, 1,096.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D, 1,028; Price, R, 1,095.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Sollers, D, 1,037; Bassford, R, 1,063.
Register of Wills.—Smith, D, 1,004; Dr. B. S. Dixon, R, 1,099.
House of Delegates.—Dem. Owens, of S., 1,017; Sedwick, 997. *Rep.* Turner, 1,084; Dr. Bird, 1,122.
County Commissioners.—Dem. Alex. Somerville, 1,003; C. R. Belt, 982; Dr. J. F. Ireland, 988. *Rep.*—Perry Ross, 1,122; R. W. Yoe, 1,135; W. C. Fowler, 1,114.
Sheriff.—Wm. A. Gibson, D, 890; Frank Cox, R, 1,138.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D, 1,237; Goldsborough, R, 1,189.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D, 1,240; Price, R, 1,186.
State Senate.—D. Fields, D, 1,219; A. J. Willis, R, 1,187.
House of Delegates.—Dem. W. H. Dewees, 1,201; J. F. Dawson, 1,261. *Rep.*—H. W. McColley, 1,162; J. H. Williams, 1,210.
Clerk Circuit Court.—J. W. Temple, D, 1,215; S. M. West, R., 1,210.
Sheriff.—J. E. Johnson, D, 1,234; T. F. Corkran, R, 1,194.
Register of Wills.—J. B. Steele, D, 1,240; Wm. Stevens, R, 1,186.
County Commissioners.—Dem. H. Wilson, 1,230; J. M. Whitby, 1,237; R. Y. Collins, 1,225. *Rep.* J. T. Hynson, 1,179; S. M. Carter, 1,189; Wm. Noble, 1,213.
Surveyor.—E. W. Gordy, D, 1,219; S. H. Nelson, R, 1,182.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 2,959; Goldsborough, R., 2,660.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 2,959; Price, R., 2,600.
House of Delegates.—Dem. Waters, 2,980; Vanderford, 2,934; Brown, 2,877; Galt, 2,977. *Rep.*—Switzer, 2,628; Winemiller, 2,695; Myerly, 2,589; Ways, 2,652.
Register of Wills.—Beltz, D., 2,882; Norris, R., 2,715.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Shaw, D., 2,963; Stouffer, R., 2,650.
Sheriff.—Devilbliss, D., 2,949; Gardner, R., 2,657.
County Commissioners.—Dem. McKinstry, 3,028; Devries, 2,928; Murray, 2,910. *Rep.*—Shipley, 2,654; Reese, 2,692; Hough, 2,623.
Treasurer.—Bush, D., 2,912; Plant, R., 2,664.
Surveyor.—Hoppe, D., 2,898; Welt, R., 2,663.

CECIL COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 2,867; Goldsborough, R., 2,516.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 2,867; Price, R., 2,512.
Clerk of Circuit Court,—Arthur M. Mitchell, D, 2,943; Palmer C. Strickland, R., 2,428.
Register of Wills.—Reuben D. Jamar, D, 2,833; John M. Ireland, R, 2,533.
State Senator.—Wm. M. Knight, D, 2,833; Job Haines, R, 2,533.
House of Delegates.—Dem. James B. Groome, 2,932; Jas. A. Mackey, 2,861; Jas. Turner, 2,893. *Rep.*—Geo. Ricketts, 2,485; Jesse R. Coulson, 2,467; John W. Falls, 2,431.
County Commissioners.—Dem. Joseph Biggs, 2,760; Robert E. Bromwell, 2859; John E. Gillespie, 2,825. *Rep.*—Thomas P. Jones, 2,417; Jas. C. Crothers, 2,563; Wm. T. West, 2,562.
Sheriff.—Wm. W. Scott, D, 2,897; Geo. W. Boulden, R, 2,461.
County Surveyor.—Caleb C. Brokaw, D, 2,829; Wm. T. Bye, R, 2,544.

CHARLES COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D.. 1,235; Goldsborough, R., 1,328.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 1,233; Price, R., 1,334.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Huntt, D., 1,233; Stonestreet, I. D., 1,357.
State Senate.—Peregrine Davis, D., 1,201; Dr. George D. Mudd, R., 1,348.
House of Delegates.—Andrew G. Chapman, D., 1,203; Richard P. Wall, D., 1,200; Daniel W. Hawkins, R., 1,315; Dr. F. M. Lancaster, I. D., 1,363.
Register of Wills.—Joseph Stewart, D., 1,225; Marcellus Thompson, I. D., 1,328.
Sheriff.—John R. Murray, D., 1,265; Wm. L. Cooke, I. D., 1,303.

County Commissioners.—Dem. Joseph Price, 1,181; Joseph T. Ward, 1,190; Wm. E. Dement, 1,175; Philip A. Sasscer, 1,207; Francis Dunnington, 1,182. *In. Dem.*—P. A. L. Contee, 1,344; Wm. W. Ware, 1,332; Albert Milstead, 1,374; A. W. Marlowe, 1,327; Zachariah Swann, 1,330.

County Surveyor.—James L. Brawner, D., 1,228.

In consequence of a failure to deliver the registration lists to the judges of election in Bryantown district, Charles county, at the proper time, there was no vote taken in that district.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 2,319; Goldsborough, R., 1,776.

Clerk of Court of Appeals—Franklin, D., 2,118; Price, R., 1,767.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Henry, D., 2,161; Mobray, R., 1,725.

Register of Wills.—Edward W. Le Compte, no opposition.

State Senator.—Francis P. Phelps, D., 2,081; Dr. E. G. Waters, R., 1,764.

House of Delegates.—Dem. Jas. J. McCordy, 2,116; Oliver Johnson, 2,110; Eugene Hudson, 2,101. *Rep.*—Frazier, 1,769; Messick, 1,767; Langrell, 1,754.

County Commissioners.—Dem. Charles Lake, Kendall M. Jacobs and Wm. M. Spedden.

Sheriff.—Wm. Hurlock, D., 2,107; Wm. M. Wheatley, R., 1,779.

County Surveyor.—J. W. B. Todd, D.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 4,310; Goldsborough, R., 4,797.

Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 4,316; Price, R., 4,788.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Fitzhugh, D., 4,474; Gorsuch, R., 4,581.

House of Delegates.—Dem. Randolph G. Barrick, 4,252; James K. Waters, 4,310; Ezra Minnick, 4,321; Henry T. Deaver, 4,302; Joseph Byers, 4,367. *Rep.*—Job M. Miller, 4,808; Andrew Annan, 4,699; John A. Koons, 4,874; Lewis Lamar, 4,768; John L. Nicodemus, 4,722.

Register of Wills.—Peter Sahm, D., 4,396; John R. Rouzer, R., 4,678.

Sheriff.—Anthony McBride, D., 4,328; Thomas H. Williard, R., 4,698.

Surveyor.—William H. Hilleary, D., 4,383; John S. Ramsburg, R., 4,712.

County Commissioners.—Dem. Herman D. Ordeman, 4,279; Ezra M. Thomas, 4,345; Elias Blickinstaff, 4,305; John R. Mills, 4,230; David S. Firor, 2,281. *Rep.*—George T. Whip, 4,804; Lewis Crawford, 4,757; A. W. Nicodemus. 4,644; Zachariah G. Harris, 4,784; John W. Staub, 4,635.

GARRETT COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 734 Goldsborough, R., 653.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 728; Price, R., 658.
State Senator.—Getty, no opposition.
House of Delegates.—Dem. West, 525; Hinebaugh, 329. *Rep.*—Glotfeltz, 525; Thayer, 420. *Peoples.*---Brydon, 400; Browning, 490.
County Clerk.---Towers, R., 1,120; Broadwater, 290.
States' Attorney.---Wolfe, R., 898; Hamill, 476.
Judges of Orphans' Court.---*Rep.* Dewitt, 1,015; Harvey, 1,010; Friend, 985. *Dem.*---Wilson, 392; Miller, 404; Browning, 354.
Register of Wills.---Rawbruys, 860; Griffith, 439.
Sheriff.---Jamison, D., 748; White, 500.
Surveyor.---Mason, D., 698; Ambrose, R., 655.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 2,590; Goldsborough, R., 2,004.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 2,514; Price, R., 2,061.
State Senate.—Walsh, D., 2,436; Frieze, R., 2,122.
House of Delegates.—Dem. Riley, 2,599; Grafton, 2,604; Lee, 2,630. *Rep.*—Rodgers, 1,978; Haviland, 1,948; Wetherill, 1,955.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Jarrett, D., 2,407; Allen, R., 2,150.
Register of Wills.—Richardson, D., 2,629; Spicer, R., 1,977.
Sheriff.---Jarrett, D., 2,466; Love, R., 2,114.
County Commissioners.---*Dem.* Ady, 2,517; Reasin, 2,590; Cain, 2,576; Scarff, 2,507; Heaps, 2,591. *Rep.*---Standiford, 2,005; Walker, 1,961; Amos, 2,043; Ball, 2,000; Harlan, 2,030.
Surveyor.---McNabb, D., 2,573; Pyle, R., 1,998.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 1,393; Goldsborough, R., 1,342.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 1,394; Price, 1,331.
House of Delegates.—Dem. Maclin, 1,391; Stewart, 1,359. *Rep.*—Morehead, 1,345; Donelson, 1,312.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Watkins, D., 1,362; Henderson, R., 1,336.
Register of Wills.—Dorsey, D., 1,411; Ijams, R., 1,304.
Sheriff.—Buckingham, D., 1,344; Dorsey, R., 1,347.
County Commissioners.—Dem. Berry, 1,401; Brown, 1,373; Mercer, 1,356. *Rep.*—Barlow, 1,359; Dashiell, 1,318; Newton, 1,350.
Surveyor.—Lucy, D., 1,382; Cragg, R., 1,327.

KENT COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 1,876; Goldsborough, R., 1,695.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 1,878; Price, R., 1,694.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Blackiston, D., 1,798; Burchinal, R., 1,751.
Register of Wills.—Stevens, D., 1,819; Kendall, R., 1,737.

Legislature.—Dem. Merritt, 1,865; Hines, 1,817. *Rep.*—Barnard, 1,709; Ayres, 1,691.

Sheriff.—Plummer, 1,845; Wills, R., 1,715.

County Commissioners.—Dem. Griffith, 1,855; Roseberry, 1858; Wilson, 1,847. *Rep.*—Harper, 1,699; Emory, 1,717; McWhorter, 1,685.

Surveyor.—Smith, D., 1,114; Gresham, R., 1,704.

Local Option.—For, 1,121; against, 697.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 2,369; Goldsborough, R., 1,908.

Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin D., 2,372; Price, R., 1,903.

Senate.—Brewer, D., 2,346; Hallowell, R., 1,927.

House of Delegates.—Dem. Fletchall, 2,195; Watkins, 2,273; Clark, 2,394. *Rep.*—Soper, 1,890; Lansdale, 1,888; Conley, 1,904.

County Clerk.—Prettyman, D., 2,237; Vinson, R., 2,012.

Register.—Carter, D., 2,362; Allnut, R., 1,890.

County Commissioners.—Dem. Dorsey, 2,330; Waters, 2,284; Dade, 2,352; Lyddane, 2,101; Cashell, 2,296. *Rep.*—Brown, 1,910; Warthen, 1,923; Fawcett, 2,079; Offutt, 1,908; Thomas, 1,932.

Sheriff.—Waters, D. 2,356; Watkins, R., 1,884.

Surveyor.—Grady, D., 2,355; Keefe, R., 1,624.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 2,263; Goldsborough, R., 2,429.

Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 2,262; Price, R., 2,429.

Senator.—Clarke, D., 2,292; Suit, R., 2,366.

House of Delegates.—Dem. Wilson, 2,279; Guy, 2,331; Stanley, 2,285. *Rep.*—Etchison, 2,391; Robey, 2,248; Latchford, 2,372.

County Clerk.—Brooke, D., 2,342; Widdicombe, R., 2,349.

Sheriff.—Underwood, D., 2,182; Wallis, R., 2,403.

County Commissioners.—Dem. Hill, 2,255; Clarke, 2,290; Piles, 2,241; Turton, 2,226; Jenkins, 2,262. *Rep.*—Hill, 2,420; Duvall, 2,386; Brashears, 2,417; Duvall, 2,427; Lusby, 2,387.

County Surveyor.—Bowie, D., 2,259; Jackson, R., 2,425.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 1,906; Goldsborough, R., 1,584.

Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 1,904; Price, R., 1,584.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—Hobbs, D., 1,878; Dyott, R., 1,616.

Register of Wills.—Dudley, D., 1,878; Hewitt, R., 1,589.

Sheriff.—Bailey, D., 1,900; Hand, R., 1,589.

Legislature.—Dem. Thompson, 1,889; Kemp, 1,858. *Rep.*—Mallalieu, 1,605; Ford, 1,598.

County Commissioners.—Dem. Tanner, 1,873; Hackett, 1,859; Price, 1,849. *Rep.*—George, 1,617; Hayden, 1,611; J. Mallalieu, 1,625.

County Surveyor.—Elliott, D., 1,899; Sheppard, R., 1,589.

Local Option.—For, 898; against, 687.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 1,468; Goldsborough, R., 1,485.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 1,485; Price, R., 1,454.
Senate.—Billingsley, D., 1,532; Jones, IND., 1,448.
House of Delegates.—Bond, D., 1,406; Colton, I. D., 1,380; Lawrence, R., 1,322; Miles. R., 781; Stone, D., 506.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Ford, D., 1,545; Camalier, I. D., 1,252; Sutton, R., 178.
Register of Wills.—Raley, D., 1,530; Love, R., 1,403.
Sheriff.---Foxwell, R., 1,328; Alvey, D., 1,018; Edwards, D., 616.
County Commissioners.---Parsons, I. D., 1,402. *Dem.*---Abell, 1,328; Tennison, 1,316; Dorsey, 1,368; Fenwick, 1,269.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 1,790; Goldsborough, R., 1,743.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, 1,823; Price, R., 1,784.
Register of Wills.—Gale, D., 1,832; Gunby, 1,769.
State Senator.—Brattan, D., 1,843; Sterling, R., 1,755.
Sheriff.---Waller, D., 1,755; Lankford, R., 1,850.
House of Delegates.---*Dem.* Sudler, 1,818; Miles, 1,749; Stone, 1,785. *Rep.*---Coulbourn, 1,807; Duer, 1,802; Lankford, 1,770.
County Commissioners.---*Dem.* Davis, 1,761; Powell, 1,813; Blades, 1,803. *Rep.*---Ford, 1,802; Porter, 1,799; White, 1,826.
Surveyor.---Williams, D., 1,759; Briddell, R., 1,843.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 1,672; Goldsborough, R., 1,713.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 1,709; Price, R. 1,698.
Senate.—Lloyd, D., 1,727; Cowgill, R., 1,657.
House of Delegates.—*Dem.* Hammond, D., 1,647; Kemp, 1,673. *Rep.*---Valliant, 1,675; Seth, 1,772.
County Clerk.---Turner, D., 1,766; Dodson, R., 1,641.
Register.---Chance, D., 1,708; Hope, R., 1,701.
Sheriff.---Boon, D., 1,619; Fitzjarrell, R., 1,764.
County Commissioners.—*Dem.* Merrick, 1,729; Harper, 1,716; Kirby, 1,788. *Rep.*---Bartlett, 1,701; Davis, 1,711; Leaverton, 1,675.
Surveyor.---Bateman, D., 1,627; Small, R., 1,706.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 3,653; Goldsborough, R., 3,606.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.---Franklin, D., 3,667; Price, R., 3,589.
House of Delegates.—*Dem.* Freaner, 3,704; Grimes, 3,687; Berry, 3,796; Stake, 3,669. *Rep.*—Eastburn, 3,503; Lamar, 3,494; Whitson, 3,554; Ardinger, 3,580.

County Clerk.—Oswald, D., 3,742; French, R., 3,447.
Sheriff.—Marker, D., 3,686; Troup, R., 3,578.
Register of Wills.—Hilliard, D., 3,842, Walker, R., 3,370.
County Commissioners.—Dem. Brown, 3,625; Young, 3,625; Fessler, 3,665; Funk, 3,708; Seibert. 3,651. *Rep.*—Smith, 3,573; Hoffer, 3,545; Shafer, 3,592; Harp, 3,625; Charles, 3,592.
Surveyor.—S. S. Downin—no opposition.

WICOMICO COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 1,865; Goldsborough, R., 1,102.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 1,936; Price, 1,088.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Toadvine, D., 1,574; Toadvin, I. 1,474.
Register of Wills.—Birckhead, D., 1.550; Brattan, I., 1,476.
Sheriff.—Moore, D., 1,531; Wilson, I., 1,518.
House of Delegates.—Dem. Bedsworth, 1,499; Humphreys, 1,495. *Ind.*—Leonard, 1,595; Jones, 1,460.
County Commissioners.—Dem. Dennis, 1,485; Pryor, 1,465; Truitt, 1,556; Hopkins, 1,477; Taylor, 1,503. *Ind.*—Laws. 1,525; Adkins, 1,498; Parsons, 1,572; Malone, 1,543; Robertson, 1,549.
County Surveyor.—Disharoon, D., 1,429; Foskey, I., 1,570.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Comptroller.—Woolford, D., 2,086; Goldsborough, R., 1,169.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.—Franklin, D., 2,116; Price, R., 1,167.
Clerk of Circuit Court.—Matthews, D., 1,797; Bishop, R., 1,583.
Register of Wills.—Marshall, D., 1,534; Bratten, I., 1,835.
Sheriff.—Fooks, D., 1,653; Mason, I., 1,726.
State Senator.—Aydelotte, D., 1,656; Jacobs, I., 1,651.
House of Delegates.—Dem. Corbin, 1,645; Onley, 1,650. *Ind.* Merrill, 1,719; Pruitt, 1,740.
County Commissioners.—Dem. Young, 1,618; Truitt, 1,736; Collins, 1,668; Burbage, 1,674; Taylor, 1,686. *Ind.*—Benson, 1,730; Shockley, 1,780; Collins, 1,645; Hancock, 1,696; Richards, 1,676.
Surveyor.—Henderson, D., 1,668; Richardson, I., 1,705.
Wreck Master.—Birch, D., 1,683; Conner, I., 1,674.

THE ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

The Public General Laws, Article 11, contain the following provisions relating to Attorneys at Law:

GENERAL PROVISIONS:

ART. 11, SEC. 1. No Attorney, or other person, shall practice law in any of the Courts of this State, without being admitted thereto as herein directed.

How Applications shall be Made.

SEC. 2. All applications for admission as Attorney, to practice law in this State, shall be made to some one of the Circuit Courts for the Counties, (the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City,) or to the Court of Appeals, in open Court.

Qualifications of Attorneys.

SEC. 3. Upon every such application for any white male citizen of Maryland, above the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have been a student of law in any part of the United States, for at least two years previous to said application, it shall be the duty of the Court to whom such application shall be made, to examine said applicant upon some day during the regular session, touching his qualification for admission as an Attorney, and they shall also require and receive evidence of his probity and general character, and if upon such actual examination, and being satisfied that he has been a student of law at least two years as aforesaid, and having heard evidence of his probity and general character, the said Court shall be of the opinion that said applicant is qualified to discharge the duties of an Attorney, and worthy to be admitted, they shall admit him, and the said Court is authorized to admit to practice law, any graduate of the Law Department of the University of Maryland, upon the production of his diploma as bachelor of laws, without further examination, or evidence of his qualification.—1872, ch. 91.

Courts to Give a Certificate.

SEC. 4. The Court admitting an applicant to practice law, shall give a certificate, an authenticated copy of which, shall entitle the applicant to practice in any of the Courts of this State.

Not Entitled to a Second Hearing for Twelve Months.

SEC. 5. If the Court shall decide that the applicant ought not to be admitted, he shall not be entitled to another hearing for admission in any Court of the State, until twelve months after the first application.

Attorneys of other States, &c., Admitted.

SEC. 6. The Courts of this State shall admit the lawyers of another State or Territory, upon the same terms that the Courts of said State, &c., admit the citizens of Maryland; *provided*, that the terms of admission to the bar in said State, &c., are regulated by law.

When the Court may Exercise its Discretion.

SEC. 7. If not regulated by law in said State, &c., the Courts of this State shall admit such applicants or not, in their discretion.

Right of Appeal.

SEC. 8. A rejected applicant has the right to appeal to the Court of Appeals.

Fees of Attorneys.

SEC. 9. Prescribes the Fees of Attorneys, for which see Article 38, Section 9, page 202.

Oath of Attorneys.

SEC. 10. Every Attorney, or other practitioner at law, shall, in open Court, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will at all times, demean myself fairly and honorably, as an Attorney and practitioner at law; that I will bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the laws and constitution thereof, and that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution, Laws and Government thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.—1837, ch. 126."

Courts may Suspend an Attorney for Cause.

SEC. 11. The Judges of the Court of this State, may suspend for a time, any Attorney whose demeanor is disrespectful to the Court, &c., or fine him not over fifty dollars for one offence.

Attorneys to Forfeit $100 *for Neglect.*

SEC. 12. Any Attorney who shall suffer a cause to be discontinued by negligence in not bringing it to a decision within the time limited by law, shall forfeit one hundred dollars and all costs of suit, one-half to the party aggrieved, and one-half to the State, for the use of the County where such fine arise.

Courts may Adjudge Attorneys to Pay $10 *Costs.*

SEC. 13. The Courts of the State may in their discretion, when it shall appear to them that any plaintiff or defendant in any action brought in any Court, shall suffer by the negligence or omission of any Attorney, immediately adjudge such Attorney to pay the lawful costs accruing from such negligence or omission, not exceeding ten dollars. But if the costs exceed that sum, the party shall be left to his remedy at common law.

SEC. 14 relates to Petitions of Freedom.

What Officers are Not Allowed to Practice Law.

SEC. 15. No Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, Warden, or Keeper of a Jail, or any of his Deputies; no Warden, or Keeper of any Penitentiary, or Deputy Warden or Keeper thereof, shall be admitted to practice as an Attorney in any of the Courts of this State, under penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

Limiting the above Prohibition.

SEC. 16. No Register of Wills or Clerk of any Court, shall practice, as Attorney at Law, in any of the Courts of this State, whatsoever, nor shall any Deputy Register of Wills, or any Deputy Clerk of any

Court, practice as Attorney at Law in any Court of this State of which he is an officer, or to which he may be attached as a deputy or assistant officer.—1868, ch. 404.

No Judges to Act as Attorneys.

SEC. 17. No Judge of any Court of this State, including the Judges of the Orphans' Courts, shall act as Attorney or Solicitor in any Court of Law or Equity in this State, during the time for which he shall act as such.

BALTIMORE CITY.

The Supreme Bench to Make all Useful Rules, &c.

The Constitution, Article 4, Section 33, authorizes the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, to make all useful rules and regulations for the conduct of business in each of the Courts of the City, during the session thereof, and in vacation or in chambers, before any of said Judges.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The 7th Rule of those adopted by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, for the conduct of business in said Court, is as follows:

How Applications are to be Made.

RULE 7. Applications for admission to the bar shall be made to the Supreme Bench, at a regular term thereof, whereupon the applicant will be referred to two gentlemen of the bar to examine and report upon his fitness for admission, upon which report the Court will take action. An admission to the Supreme Bench, will admit to practice in all the State Courts of the City of Baltimore. In the case of members of the bar from other States applying for general admission to practice law here, this Court will pursue the provisions of the 6th Section of the 11th Article of the Public General Code; and where the application is made to any of the Courts for admission, for the purpose of a special trial, the Judge presiding at the trial in that Court, will act thereon under the same provisions of the Code.

The following list of Attorneys at Law, in Baltimore City, contains the names of all those who have been admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Bench, under the Constitution of 1867, commencing Nov., 1868.

The names of a few Attorneys, who are residents of the Counties, or other States, will also be observed, who have been admitted to the bar of the City by the Supreme Bench.

The Supreme Bench requested the Attorneys at Law, in previous practice, to qualify before the Supreme Bench, under the above rule.

The list includes the names of a few lawyers of long standing, who have retired from practice, or engaged in other business, who have not qualified under the rule of the Supreme Bench.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Addison A. Merrill, 5 St. Paul.
Adreon Harrison, U. S. Custom H.
Albert Talbot J., U. S. Court H.
Alexander Julien J., S. E. cor. Charles and Lexington.
Alexander Wm. 32 St. Paul.
Allston J. Blyth, 32 St. Paul.
Allison Richard T.
Anderson Wm. H. H. 23 Lexing'n.
Andrews Robert.
Applegarth R. W. & Frame J. 40 St. Paul.
Arthur Henry Thomas.
Asbury G. W.
Atkinson J. T.
Audoun Jos. H. 10 Law Building.
Baer T. S. & McGlone J. T. 15 St. Paul.
Baker T. Otis.
Baker Fred. T.
Baldwin O. P. jr.
Baldwin R. W. & Trippe R. C. 42 St. Paul.
Baldwin Robert.
Bannon Michael, 32 St. Paul.
Barnitz Covington D. 71 W. Fayette.
Barroll Benj. C. 54 Saratoga.
Barroll Wm. Vincent, 5 Courtland.
Barton R. & Wilmer S. 35 St. Paul.
Basil John, jr.
Barry Llewellyn F.
Bateman A. W. cor Lexington and St. Paul.
Bates Ed. Bayley, 31 St. Paul.
Bradley C. W.
Brand Thos. J., Mosher and Etting.
Baxley J. Rieman, 31 N. Calvert.
Blanchard E. Wyatt, 57 St. Paul.
Blackiston T. Wallis, 37 St. Paul.
Blackburn J. C.
Battee R. Ridgely, 5 St. Paul.
Bausch John.
Bayne Richard.
Beall George T. jr. 31 St. Paul.
Beasten Charles, jr. 48 St. Paul.
Bedford J. R. D. & S. Coulton, S. C. 35 Lexington.
Berridge M. C. 31 Lexington.
Benson Oregon R. 15 St. Paul.
Benzinger Fred'k F. 19 Law Bldg.
Bevan Thos. H. 13 Courtland.
Bierbower Austin.
Brent Jos. L.
Brent R. F. 29 Lexington.
Brewer John M. 140 Division.
Briscoe D. S. 32½ St. Paul.
Bond Hugh L.
Bond E. J. 19 Lexington.
Bowen Jesse N.
Brooke Frank'n E. P. 2 Courtland.
Brooke Henry L.
Brookes Henry P. 9 N. Calvert.
Brooks Isaac, jr. 37 Lexington.
Brune F. W., Brown Stewart and Brown A. G. 40 St. Paul.
Brown Charles W.
Brown David R. 617 W. Fayette.
Brown Fred. J. 33 St. Paul.
Brown Robert Riddle.
Brown Wm. J. 153 N. Paca.
Brown Sebastian & R. H. Smith, 53 St. Paul.
Browne Arrell P. 65 W. Fayette.
Browning Arthur.
Browning Warfield T. 36 Lexing'n
Bowie Walter W. W., Stricker near Patterson Avenue.
Boyle Llewellyn, Druid Hill Avenue extended.
Bond Beverly W.
Bond G. Morris & Tidy J. B. jr. 8½ St. Paul.
Bouldin Randolph J. 31 N. Calvert.
Boylston W. Cloud, 35 St. Paul.
Brewer John B.
Brundige Thos. W. 32 St. Paul.
Burton William.
Bullock W. R.
Butler Oliver N.
Buchanan Jas. A. 41 St. Paul.
Buchanan Jas. H. 40 St. Paul.
Buchanan Jas. M. 41 Lexington,
Buchanan J. Rowan, 41 Lexing'n.
Buchanan Wm. Jefferson, 29 St. Paul.
Buchanan E. Key & Sachse Chas. 1 Lexington.

BryanWm. Shepard, 52 N.Calvert.
Bryan J. Harry.
Bryant J. Y. 277 Mulberry.
Bump Orlando F. 15 St. Paul.
Burgwyn Wm. H. S., Corner Calvert and Saratoga.
Busey Wm. M. 85 W. Fayette.
Butler John J.
Cade John.
Carr Wilson C. N.
Carr Alfred J. 23 Lexington.
Carey Wilson M. jr. 41 St. Paul.
Cave John M.
Clark W. Irving.
Clark Francis P. cor. South and German.
Clark Jas. L. 38 Lexington.
Clarke Edwd. J. 16 Courtland and 45 St. Paul.
Clarke Daniel, 35 St. Paul.
Clarke Thos. J. 19 Lexington.
Chandler Geo. H., 41 Lexington.
Carter John M. 40 St. Paul.
Carter Bernard, 25 Lexington.
Carroll James, Charles nr. Centre.
Carson John, 65 W. Fayette.
Carson John K.
Campbell Duncan G. 31 St. Paul.
Campbell R. B. T.
Carpenter John C.
Carlisle J. S.
Claude Dennis, 35 St. Paul.
Crain Peter W. 6 N. Calvert.
Crane Wm. W.
Cremin S. A.
Cheshire J. Blount, jr.
Clendinen T. R. & Wilson Chas. G. over S. W. cor. Charles & Lex'n.
Cinnamond Geo. R. 2 Spurrier ct.
Chitton Harris J.
Coe Roderick D. 37 Lexington.
Cole Wm. H.
Cohen Jacob J. 51½ St. Paul.
Coleman Chapman, 131 N.Charles.
Colby John M.
Conrad L. Lewis, 29 Lexington.
Cross W. B. B.
Cook Gilbert C.
Cook Fred. C.
Cowan H. T. 427 E. Eager.
Cowan Wm. H. 5 Courtland.
Cowen J. H., Camden Station.
Cross E. J. D. 31 Lexington.
Constable Albert.
Cromwell Hamilton C. 8 Spurrier court.
Crownfield Herman F. V. K.
Collins Wm. H. 34 St Paul.
Coburn George, 31 St. Paul.
Cull Roger W.
Dallam Henry Clay, 51½ St. Paul.
Dallam Wm. L. 7 Courtland.
Daniel Wm. 7 Courtland.
Dawson Wm. H., S. E. cor. Fayette and North.
Demson Charles.
Dennis J. M.
Dennis J. Upshur & Scott Jno. jr. 51 W. Fayette.
Denney Jas. W. 31 St. Paul.
Ditty C. Irving, 31 St. Paul.
Dobler John, 289 N. Front.
Dobler John K.
Dobbin R. A. 44 St. Paul.
Dobbin Thos. M. 44 St. Paul.
Dorsey J. T. B.
Dorsey Thos. Beale.
Donaldson Thomas, 38 St. Paul.
Donaldson Jno. J. 38 St. Paul.
Dugan C. L.
Dugan, Hammond & Bigger R. H. 8½ St. Paul.
Dulany H. Rozier, 40 St. Paul.
Duff Wm. E. 115 S. Broadway.
Duffy Edward, 15 St. Paul.
Edgar John M.
Evans Chas. A. over Chesapeake Bank.
Evans Alfred D. 2 S. Front.
Early Eugene A.
Edwards J. S.
Emery Sobine.
Emery Wilmer.
Emory D. C. H. 47 St. Paul.
Eichelberger W. Hay.
Eichelberger Wm. Wirt.
Emmons H. L. jr. 3 & 4 Law Bldg.
Falls Wm. K.
Farnandis Walter, jr. 59 W. Fayette
Fay John C.
Ferguson J. Dugue, 32 Law Bldg.
Fischer Louis C. 31 Lexington.
Fischer J. Randolph.
Fox W. Tazewell, 20 Law Bldg.
Fox Harry W.
Forrest Douglas F.

Forrester Allen E. 36 Lexington.
Fowler David, 49 W. Fayette.
Frick J. Swan, 43 Lexington.
Frick Wm. F. over 43 Lexington.
Friese Philip C. over 75 W. Fayette.
Gale Levin, 34 St. Paul.
Gantt Samuel N.
Garritee Charles E.
Garland Spotswood, 25 Lexing'n.
Graff E. Beatty, 5 St. Paul.
Graham Jno. V. L. 48 St. Paul.
Grasty Thos. 631 W. Lombard.
George William, 31 N. Calvert.
Green Jas. B. & Green Melville G. 6 St. Paul.
Greenbaum Daniel, 31 Lexington.
Gleeson Wm. E. 13 Lexington.
Glenn Wm. W. 6 N. Calvert.
Giles W. F. jr. 54 W. Fayette.
Gill D. D.
Gill Geo. M. 38 St. Paul.
Gill John, Jr. 38 St. Paul.
Gill N. Rufus, 32 St. Paul.
Godwin Parker.
Gwinn Chas. J. M. over 43 St. Paul.
Griffin Thos. W. 212 Eastern Av.
Grindall John J.
Griffith R. J.
Griffith W. B.
Griswold Elias, 31 St. Paul.
Grove J. S.
Glocker Albert C. 11 Courtland.
Glocker Theodore, 11 Courtland.
Goldsborough W. Elwell, 25 Lexington.
Goodenow John, 251 W. Lombard.
Guest George, jr.
Hack Oliver F. & Chilton H. F. 15 Law Building.
Hack Frederick H. St Paul and Saratoga.
Hall Thos. W. jr. 48 St Paul.
Hall W. H. H. 7 Courtland.
Hall W. H. 7 Courtland.
Handy John H.
Handy A. W.
Harman H. L.
Hambleton D. G. 27 N. Calhoun.
Hambleton S. Douglas, 46 St. Paul.
Hamilton Richard, 35 Lexington.
Hamilton Wm. H. A. 45 St. Paul.
Hamilton W. Campbell, 7 Courtland.
Hagner A. B.
Harris J. Morrison, Spurrier ct.
Harrington Benj H.
Hammond Wm. Allen.
Hayward Wm. H.
Hayes Thos. G. 75 W. Fayette.
Heighe Frederick C. 51½ St. Paul.
Heighe John M. 38 St. Paul.
Heyer Theophilus L. 123 S. Wolfe.
Henderson T. E.
Henderson T. Frisby, 48 Saratoga.
Hennighausen Louis, 23 Lexing'n.
Heuisler Joseph S. 23 Law Bldg.
Hewitt M. L. 57 N. Exeter.
Hill Wm. B., N. E. cor. Fayette and St. Paul.
Hilgert Henry.
Higgins Edwin, 27 Lexington.
Hinkley Edw. Otis & Morris Thos. J. 43 N. Charles.
Hobbs Alex. H. 32 St. Paul.
Hobday Edward, 4 Courtland.
Hoge J. Blair.
Hoffman Wm. E. 8½ St. Paul.
Hoffman Henry W.
Hoblitzel Fetter S. 23 Lexington.
Hooper Geo. G., N. E. cor. Saratoga and St. Paul.
Hoopes Wm. P. 5 Spurrier ct.
Howell Morris G., Spurrier ct.
Hopkins Thos. A. 80 W. Fayette.
Horwitz Benj. F. 37 Lexington.
Horwitz Orville, 23 N. Calvert.
Horwitz Theophilus B. 25 Lex'n.
Hough Saml. J. 38 Lexington.
Houston J. A.
Howard McHenry, 41 Lexington.
Hulse A. P.
Hughes Thos. & Gordon H. G. 42 St. Paul.
Hunter Thos. J.
Hutchins Thos. T. over 75 W. Fayette.
Hyde Jas. 32 St. Paul.
Ing John H. 54½ W. Fayette.
Israel Edw. 32 St. Paul.
Israel J. Robt.
Inglis Jno. A. 38 St Paul.
Inglis L. Chas. 38 St. Paul.
Inglis Jno. H.
Jamison Baker A. 7 Law Bldg.
Jewett Jno. E.
Jenkins M. Courtney, 6 St. Paul.

Johns R. H. jr. 19 Lexington
Johns H. V. D.
Johnson H. Edgar.
Johnson John, 32 St. Paul.
Johnson Reverdy, sr. 49 W. Fayette.
Johnson Reverdy, jr.
Johnson Malcolm H. 31 St. Paul.
Johnson Bradley T.
Johnston Wm. Fell.
Jones George Francis.
Jones Isaac D. over Chesapeake Bank.
Jones Jno. Q. A. over Chesapeake Bank.
Jones Johnstone.
Jones R. Emmett, 19 Lexington.
Jones G. T. over 71 W. Fayette.
Jordon H. P.
Jordan R. C.
Jump Alfred P. cor Courtland and Lexington.
Kalkman Van Hollen.
Keene John Henry, jr. 50 W. Fayette, Morse Building.
Keene Robt. G. 50 W. Fayette, Morse Building.
Keerl Thos. M., Lafayette Av. W. of Fulton Av.
Kelly Francis X. 17 St. Paul.
Kenly Jno. R. 80 W. Fayette.
Kerr Chas. G. 49 W. Fayette.
Kennard Henry C. 37 St. Paul.
Kennard Baltis H. 172 Mosher.
Kimmell Wm. 29 St. Paul.
King Jno. C., Fayette adj. Union Bank.
King G. W.
King Adam C.
Knott A. Leo, State's Att'y, 6 Law Building.
Lanahan Thos. N. 31 Lexington.
Latrobe Ferdinand C., St Paul near Lexington.
Latrobe Jno. H. B. jr. 29 St. Paul.
Latrobe Jno. H. B., St. Paul near Lexington.
Latrobe R. Stewart, St. Paul near Lexington.
Lawder Sam'l M. 18 Courtland.
Leary Cornelius L. L. 21 Lex'n.
Leary Wm J. 21 Lexington.
Lemmon J. Southgate, over N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Charles.
Linthicum Edwin.
Linthicum Thales A. 41 N. Chas.
Lingenfelder Henry, 26 N. Calvert.
Linville Augustus C. 22 Law Bldg.
Lipscomb John D.
Long Sydney C. 5 St. Paul.
Long Thomas B.
Lovejoy Perley R. 55 St. Paul.
Loughborough A. H.
Lucy Henry A.
Lyles D. C.
Lytle James.
Mann Harry E. 28 St. Paul.
Mackall Thomas B. 48 St. Paul.
Macken Arthur W. & Gittings R.J. 47 St. Paul.
Marten R. N.
Magruder Allan B. 28 St. Paul.
Magruder Jesse H. 6 St. Paul.
Marine William M. 26 N. Calvert
Marshall C. & Fisher W. A. cor. St. Paul and Saratoga.
Mathews R. Stockett & Loney H. D. 46 Lexington.
Maund George C. 80 W. Fayette.
Mayer Lewis, 29 St. Paul.
McAllister Robert A. 72½ Bank
McBlair A McDonald, 48 Saratoga
McCay W. Robert.
McClure Jas. A. L. 51 W. Fayette.
McCurley Isaac, over 71 W. Fayette
McCulloh John K.
McColgan James, 49 Lexington.
McDonald T. A.
McElroy Jas. W. 31 Lexington.
McFadden John Alex.
McFarland C. D. 43 Lexington.
McIntosh D. G.
McKaig Thos. J.
McKaig Thos. J. jr. 48 St. Paul.
McKim Telfair, 49 Lexington.
McLane Jas. L. 43 St. Paul.
McLane Robt. M. 43 St. Paul.
McLaughlin J. Fairfax, 6 St. Paul.
Mearis Malcolm W. 97 N. Exeter.
Meahey Edward W.
Meredith Chas. P. 8 Spurrier's ct.
Meredith Jonathan.
Merrick William M.
Merryman Jos. P. 5 Courtland.
Meguire A. S.
Meyers Wm. H.
Mitchell John G. 9 Bannon Bldg.
Milholland Arthur V. 32 St. Paul.

Milligan C. B., S. W. cor. Charles and Lexington.
Mister Beverly W. 27 Lexington.
Moale J. Goshorn, 51½ St. Paul.
Monroe D. Eldridge, 19 Lexing'n.
Moore Benj. P.
Moore Benj. P. jr. 47 St. Paul.
Morris J. T.
Morrison R. D. & Warner J. H. 74 W. Fayette.
Morss John M. S. 53 St. Paul.
Mullin Michael A. 31 Lexington.
Mullin Cornelius S.
Munnikhausen Howard, 48 St. Paul.
Murphy Geo. H.
Musselman Amos F. 21 Lexington.
Neilson Albert B.
Nelson Geo. E. 35 St. Paul.
Newman Littleton P. D. 23 Lexington.
Newman E. Wright, 6 St. Paul.
Nicholas John Spear, 21 L. Bldg.
Nicholson James M. 91 W. Monument.
Norris Henry C. B. 6 St. Paul.
Norris J. 6 St. Paul.
Norris Wm. Henry, 41 Lexington.
O'Brien Wm. J. 15 St. Paul.
Owens R. W.
Packard Jas. jr.
Palms John H.
Pendleton Philip T.
Pennington Josias, 63 W. Fayette.
Pennington Wm. C. 57 St. Paul.
Pentz S. Stanley.
Perkins E. Henry,
Phelps C. E. & Findlay J. V. L. Courtland near Lexington.
Philips Thos. H. 21 Lexington.
Phillips Perry.
Philpot George, 49 Lexington.
Pinkney W. S. 6 Law Building.
Plant Joseph T. K.
Pleasants Saml. S. 251 Lanvale.
Poe Nelson, 47 St. Paul.
Poe John P. 47 St Paul.
Poe Chas.
Polk Lucius C. 31 N. Calvert.
Pollard James, 42 St. Paul.
Presstman Benj. C. 28 N. Calvert.
Presstman Thos R. 70 W. Fayette.
Preston J. Alex. 19 Lexington.
Preston John F. 25 Lexington.
Preston Wm. P. 71 W. Fayette.
Price Benjamin, 29 St. Paul.
Price John H.
Purnell Thos. R.
Pusey Nathan M. over 71 W. Fayette.
Quinn J. Randolph, 70 W. Fayette.
Randolph Innes, 1 Courtland.
Ratcliffe Danl. & Ratcliffe W. H. 31 N. Calvert.
Rayner Isidore, 31 St. Paul.
Read Wm. George, 37 Lexington.
Reed John A. 17 St Paul.
Reese D. Meredith, 21 Lexington.
Reeser Wm. R.
Reynolds Edw.
Reynolds Luther M. 35 Lexington.
Reynolds Wm. jr.
Richardson J. Edgar.
Ridgely A. Sterrett, 51 W. Fayette.
Ridgely Chas. W. 34 St. Paul.
Ridgely Chas. G. 368 N. Fremont.
Ritchie Albert R. 25 Lexington.
Roberts Edw. 218 W. Lombard.
Roberts Horace E. 6 St. Paul.
Roberts Wm. T. 34 St. Paul.
Robertson Alex. H.
Robinson Lewis H., S. E. corner Bank and Broadway.
Robinson Wm. W. 40 St. Paul.
Robinson Thos. H.
Rogers Alex. M., U. S. C. House.
Rogers Robt. Lyon, 54 W. Fayette.
Rooker W. B.
Ross W. E. W.
Rothenbiller Jos. 16 President.
Rowland Thos. 225 N. Fremont.
Rowland Wm., N. E. cor. Saratoga and St. Paul.
Rusk Harry Welles, 19 Lexing'n.
Ryta W. H. W.
Samuel W. H.
Saffell Chas. C. 8 Law Building.
Salmon E. W. 26 N. Calvert.
Schaumburg Atkin'n, 36 St. Paul.
Schley Wm. C. 31 Lexington.
Schley Wm. L. over 122 W. Baltimore.
Schmucker Sam'l D. 43 Lexing'n.
Scott Wm. Parkin, 65 W. Fayette.
Scott Wm. G.
Seth J. B. & Seth T. A. 28 St. Paul.
Selden John.

Sharp Abraham, 35 Lexington.
Sharretts G. W. over 68 W. Fayette.
Sharretts S. F. over 68 W. Fayette.
Sheppard F. M.
Shipley J. Sellman, 3 Courtland.
Shriver Chris. C. 31 St. Paul.
Simpson John W. 31 Lexington.
Simpson Lloyd D.
Sitler H. D. J.
Slate Wm. J.
Slater Henry B. 41 St. Paul.
Slingluff C. Bohn & Slingluff F. C. 48½ St. Paul.
Small John, jr. 13 Courtland.
Smith Geo. W. P. 31 Lexington.
Smith J. Dean.
Smith V. M. 17 St. Paul.
Smith John, jr.
Smith Rob't T., jr. 55 W. Fayette.
Smith Rob't T. 49 W. Fayette.
Smith Wilson.
Smith Richard L. 19 McCulloh.
Smith H. Tillard.
Smith J. H. B. 185 N. Charles.
Snowden Samuel, 87 W. Fayette.
Snyder John J. 43 N. Calvert.
Sorécki Isadore A.
Spamer C. Aug. E. 43 N. Charles.
Spates A. Worth, 53 St. Paul.
Spence Carroll, 241 St. Paul.
Spencer Jervis.
Spencer Jervis, jr.
Spencer W. C.
Stanley Chas. H. 29 Lexington.
Stanchfield S. D. 23 Lexington.
Starr Edward V.
Staub R. P. H. 45 St. Paul.
Steele Jas. Nevett, jr. 29 Lex'n.
Steele I. Nevett, 29 Lexington.
Stevens F. Putnam, 63 W. Fayette.
Stewart Jos. E.
Stewart Jos. J. 149 N. Republican.
Stewart John, 33 St. Paul.
Stewart W. E. 9 Courtland.
Stewart Wm. A. 8½ St. Paul.
Stirling Archibald, jr. 26 N. Calvert and U. S. Court House.
Stoddart Sylvester.
Stockbridge Henry, 55 St. Paul.
Stockbridge S. L. 55 St. Paul.
Sumner A. W. 79 McCulloh.
Supplee Franklin, 73 W. Fayette.
Sweaney Dennis S.
Swinney Epaphroditus, 63 W. Fayette
Tagart Samuel H. 43 Lexington.
Taylor Winfield J. 35 St. Paul.
Taylor Archibald Henderson.
Taylor F. Alex. 121 Bank.
Talbott J. F. C.
Teackle St. George W. 29 Lex'n.
Teackle John, 29 Lexington.
Terret Colville Penrose.
Thayer Nathan'l J. 71 N. Charles.
Thomas Dan'l M. 29 Lexington.
Thomas John S.
Thomas P. F.
Thomas John H.
Thomas George Leiper.
Thompson Irvin.
Thompson E. A.
Thompson Chas.
Thornton F. A. 392 Eutaw Place.
Tiernan Chas. B. 32 Law Build'g.
Tormey F. D. 8 St. Paul.
Townsend Alpheus A.
Trayham Jas. T.
Trundle Wm. Burns, N. E. cor. Saratoga and St. Paul.
Turnbull Lawrence.
Turner S. E., jr. 41 N. Charles.
Tyson John S. 29 St. Paul.
Venable Richard M. 29 Lexing'n.
Walker Moses R. 35 St. Paul.
Wallis S. Teackle, 37 St. Paul.
Wallis & Thomas, 37 St. Paul.
Ward Wm. Jessup, 29 St. Paul.
Ward Francis X. 28½ St. Paul.
Ward Lewis.
Warner George, jr. 15 St. Paul.
Warrington Thos J. 23 Lexing'n.
Waterman Wm. J. 83 W. Fayette.
Watkins John N. 411 W. Fayette.
Watkins Nicholas W., Courtland near Lexington.
Watkins N. J.
Watson J. J. C. 87 S. Ann.
Webster Henry, 9 N. Calvert.
Weiner Chas. J. 53 St. Paul.
Wentz Henry C. 65 W. Fayette.
Wentz John B., jr. 65 W. Fayette.
Whelan Thomas, jr. 16 St. Paul.
Whitney Milton & Johns H. V. D. 19 N. Calvert.
Whyte Wm. Pinkney, 21 Lex'n.

Whyte W. Hollingsworth, 21 Lexington.
Williams Henry, 41 St. Paul.
Williams E. A.
Williams T. Nottingham, 1 St. Paul.
Williams E. Colvin, 33 St. Paul.
Williams Geo. Hawkins, over Chesapeake Bank.
Williams Lloyd W. 1 St. Paul.
Wills John, 144 W. Baltimore.
Willis Geo. Roberts.
Wilcox A. J.
Wilcox Chas. 252 E. Biddle.
Wilson A. W.
Willson John Wm. 1 Courtland.
Winder Wm. Sidney, 31 N. Calvert.
Winston P. H. 31 St. Paul.
Wolff Alexander, 17 Law Build'g.
Woodward G. W.
Wright D. Girard, 37 Lexington.
Wright Riley E. 63 W. Fayette.
Wyatt Chas. H. 31 Lexington,
Wysham Henry C. 41 Lexington.
Yearley Eugene E. 95 N. Front.
Yerger E. M. 43 N. Broadway.
Yerkes Wm. L.

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY
OF MARYLAND.

The following is a list of Physicians in this State, who are members of the "Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland," or Society of Physicians and Surgeons. This Association was incorporated January 20th, 1799, and its charter was amended by the Acts of 1801, 1805 and 1822. The Faculty convenes annually in Baltimore city on the first Tuesday in April, and semi-annually at such place and time as it may designate.

Those names marked "L. M." are "Licentiates of Medicine," having a license granted by the Faculty, under the authority of its charter, which is equivalent to a diploma.

The following are the Officers of the Society, elected April 15th, 1873:

President.—Dr. Charles H. Ohr, of Allegany.

Vice-Presidents.—Drs. Samuel C. Chew, H. M. Wilson and A. B. Arnold.

Recording Secretary.—Dr. W. G. Regester.

Assistant Secretary.—Dr. G. L. Taneyhill.

Corresponding Secretary.—Dr. Lindley Ellicott.

Treasurer.—Dr. J. Gilman.

Executive Committee.—Drs. John F. Monmonier, John Morris, John Neff, B. C. Williams and Dr. Thomas S. Latimer.

The following is a list of members in

BALTIMORE CITY:

Aiken Wm. E.A. 178 W. Baltimore
Albers Henry, 95 S. Sharp.
Armitage James, 14 N. Paca.
Arnold A. B. 7 S. High.
Baldwin E. C. 124 N. Exeter.
Barry Wm. J.
Benson Geo. W. 144 Hanover.
Bosley Grafton M.
Byrd Harvey L. 336 N. Fremont.
Brown R. W.
Chatard Ferd. E. 118 Park.
Cockrill J. J. 23 S. Broadway.
Cox E. Gover, N. W. cor. Baltimore and Pine.
Chisolm J. J. 55 Franklin.
Currey Jas. H. 78 S. Paca.
Chancellor C. W. 174 Walsh.
Conner John A. 210 E. Baltimore.
Dulin Alex. F.
Delougehry Ed.
Davis Wm. H. 193 N. Howard.
Donaldson Frank, 112 Park.
Dashiell Nich. L. 207 S. Broadway.
Diffenderfer Wm. H. 1 S. High.
Dickson Jno. 261 Madison avenue.
Dorsey Robt. E. 215 Madison av.
Dodge A. W. 201 Hanover.
Evans Thos. B., S. E. cor. Ann and Aliceanna.
Eastman Lewis M. 349 Lexington.
Ellicott Lindley. 193 N. Howard.
Fulton Robert, 53 S. Sharp.
Gilman Judson, 172 Saratoga.
Graves John J.
Handy Jesse T.
Hartman And. 305 N. Caroline.
Harris John C. 360 Lexington.
Hecker Fredk. D.
Heldman J. A. 120 Pearl.
Houck J. W. 75 E. Baltimore.
Howard E. Lloyd, 53 Cathedral.
Inloes Henry S. 262 W. Hoffman.

Irons Edward P. 52 S. Broadway.
Jones Chas. H. 530 W. Fayette.
Johnston Christopher, cor. Franklin and Park.
Johnson George.
James Jacob B.
Jenkins Felix, corner Greene and Mulberry.
Kemp Wm. M. 55 N. Greene.
Keidel George, 23 S. Eutaw.
Kinnemon P. S. 73 E. Pratt.
Kloman Wm. C.
Keller Josiah G. 89 N. Greene.
Kemp W. F. A. 55 N. Greene.
Landis Edward.
Lawrence D. H. 62 S. Broadway.
Lee R. C. 140 Hanover.
Latimer Thos. S. 248 Madison av.
Linthicum J. G. 847 W. Baltimore.
Littell N. W., Franklin and Pearl.
Martin Saml. B. 131 E. Pratt.
Mackall Leonard, 151 N. Calvert.
McSherry Richd. 189 N. Howard.
Miltenberger Geo. W. 152 W. Lombard.
Morris John, 5 Franklin.
Monmonier Jno. F. 225 E. Balto. and cor. Calverton and Read.
Morris Edward A.
Mackall Richd., L.M. 100 Saratoga
Morawitz Leopold, 137 W. Fayette
Morgan G. E. 31 Courtland.
Morgan W. P. 175 Saratoga.
Mahon O. S. 138 N. Exeter.
Miles F. T. 14 Cathedral.
Mitchell J. E. 192 N. Calvert.
Moorman J. J.
McKew Dennis J.
McKnew W. R. 847 W. Baltimore.
Moran J. J.
Mathieu J. C. Ferd. 71 S. Broadway
Noel Henry R. 10 N. Carey.
Pick Carolus, 16 N. Eden.
Prince A. W.
Powell John F. 72 E. Pratt.
Powell Samuel F. 29 Aisquith.
Pape George E. 55 N. Eutaw.
Regester Wilson G. 845 W. Balt.
Riley William, 47 Lexington.
Rich Arthur, jr. 30 N. Fremont.
Richardson C. C. 302 W. Lombard.
Reuling Geo. 66 N. Charles.
Rennolds H. T. 186 Aisquith.
Smith Nathan R. 89 Saratoga.
Stewart Jas. A. 103 Park.
Schwartz Edwd. 19 N. Calhoun.
Stokes Wm. H. 141 St. Paul.
Starr Hezekiah, 16 N. Liberty.
Stevenson James, 106 N. Carey.
Steuart R. S., Fred. nr. Catonsville.
Spaulding A. J.
Sappington Thos. 112 St. Paul.
Smith Alan P. 45 Franklin.
Schock J. L.
Sullivan J. M. 116 Thames.
Tannar Joseph.
Tyson Samuel M.
Todd George B. 427 W. Fayette.
Tiffany S. McLane, 31 Cathedral.
Taneyhill G. Lane, 85 W. Biddle.
Uhler John R. 122 N. Greene.
Van Bibber W. C. 47 Franklin.
Warfield Jesse L.
Wroth Peregrine, 18 Patterson av.
Wroth Thomas G.
Wroth Wm. J. 144 W. Biddle.
White Edward H.
Wilkins Joseph, 173 Lanvale.
Wilson H. M. 251 Madison av.
Wilson H. P. C. 150 Park.
Williams P. C. 201 Madison av.
Whittridge Wm. 181 N. Charles.
Wayson Geo. W. 18 Aisquith.
Wilhelm J. T. 169 W. Lombard.
Winslow Caleb, 23 McCulloh.
Wiss Edward.
Walton H. Roland, cor. Carey and Lexington.
White Walter W. 250 N. Broadway
Yeates John L. 41 W. Biddle.
Yeates H. P. P. 117 N. Exeter.

Annual Members, 1873.—Thomas R. Brown, J. E. P. Bouldin, J. M. Cockrill, P. Chapman, jr., J. J. Caldwell, O. J. Coskery, A. Friedman, J. H. Grimes, R. H. Goldsmith, C. B. Gambol, G. A. Hartman, G. Liebman, T. C. Maddux, John Neff, H. J. Penrod, Jos. Parrish, George L. Robinson, J. D. Thompson, E. G. Walls.

The Society has sixteen non-resident members residing in other states.

The following is a list of members residing in the counties of this State:

Allegany County.—Dougherty B. A., McCormick W. H., Ohr Chas. H., Porter G. Ellis Piper Wm. J., Simpers Chas. T., Smith James M., Smith A. G., Smith Saml. P.

Anne Arundel County.—Cheston James, Owings Dr., Pue Arthur, jr., Waters Jas. W.

Baltimore County.—Cole Isaac J., Caldwell Saml. H., Dickson Isaac N., Gill Edw. jr., L. M., Griffith Lewis, Johnson Thos., Jones Phillip G., King David, Ward Jas. Robt.

Calvert County.—Pettenbridge J. F., Parker John C., McDaniel, L. M.

Carroll County.—Billingslea James L., Shower Jacob.

Cecil County.—Evans Jno., Fraser Alex., L. M., Fisher Jno., Mitchel Alex., L. M., Oldham Wm. H.

Charles County.—Ferguson Jno. R., Ford Jos., Jamison Luke, L. M., Jamison Charles, L. M., Lancaster Calistus, L. M., Mills Edw., L. M., Wills F. R.

Frederick County.—Baer Chas. A., Eichelberger J. W., Grimes Wm. H., McPherson W. T., Steiner Lewis H., Smith John H. M.

Harford County.—Bussey Henry G., Gillett Jacob, Hall W. W., Horton W. L., L. M., Hepburn Jas., Montgomery Wm., L. M., Perry Benj. J., Prigg Joseph, Sappington Richard, Shegog Wm., L. M., Worthington T. D.

Montgomery County.—Anderson James, Anderson John W., Carroll Geo. A., Davis Thos. J., Dorsey Wm. H., L. M., Duvall Washington, Harwood Thos. N., Palmer Wm. P., Waters W. A., Waters Washington, Willson Otho, Willson Horace, Williams Thos. M.

Prince George's County.—Belt Walter T., Calvert Edw. H., Duvall Thos. W., Edwards Charles, Edelin Horatio, L. M., Edelin Wm. J., Edelin Rich'd J., L. M., Eversfield Edw., L. M., Hamilton C., Latimer John F., Lee Thomas, Marshall Wm., Scott Thos. jr., L. M., Waters Franklin.

Queen Anne's County.—Hall J. H.

St. Mary's County.—Barber Phillip, Briscoe Walter H. S., L. M., Neale Stephen L. D.

Somerset County.—Clark John H., Kerr J. S., Kerr Samuel.

Talbot County.—Andre Dr., Elbert W. N., Hardcastle E. M., Jones William, Miller John, Wilson W. G. G.

Washington County.—Anderson Alfred, L. M., Adams Amos, L. M., Bishop E. Tracy, Edward Owings T., Hays Jos. C., Hickman Benj., Helm Meredith, Johnson Thos. R., Mossman James, Rubel Peters, Smith Zebina, Smith Otho. J., Young Samuel.

THE FEE TABLE

Of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

The following table contains the standard fees of the Medical profession of Baltimore, subject, however, to the several rules which are appended.

1. It is a guide to the physician in making charges for his services.

2. It informs those to whom the physician renders services what compensation, in the opinion of the profession, he ought to receive.

3. If a physician, in rendering an account, regulates his charges according to a fee table approved by his brethren, it will certainly remove the necessity of litigation, with all who are disposed to make Honorable remuneration for the services they have received.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

First Visit,	from $ 2 00	to $ 5 00
Each Subsequent Visit,	2 00	to 3 00
Single visit and advice in special cases where the Physician is not the regular attendant,	5 00	to 10 00
Day visits at a time appointed by the patient or his friends,	2 00	to 5 00
First consultation visit,	5 00	to 15 00
Each subsequent consultation visit,	2 00	to 5 00
Night visit, (between 11 P. M. and sunrise.)	5 00	to 10 00
Detention with patient all night,	10 00	to 20 00
Visit beyond the present limits of the City, for every mile, in addition to usual charge, (night visit double.)	1 00	
Advice anywhere except at office,	2 00	to 10 00
In case of several patients in same family, charge visit to one and advice to other, each.	1 00	
Advice at the Physician's office, according to importance, (night double,)	1 00	to 10 00
For written opinion,	5 00	to 10 00
For opinion involving a question of law,	10 00	to 50 00
For oral opinion as to health of patient,	2 00	to 10 00

OBSTETRICAL PRACTICE.

For ordinary case of midwifery	from $15 00	to $50 00
For preternatural case of midwifery,	25 00	to 75 00
For extracting placenta alone.	10 00	to 25 00
For case of miscarriage, charge as in ordinary case of midwifery.		
Examination per vaginam,	5 00	to 10 00
Introduction of pessary,	5 00	

SURGICAL PRACTICE.

Vaccination,	from $ 3 00	to $ 5 00
" at office,	2 00	
Gonorrhea or syphilis, (fee in advance,)	15 00	to 50 00
Amputation of large limbs, through continuity of bones,	50 00	to 100 00
" through large joints,	50 00	to 100 00
" toes or fingers,	5 00	to 20 00
" through tarsal or metatarsel and carpal or metacarpal bones.	25 00	to 50 00
Excision of diseased joints, large,	50 00	to 100 00
Operation for necrosis or exostosis,	25 00	to 50 00
Trepanning,	50 00	to 100 00
Tenotomy,	20 00	to 30 00
Reduction of dislocations,	10 00	to 100 00
Adjustment of fracture of long bones,	10 00	to 30 00
Operation for lithotomy,	100 00	to 200 00
Reduction of hernia, (by taxis,)	10 00	to 30 00
Operation for hernia,	30 00	to 100 00
Important operations on the eye,	20 00	to 500 00

Minor operations on the eye,	from $ 5 00	to	$20 00
Dressing recent wounds, opening abscess, introducing seton or issue,	2 00	to	10 00
Each subsequent dressing in addition to visit,	1 00	to	2 00
Extirpation of polypus,	5 00	to	50 00
Extirpation of tumor,	5 00	to	200 00
Operation for fistula in ano or in perinco,	10 00	to	50 00
Introduction of catheter or bougie,	2 00	to	10 00
Paracentesis thoracis, abdominis or vesicæ,	10 00	to	30 00
Operation for hydrocele,	10 00	to	30 00
Operation for aneurism,	50 00	to	100 00
Tying large arteries in case of wound,	25 00	to	50 00
Operation for hare lip,	15 00	to	50 00
Extraction of foreign substances,	5 00	to	30 00
Operation for tracheotomy,	25 00	to	100 00
Using stomach pump,	10 00	to	30 00
Resection of prolapsus ani,	5 00	to	10 00
Operation for stricture of urethra,	50 00	to	200 00
Operation for phimosis or paraphimosis,	5 00	to	20 00
Operation for hæmorrhoids,	20 00	to	100 00
Operation for imperforate anus or vagina,	25 00	to	100 00
Removal of tonsils or uvula,	15 00	to	20 00
Extirpation of testicle,	50 00	to	100 00
Amputation of penis,	20 00	to	50 00
Evulsion of nail on finger or toe,	5 00	to	30 00
Resection of joints,	50 00	to	100 00
Fracture of cranium without trepanning,	10 00	to	50 00
Fracture of jaw,	25 00	to	100 00
Operation for ranula,	5 00	to	10 00
Division of frænum,	2 00	to	5 00
Operation for recto vaginal or vesico vaginal fistula,	50 00	to	150 00
Post mortem examination in case of legal investigation,	25 00	to	100 00
Post mortem examination at request of family,	10 00	to	20 00
Examination for life insurance,	5 00		
For family physician's certificate for life insurance, to be paid in advance by the company,	10 00		
For certificate of causes of death in case of life insurance,	10 00		
For certificate of vaccination,	1 00		

I. The foregoing table contains the STANDARD FEES of the medical profession of Baltimore. All bills shall be rendered in conformity with the above fee tables. They may be increased, according to the judgment of the practitioner concerned, in all cases of extraordinary detention or attendance; also, in proportion to the importance of the case, and the responsibility attached to it, and the services rendered, when these are extraordinary. They may be diminished at the discretion of the physician, when he believes the patient cannot afford to pay the regular fees and yet is able to make some compensation. It shall be considered, however, as *unprofessional*, to diminish the standard fees with a view to mercenary competition.

II. It is not designed by these regulations to prevent gratuitous services to those who are incapable of making remuneration without distressing themselves or families.

III. It is expressly enjoined on the members of the profession to decline all offers of a specific fee for attendance during any given period of time, as a measure unequal and often unjust in its action on one or other of the parties, and as derogatory to the character and dignity of the medical profession in general.

IV. When the circumstances permit, every physician should present his account immediately after his attendance in an attack of sickness. This shall be particularly attended to in cases of midwifery and surgery.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICERS.

[See Public School Act of 1872, page 237.]

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(TRUSTEES OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, *Ex-Officio.*)

M. A. Newell, President; Dr. Samuel Kepler, Secretary. Baltimore county; P. A. Witmer, Washington county; George M. Lloyd, Charles county; Dr. John P. K. Gillis, Worcester county.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Board of Instruction.—M. A. Newell, Principal; Sarah E. Richmond, Vice Principal; Mary Borgman, Principal of Girls' Model School; William H. Tolson, Principal of Boys' Model School; Mary C. Newell, Latin and Elocution; Ellen C. Godfrey, Librarian, Geography and Botany; V. Marion Conser, History and Calisthenics; Emil Kett, Drawing; Henry Allen, Instrumental Music.

THE COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The following is a list of County School Commissioners in the Counties of the State:

Allegany.—A. Gondor, President, Cumberland; Jessie Wilson, Oakland; Nathan S. Frost, Frostburg; G. G. McKay, Secretary.

Anne Arundel.—Daniel T. Hyde, President, Annapolis; Dr. N. T. Knighton; Wm. H. Perveil, Secretary.

Baltimore.—Wm. Isaac, President, Towsontown; O. P. MacGill, Towsontown; —— Geist, Reistertown; James Hall, J. E. Swift, 218 S. Broadway; Samuel Kepler, Secretary.

Calvert.—B. D. Bond, President, Port Republic; Dr. Thornton Dorsey, Dr. John S. Smith; Rev. Samuel Cornelius, Secretary.

Caroline.—Col. J. E. Douglass, President, Preston; Wm. S. Ridgely, Denton; Dr. H. C. Comegys, Greensborough; Rev. George F. Beaven, Secretary.

Carroll.—Wm. Reese, President, Westminster; F. L. Herring, David Prugh, R. C. McKenny; Alfred Zollickoffer, Uniontown; J. M. Newson, Secretary.

Cecil.—Francis S. Everest, President, Port Deposit; George Biddle, Samuel J. England; Rev. John Squier, Secretary.

Charles.—Dr. Thomas A. Carrico, President, Port Tobacco; Edmund Perry, John St. Mitchell, Port Tobacco; George M. Lloyd, Secretary, Port Tobacco.

Dorchester.—Dr. G. L. Hicks, President, Connersville; John Tubman; Dr. J. L. Bryan, Secretary.

Frederick.—James R. Wheatley, President, Middletown; John W. White, L. M. Nixdorf, Ephraim Stoner, James A. Deven; Andrew Kessler, Jefferson; John W. Page, Secretary.

Garrett.—W. A. Brydon, President, Bloomington; F. H. Frost, G. W. Delawder; Asa Matthews, Secretary.

Harford.—Dr. E. Hall Richardson, President, Belair; Dr. W. W. Virdin, Dr. S. Scarborough; Robert Henry, Secretary.

Howard.—Rev. Mr. Shepherd, President, Ellicott City; Wm. Clark, Dr. Williams; Dr. W. H. Hardy, Secretary.

Kent.—Wm. Janvier, President, Kennedyville; H. F. Massey, R. W. Jones; Eben F. Perkins, Secretary.

Montgomery.—Samuel Jones, President, Offutt's X Roads; W. M. Talbott, Wm. T. Jones; James Anderson, Secretary.

Prince George's.—Dr. J. H. Blandford, President, Tee Bee; R. B. B. Chew, G. P. Tiffany; Dr. M. J. Stone, Secretary.

Queen Anne's.—Hon. R. B. Carmichael, President, Queenstown; Dr. Geo. W. Parvis; J. W. Thompson, Secretary.

Somerset.—Dr. Wm. Stewart, President, Princess Anne; Dr. Samuel F. Robertson, Berry T. Jones; Wm. E. Jones, Secretary.

St. Mary's.—John F. Dent, President, Milestown; Henry J. Carroll, Wm. L. Thomas; Benjamin Tippett, Secretary.

Talbot.—Henry P. Hopkins, President, Easton; Jas. E. McDaniel, Wm. M. Holliday; A. Chaplain, Secretary.

Washington.—Dr. Wm. Ragan, President, Hagerstown; B. A. Garbinger, Thos. H. Crampton, Wm. B. McLain, Henry S. Eavey; P. A. Witmer, Secretary.

Wicomico.—E. E. Jackson, President, Salisbury; G. W. Freeny, Train A. Borens; Geo. W. M. Cooper, Secretary.

Worcester.—Dr. John P. R. Gillis, President, Whaleyville; George C. Townsend; Geo. M. Upshur, Secretary, Snow Hill.

STATE DONATIONS TO COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, &c.

The following are the Colleges receiving State donations in this State:

St. John's College, Anne Arundel, $15,000. State Normal School, Baltimore city, $9,500. Maryland Agricultural, Prince George's, $6,000. Frederick, Frederick Co., $800. Western Maryland, Carroll, $1,080. Baltimore Female College, Baltimore city, $2,500. Washington College, Kent, $3,500.

The following are the Academies and Schools receiving State donations in this State:

Bladensburg, Montgomery, $200. Centreville, Queen Anne's, $600. Cambridge—Male Seminary, Dorchester, $571. Cambridge—Female Seminary, Dorchester, $500. Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's, $1,600. Church Hill, Queen Anne's, $200. Darlington, Harford, $400. Fairmount, Somerset, $400. Manchester, Carroll, $110. Maryland Inst. for Deaf and Dumb, Frederick, $25,000. Maryland Inst. for Instruction of Blind, Baltimore city. Manual Labor School, Baltimore county. Millington, Kent, $200. North-East Classical Institute, Cecil, $200. Rockville, Montgomery, $800. Salisbury, Wicomico, $400. St. John's Literary Institute, Frederick, $100. St. Mary's Female Seminary, St. Mary's, $2,500. St. Edward's Female Seminary, Cumberland. Shrewsbury, Kent, $100. Upper Marlboro', Prince George's, $800. West Nottingham, Cecil, $500.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

The following is a list of Examiners to examine candidates for Teachers in the different Counties:

G. G. McKay, Allegany, 125 schools, salary $1,600. W. H. Perveil, Anne Arundel, 52 schools, salary $1,100. Dr. Samuel Kepler, Baltimore, 120 schools, salary $1,600. Richard Stanforth, Calvert, 21 schools, salary $750. Rev. G. F. Beaven, Caroline, 41 schools, salary $600. J. M. Newson, Carroll, 96 schools, salary $1,000. Rev. J. Squier, Cecil, 72 schools, salary $1,500. G. M. Lloyd, Charles, 37 schools, salary $800. Dr. J. L. Bryan, Dorchester, 62 schools, salary $1,000. John W. Page, Frederick, 128 schools, salary $1,600. Robert Henry, Harford, 82 schools, salary $1,000. Dr. Wm. H. Hardey, Howard, 30 schools, salary $1,000. Chas. G. Ricaud, Kent, 42 schools, salary $500. James Anderson, Montgomery, 53 schools, salary $1,200. Dr. M. J. Stone, Prince George's, 43 schools, salary $1,400. Jas. W. Thompson, Queen Anne's, 47 schools, salary $1,200. Rev. A. C. Heaton, Somerset, 58 schools, salary $600. J. Frank Ford, St. Mary's, 38 schools, salary $750. Alex. Chaplain, Talbot, 41 schools, salary $1,000. P. A. Witmer, Washington, 116 schools, salary $1,000. Geo. W. M. Cooper, Wicomico, 53 schools, salary $490. Geo. W. Covington, Worcester, 49 schools, salary $750.

four and not over eight ounces, 6 cents; over eight and not over twelve ounces, 9 cents. *Quarterly*, not over four ounces, 1 cent; over four and not over eight ounces, 2 cents; over eight and not over twelve ounces, 3 cents. Payment must be always *in advance*, must be made for not less than one quarter, and the quarter (three months) paid for may *begin at any date*, it not being necessary, as was formerly the case, to pay to the end of an *official* quarter.

Postage on printed matter to Canada and other British North American Provinces can be prepaid only to the boundary line—the rates being the same as on domestic matter of the same kind.

THIRD CLASS.—[Packages of mailable matter of this class must be prepaid by stamps, and must not exceed the weight prescribed by law (which is *twelve ounces*, except in the case of books and other printed matter, and except packages of cotton, woolen and linen clothing sent to non-commissioned officers and privates in the army.) All packages exceeding the prescribed weight are subject to letter postage.]

On pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines and periodicals, handbills, posters, sheet-music, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, *book* manuscripts and proof-sheets, printed cards, maps, lithographs, prints, chromo-lithographs and engravings, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise, dry articles of merchandise, (samples or not,) sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelops, postal envelops and wrappers, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, and all other articles for which other rates of postage are not prescribed in this table, and which are not by law excluded from the mails, 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, weight of packages limited to *twelve ounces*.

On books, 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On packages of woolen, cotton, or linen clothing, addressed to non-commissioned officers or privates in the army of the United States, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, weight of packages limited to *two pounds*.

On unsealed circulars, newspapers, (whether transient or addressed to regular subscribers—excepting *weekly* papers, which may be delivered to subscribers on prepayment of regular quarterly rates,) and on periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, when any of the same are *deposited in a letter-carrier office* for delivery by the office or its carriers, 1 cent each.

On periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight, when *deposited in a letter-carrier office* for delivery by the office or its carriers, 2 cents each.

POSTAL CARDS, on which messages, orders, notices, and other short communications may be printed or written in pencil or ink, may be procured at any post office, at a cost of 1 cent each, and can be sent through the mails without further charge. The message, etc., must be always written on the *back* of the card. If anything but the address is written on the *face*, letter postage must be paid by stamps, or the card will not be forwarded. Nothing whatever must be *attached* to the card; and a blank postal card attached to another one for

THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following compact statement of Rates and Rules of Postage, under the late Post Office Law, will be found useful:

[*All* domestic mail matter (except newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication) must be *prepaid* by postage stamps. There is no franking privilege, and no "free" mail matter. A letter on which *one full rate* of postage is prepaid, but on which further postage is chargeable, will be forwarded, when deposited in a post office, and the deficient postage collected on delivery. If the postage is left *wholly* unpaid, or is prepaid *less* than one full rate, it will be "held for postage," and sent to the Dead Letter Office. Should it reach its destination by inadvertence, however, it will be charged with *double postage* on delivery. "One full rate" means, in the case of mail letters, *three cents*. All matter *other* than letters must be *fully* prepaid, or it will not be forwarded except possibly by inadvertence, in which case *double postage* will be collected on its delivery.]

The following are the rates payable on the different classes of domestic mail matter:

First Class.—On letters, sealed packages, mail matter wholly or partly in writing (except *book* manuscripts and corrected proof sheets passing between authors and publishers, and except local or "drop" letters;) on all printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of typographical errors:) on all matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it cannot be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelop; on all newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers to subscribers and inclosing *any article whatever* except *bona fide* supplements or bills and receipts for subscriptions; and on all packages of matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter or other thing chargeable with letter postage, 3 cents *for each* half-ounce or fraction thereof, weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On local or "drop" letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is established, 2 cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof, weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On local or "drop" letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is *not* established, 1 cent per half-ounce or fraction thereof, weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

Second Class.—On newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers (*payable quarterly in currency either at the place of mailing or of delivery.*) When published daily, 35 cents per quarter; six times per week, 30 cents; tri-weekly, 15 cents; semi-weekly, 10 cents; weekly, 5 cents. When published *less frequently than once a week*, the following are the quarterly rates: *Semi-monthly*, not over four ounces, 6 cents; over four and not over eight ounces, 12 cents; over eight and not over twelve ounces, 18 cents. *Monthly*, not over four ounces, 3 cents; over

reply will be *cancelled* and rendered useless for that purpose. Postal cards will be *forwarded* from one office to another, in case of removal of the person addressed, but will in no case be returned to writer, nor sent to Dead Letter Office, nor advertised.

Domestic Money Orders are issued at any money order post office in the United States, payable at any other money order post office, in sums of not more than fifty dollars. Larger amounts can be sent to the same person by additional orders. Rates: On orders not exceeding $10, 5 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

Foreign Money Orders.—At the principal money order post offices in the United States, (including all the larger post offices,) money orders, payable at money order post offices in Great Britain, Ireland and Switzerland, may be procured at the following rates: On orders not exceeding $10, 25 cents: over $10 and not exceeding $20, 50 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 75 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, $1; over $40 and not exceeding $50, $1.25. Orders can also be obtained on Germany, at the following rates: On orders not exceeding $5, 15 cents; over $5 and not exceeding $10, 25 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 50 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 75 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, $1; over $40 and not exceeding $50, $1.25.

Unclaimed Letters.—All letters remaining unclaimed for thirty days in a post office after being advertised, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, except letters bearing a request to return to the writer if not called for within a specified time, and letters bearing the name and address of the writer on the outside. Such letters are not advertised, and are not sent to the Dead Letter Office, but are returned direct to the writers. The use of "request" envelops is recommended to the public.

Forwarding Letters Free.—Prepaid and free letters are forwarded from one post office to another at the request of the persons addressed, without additional postage. But a letter that has been once delivered to an authorized person cannot be remailed to a new address without the prepayment of additional postage. Drop letters, when forwarded by mail to another post office, must be prepaid at 3 cents per half-ounce. No mail matter except letters or postal cards, can be forwarded to a new address except on prepayment of postage by stamps at regular rates.

Registered Letters.—Letters can be registered to any part of the United States and Territories on payment of a registration fee of 15 cents; to Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, West Indies, and Panama, on the payment of a fee of 8 cents; to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, on payment of a fee of 5 cents; and to the principal countries of Europe, and certain ports and cities of Asia and Africa, on payment of fees varying from 8 to 17 cents. All registration fees must be paid by stamps, and the postage on all registered letters must also be prepaid in full by stamps. The public are desired by the Post Office never to send money or valuable articles in unregistered letters. Postmasters at *all* post offices are obliged to register letters and packages when requested to do so.

PREPAYMENT OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Page 19. The Act of June, 1874, amended the Postage Law as follows:

SEC. 5. That on and after the first day of January, 1875, on all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications, issued weekly and oftener, two cents a pound and fraction thereof; less frequently, three cents a pound and fraction thereof; *Provided*, that nothing in this Act shall be held to change or amend sect. 99 of the Act of June 8th, 1872.

SEC. 6. That on and after the first day of January, 1875, upon the receipt of such newspaper and periodical publications at the office of mailing, they shall be weighed in bulk, and postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp, to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster General, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing.

SEC. 7. That newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided.

SEC. 8. That all mailable matter of 3d class, referred to in Act of June 8th, 1872, may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

SEC. 9. That the Postmaster General, when in his judgment it shall be necessary, may prescribe by regulation, an affidavit in form, to be taken by each publisher of any newspaper or periodical publication sent through the mails under the provisions of this Act, or news-agent who distributes any of such newspapers or periodical publications under the provisions of this Act, or employee of such publisher or news-agent, stating that he will not send, or knowingly permit to be sent, through the mails, any copy or copies of such newspapers or periodical publications except to regular subscribers thereto, or news-agents, without prepayment of the postage thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; and if such publisher or news-agent, or employee of such publisher or news-agent, when required by the Postmaster General or any special agent of the Post Office Department to make such affidavit, shall refuse so to do, and shall, thereafter, without having taken such affidavit, deposit any newspapers in the mail for transmission, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars for each refusal; and if any such person shall knowingly and willfully mail any matter without the payment of postage as provided by this Act, or procure the same to be done with the intent to avoid the prepayment of postage due thereon; or if any postmaster or post office official shall knowingly permit any such matter to be mailed without the prepayment of postage as provided in this Act, and in violation of the provisions of the same, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

President of the United States.—U. S. Grant.
Secretary.—Gen. O. E. Babcock.
Private Secretary.—Levi P. Luckey.
Assistant Private Secretary.—C. C. Sniffen.
Executive Clerks.—William H. Crook and O. L. Pruden.
United States Marshal.—Alexander Sharp.

Vice-President.—Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State.—Hamilton Fish.
Assistant Secretary.—J. C. Bancroft Davis.
Second Assistant Secretary.—William Hunter.
Chief Clerk.—Sevellon A. Brown.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury.—William A. Richardson.
Assistant Secretaries.—F. A. Sawyer and John F. Hartley.
Chief Clerk.—James H. Saville.
Private Secretary to Secretary of the Treasury.—E. C. Bartlett.
Chief of Bureau of Statistics.—Edward Young.
Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—George B. McCarter.
First Comptroller.—Robert W. Taylor.
Second Comptroller.—J. M. Brodhead.
Commissioner of Customs.—W. T. Haines.
Register of the Treasury.—John Allison.
First Auditor.—David W. Mahon.
Second Auditor.—Ezra B. French.
Third Auditor.—Allan Rutherford.
Fourth Auditor.—Stephen W. Tabor.
Fifth Auditor.—J. H. Ela.
Sixth Auditor.—J. J. Martin.
Treasurer of the United States.—Francis E. Spinner.
Comptroller of the Currency.—John Jay Knox.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—J. W. Douglass.
Light House Board.—Prof. Joseph Henry, *Chairman.*
United States Coast Survey.—Benjamin Pierce.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.—WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.
Chief Clerk.—J. T. Crosby.
General of the Army.—Gen. Wm. S. Sherman.
Adjutant General.—Br. Maj. Gen. E. D. Townsend.
Quartermaster General.—Br. Maj. Gen. M. C. Meigs.
Surgeon General.—Br. Maj. Gen. Joseph K. Barnes.
Paymaster General.—Br. B. Gen. Benjamin Alford.
Commissary General.—Br. Maj. Gen. Amos B. Eaton.
Chief of Engineers.—Br. Maj. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys.
Judge Advocate General.—Br. Maj. Gen. Joseph Holt.
Inspector General.—Br. Maj. Gen. Randolph B. Marcy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Navy.—GEORGE M. ROBESON.
Chief Clerk.—H. E. Offley.
Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.—Com. C. R. Rodgers.
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.—Com. Daniel Ammen.
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.—Capt. William N. Jeffers.
Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—Paymaster General J. H. Watmough.
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Surgeon General Joseph Beale.
Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair.—Isaiah Hanscom.
Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.—Com. Wm. Reynolds.
Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.—W. W. Wood.
Admiral's Office.—Admiral D. D. Porter.
Secretary to Admiral.—J. M. Alden.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Interior.—COLUMBUS DELANO.
Assistant Secretary.—Benjamin R. Cowen.
Chief Clerk.—William C. Morrill.
Commissioner of the Land Office.—Willis Drummond.
Commissioner of Pensions.—J. H. Baker.
Commissioner of Indian Office.—Edward P. Smith.
Commisssoner of Patents.—M. D. Leggett.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post Master General.—J. A. J. CRESWELL.
First Assistant Post Master General.—James W. Marshall.
Chief Clerk.—James H. Marr.
Second Assistant Clerk.—John L. Routt.
Chief Clerk.—John L. French.
Third Assistant Clerk.—E. W. Barber.
Chief Clerk.—William M. Ireland.
Superintendent of the Money Order Office.—C. F. Macdonald.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.—Joseph H. Blackfan.
Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.—George S. Bangs.
Topographer.—Walter N. Nicholson.
Auditor of the Treasury for P. O. Department.—Jacob J. Martin.
Chief Clerk.—J. M. McGrew.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice.—Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio.
Associate Justices.—Nathan Clifford, Noah H. Swayne, Salay F. Miller, David Davis, Stephen J. Field, Wm. M. Strong, Joseph P. Bradley and Ward Hunt.
Clerk of the Supreme Court.—D. W. Middleton.
Marshal.—John G. Nicolay.
Reporter.—John Wm. Wallace.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice.—Charles D. Drake.
Judges—Edward G. Loring, Ebenezer Peck, Charles C. Nott and Samuel Milligan.
Chief Clerk.—Archibald Hopkins.
Assistant.—John Randolph.

REDUCED COMPENSATION OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Since the preceding pages were printed, the compensation of certain United States Government Officers, increased by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1873, ch. 226, have been reduced by the Act of January 13, 1874, to its former standard, (nearly,) excepting the President and Justices of the Supreme Court, &c., which is as follows:

President of the United States,	$50,000
The Justices of the Supreme Court, each,	10,000
Vice-President,	8,000
Members of Congress, (and the old mileage rates,)	5,000
The seven Cabinet Ministers, each,	8,000

The remaining Officers, whose salaries were increased by the Act of 1873, have also had them restored, by the Act of 1874, to their previous rates.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *Italics*.]

THE SENATE.

Vice President HENRY WILSON, of Mass., *President*.

ALABAMA.
George Goldthwaite.....1877
George E. Spencer.....1879

ARKANSAS.
Powell Clayton.....1877
Stephen W. Dorsey.....1879

CALIFORNIA.
Vacant.....1875
Aaron A. Sargent.....1879

CONNECTICUT.
Wm. A. Buckingham.....1875
Orris S. Ferry.....1879

DELAWARE.
Thomas F. Bayard.....1877
Eli Saulsbury.....1877

FLORIDA.
Abijah Gilbert.....1875
Simon B. Conover.....1879

GEORGIA.
Thomas M. Norwood.....1875
John B. Gordon.....1879

ILLINOIS.
John A. Logan.....1877
Richard J. Oglesby.....1879

INDIANA.
Daniel D. Pratt.....1875
Oliver P. Morton.....1879

IOWA.
George G. Wright.....1877
William B. Allison.....1879

KANSAS.
Robert Crozier.....1877
John J. Ingalls.....1879

KENTUCKY.
John W. Stevens.....1877
Thomas C. McCreery.....1879

LOUISIANA.
J. Rodman West.....1877
P. B. S. Pinchback.....1879

MAINE.
Hannibal Hamlin.....1875
Lot M. Morrill.....1877

MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner.....1875
George S. Boutwell.....1877

MARYLAND.
William T. Hamilton.....1875
George R. Dennis.....1879

MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler.....1875
Thomas W. Ferry.....1877

MINNESOTA.
Alexander Ramsey.....1875
William Windom.....1877

MISSISSIPPI.
Adelbert Ames.....1875
James L. Alcorn.....1877

MISSOURI.
Carl Schurz.....1875
Louis V. Bogy.....1879

NEBRASKA.
Thomas W. Tipton.....1875
Phineas W. Hitchcock.....1877

NEVADA.
William M. Stewart.....1875
John P. Jones.....1879

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H. Cragin.....1877
Bainbridge Wadleigh.....1879

NEW JERSEY.
John P. Stockton.....1875
F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1877

[The figures denote the expiration of the Terms of the Senators.]

NEW YORK.
Reuben E. Fenton.....1875
Roscoe Conkling.....1879

NORTH CAROLINA.
Matthew W. Ransom.....1877
Augustus S. Merrimon.....1879

OHIO.
Allen G. Thurman.....1875
John Sherman.....1879

OREGON.
James K. Kelly.....1877
John H. Mitchell.....1879

PENNSYLVANIA.
John Scott.....1875
Simon Cameron.....1879

RHODE ISLAND.
William Sprague.....1875
Henry B. Anthony.....1877

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Thos. J. Robertson.....1877
John J. Patterson.....1879

TENNESSEE.
Wm. G. Brownlow.....1875
Henry Cooper.....1877

TEXAS.
Jos. W. Flanagan.....1875
Morgan C. Hamilton.....1877

VERMONT.
Geo. F. Edmunds.....1875
Justin S. Morrill.....1879

VIRGINIA.
John F. Lewis.....1875
John W. Johnston.....1877

WEST VIRGINIA.
Arthur I. Boreman.....1875
Henry G. Davis.....1877

WISCONSIN.
Matt. H. Carpenter.....1875
Timothy O. Howe.....1877

[The figures denote the expiration of the Terms of the Senators.]

Mr. Pinchback's seat is contested as Senator from Louisiana. Five of the Republican Senators are known as "Liberals."

Officers of the Senate.

President of the Senate.—Henry Wilson, of Mass.
Chaplain.—Rev. Byron Sunderland.
Private Secretary.—Samuel Hunt.
Secretary of the Senate.—George C. Gorham.
Chief Clerk.—W. J. McDonald.
Principal Legislative Clerk.—John H. Flagg.
Principal Executive Clerk.—James R. Young.
Minute and Journal Clerk.—Wm. E. Spencer.
Financial Clerk.—R. B. Nixon.
Librarian.—George S. Wagner.
Clerks.—C. C. Sympson, M. R. Shankland, W. W. Presbury, George C. Garrison, Henry E. Fitz and H. B. McDonald.
Sergeant-at-Arms.—John R. French.
Assistant Doorkeeper.—Isaac Bassett.
Postmaster of Senate.—Wm. H. Maguire.
Superintendent of Folding Room.—L. D. Merchant.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Names of members whose seats are contested have a * prefixed.]

ALABAMA.

At Large—Alex. White,
Charles C. Sheats.
1. *Fred. G. Bromberg.*
2. James T. Rapier.
3. Charles Pelham.
4. Charles Hayes.
5. *John H. Caldwell.*
6. *Joseph H. Sloss.*

ARKANSAS.

At Large—*Wm. J. Hynes.*
1. *Asa Hodges.
2. Oliver P. Snyder.
3. **Thomas M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.

1. Charles Clayton.
2. Horace F. Page.
3. *John K. Luttrell.*
4. Sherman O. Houghton.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Joseph R. Hawley.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.
3. Henry H. Starkweath *.
4. *William H. Barnum.*

DELAWARE.

1. James R. Lofland.

FLORIDA.

1. Josiah T. Walls.
2. William J. Purman.

GEORGIA.

1. *Morgan Rawls.*
2. Richard H. Whiteley.
3. Philip Cook.
4. *Henry R. Harris.*
5. James C. Freeman.
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. *Pierce M. B. Young.*
8. *Alexander H. Stephens.*
9. *Hiram P. Bell.*

ILLINOIS.

1. John B. Rice.
2. Jasper D. Ward.
3. Charles B. Farwell.
4. Stephen A. Hurlbut.
5. Horatio C. Burchard.
6. John B. Hawley.
7. Franklin Corwin.
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Granville Barrere.
10. William H. Ray.
11. *Robert M. Knapp.*
12. *James C. Robinson.*
13. John McNulta.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *John R. Eden.*
16. James S. Martin.
17. *William R. Morrison.*
18. Isaac Clements.
19. *Samuel S. Marshall.*

INDIANA.

At Large—Godlove S. Orth,
Wm. Williams,
1. *William E. Niblack.*
2. *Simeon K. Wolfe.*
3. *William S. Holman.*
4. Jeremiah M. Wilson.
5. John Coburn.
6. Morton C. Hunter.
7. Thomas J. Cason.
8. James N. Tyner.
9. John P. C. Shanks.
10. Henry B. Saylor.
11. Jasper Packard.

IOWA.

1. George W. McCrary.
2. Aylett R. Cotton.
3. William G. Donnan.
4. Henry O. Pratt.
5. James Wilson.
6. William Loughridge.
7. John A. Kasson.
8. James W. McDill.
9. Jackson Orr.

KANSAS.

At Large—David P. Lowe,
Steph. A. Cobb,
William A. Phillips.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Edward Crossland.*
2. *John Y. Brown.*
3. *Charles W. Milliken.*
4. *William B. Read.*
5. *Elisha D. Standeford.*
6. *William E. Arthur.*
7. *James B. Beck.*
8. *Milton J. Durham.*
9. *George M. Adams.*
10. *John D. Young.*

LOUISIANA.

At Large—Vacancy.
1. *J. Hale Sypher.
2. *Lionel A. Sheldon.
3. Chester B. Darrall.
4. *George L. Smith.
5. Frank Morey.

MAINE.

1. John H. Burleigh.
2. William P. Frye.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. Samuel F. Hersey.
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.

1. *Ephraim K. Wilson.*
2. *Stevenson Archer.*
3. *William J. O'Brien.*
4. *Thomas Swann.*
5. William J. Albert.
6. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffinton.
2. Benjamin W. Harris.
3. Henry L. Pierce.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Daniel W. Gooch.
6. Benjamin F. Butler.
7. E. Rockwood Hoar.
8. John M. S. Williams.
9. George F. Hoar.
10. Alvah Crocker.
11. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

1. Moses W. Field.
2. Henry Waldron.
3. George Willard.
4. Julius C. Burrows.
5. William B. Williams.
6. Josiah W. Begole.
7. Omar D. Conger.
8. Nathaniel H. Bradley.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. John T. Averill.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *Lucius Q. C. Lamar.*
2. Albert R. Howe.
3. Henry W. Barry.
4. Jason Niles.
5. George C. McKee.
6. John R. Lynch.

MISSOURI.

1. Edwin O. Stannard.
2. *Erastus Wells.*
3. *William H. Stone.*
4. *Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. Harrison E. Havens.
7. *Thomas T. Crittenden.*
8. *Abram Comingo.*
9. Isaac C. Parker.
10. Ira B. Hyde.
11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. *John M. Glover.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.

Lorenzo Crounse.

NEVADA.

Charles W. Kendall.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Willian B. Small.
2. Austin F. Pike.
3. Hosea W. Parker.

NEW JERSEY.

1. John W. Hazleton.
2. Samuel A. Dobbins.
3. Amos Clark, Jr.
4. *Robert Hamilton.*
5. William Walter Phelps.
6. Marcus L. Ward.
7. Isaac W. Scudder.

NEW YORK.

At Large—Lyman Tremain.
1. Henry W. Scudder.
2. *John G. Schumaker.*
3. Stewart L. Woodford.
4. Philip S. Crooke.
5. *William R. Roberts.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Thomas J. Creamer.*
8. John D. Lawson.
9. David B. Mellish.
10. *Fernando Wood.*
11. *Clarkson N. Potter.*
12. Charles St. John.
13. *John O. Whitehouse.*
14. *David M. De Witt.*
15. *Eli Perry.*
16. James S. Smart.
17. Robert S. Hale.
18. William A. Wheeler.
19. Henry H. Hathorne.
20. David Wilber.
21. Clinton L. Merriam.
22. Ellis H. Roberts.
23. William E. Lansing.
24. R. Holland Duell.
25. Clinton D. McDougall.
26. William H. Lamport.
27. Thomas C. Platt.
28. H. Boardman Smith.
29. Freeman Clarke.
30. George G. Hoskins.
31. Lyman K. Bass.
32. Walter L. Sessions.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb.
2. Charles R. Thomas.
3. *Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. Wm. A. Smith.
5. *James M. Leach.*
6. *Thomas S. Ashe.*
7. *Wm. M. Robbins.*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.

1. *Milton Saylor.*
2. *Henry B. Banning.*
3. John Q. Smith.
4. Louis B. Gunckel.
5. *Charles M. Lamison.*
6. Isaac R. Sherwood.
7. *Lawrence T. Neal.*
8. Wm. Lawrence.
9. James W. Robinson.
10. Charles Foster.
11. Hezekiah S. Bundy.
12. *Hugh J. Jewett.*
13. *Milton I. Southard.*
14. *John Berry.*
15. Wm. P. Sprague.
16. Lorenzo Danforth.
17. Laurin D. Woodworth.
18. James Monroe.
19. James A. Garfield.
20. Richard C. Parsons.

OREGON.

James W. Nesmith.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—Lemuel Todd,
Charles Albright,
G. W. Scofield.
1. *Samuel J. Randall.*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.
4. William D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. James S. Biery.
7. Washington Townsend.
8. *Heister Clymer.*
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. John W. Killinger.
11. *John S. Storm.*
12. Lazarus D. Shoemaker.
13. James D. Strawbridge.
14. John B. Packer.
15. *John A. Magee.*
16. John Cessna.
17. *R. Milton Speer.*
18. Sobieski Ross.
19. Carlton B. Curtis.
20. Hiram L. Richmond.
21. Alexander W. Taylor.
22. James S. Negley.
23. Ebenezer McJunkin.
24. William S. Moore.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Benjamin T. Ames.
2. James M. Pendleton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At Large—Rich'd H. Cain.
1. Joseph H. Rainey.
2. Alonzo J. Ransier.
3. Robert B. Elliott.
4. Alexander S. Wallace.

TENNESSEE.

At Large—H. Maynard.
1. Roderick B. Butler.
2. Jacob M. Thornburg.
3. William Crutchfield.
4. *John M. Bright.*
5. Horace H. Harrison.
6. *Wash. C. Whitthorne.*
7. *John D. C. Atkins.*
8. David A. Nunn.
9. Barbour Lewis.

TEXAS.

At Large—Roger Q. Mills.
Asa H. Willie.
1. *William S. Herndon.*
2. *William P. McLean.*
3. *De Witt C. Giddings.*
4. *John Hancock.*

VERMONT.

1. Charles W. Willard.
2. Luke P. Poland.
3. George W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.

1. James B. Sener.
2. James H. Platt, Jr.
3. J. Ambler Smith.
4. William H. H. Stowell.
5. *Alexander M. Davis.*
6. *Thomas Whitehead.*
7. *John T. Harris.*
8. *Eppa Hunton.*
9. *Reese T. Bowen.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. **Benjamin Wilson.*
2. **Benjamin F. Martin.*
3. **Frank Herrford.*

WISCONSIN.

1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Gerry W. Hazelton.
3. J. Allen Barber.
4. *Alexander Mitchell.*
5. *Charles A. Eldridge.*
6. Philetus Sawyer.
7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8. Alexander S. McDill.

TERITORIAL DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.....Richard C. McCormick.
COLORADO.....Jerome B. Chaffee.
DAKOTA.....*Moses K. Armstrong.*
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....Norton P. Chipman.
IDAHO.....*John Hailey.*
MONTANA.....*Martin Maginnis.*
NEW MEXICO.....
UTAH.....*George Q. Cannon*, (Ind.)
WASHINGTON.....*Obadiah B. McFadden.*
WYOMING.....*William R. Steele.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Senate.	House.	Joint ballot.
Republicans	55	198	253
Democrats	18	93	112
Vacancy	1	1	1
Republican majority	37	105	141

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker.—James G. Blaine, of Maine.
Speaker's Secretary.—Thomas H. Sherman.
Clerk at Speaker's Table.—John D. Barclay.
Clerk of the House.—Edward McPherson.
Chief Clerk.—Clinton Lloyd.
Journal Clerk.—John M. Barclay.
Assistant Journal Clerk.—James W. Clayton.
Reading Clerks.—Wm. K. Mehaffey, Charles W. Clisbee.
Librarian of the House.—John James Piatt.
Assistants.—Paul Stevens and J. S. Linker.
Superintendent of Document Room.—John B. Clark.
Sergeant-at-Arms.—N. G. Ordway.
Doorkeeper of House.—Otis S. Buxton.
Postmaster of the House.—Henry Sherwood.
Librarian of Congress.—Ainsworth R. Spofford.
Official Reporter of Debates—Senate.—D. S. Murphy.
Assistants—House.—John J. McElhone, Wm. Hinks, Wm. Blair Low, David Wolfe Brown and J. K. Edwards.

SUPPLEMENT AND APPENDIX.

A part of the sheets of this book were printed before the legislation of the last General Assembly was enacted. Although published in this form, it has the advantage of showing the reader at a glance all the *changes* made in the acts referred to.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Page 87, *Removal of Causes.*—Constitution, Article 4, Section 8: The Act of 1874, Chapter 364, passed by three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses, enacts:

That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as provided, it may be the same to supersede and stand in the place of section eight of article four of said Constitution:

SEC. 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the court for determination without the aid of a jury, and in all suits or actions at law, issues from the Orphans' Court, or from any court sitting in equity, and in all cases of presentments or indictments for offences which are or may be punishable by death, pending in any of the courts of law in this State having jurisdiction thereof, upon suggestion in writing under oath of either of the parties to said proceedings, that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the court in which the same may be pending, the said court shall order and direct the record of proceedings in such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment, to be transmitted to some other court having jurisdiction in such case for trial; but in all other cases of presentment or indictment pending in any of the courts of law in this State having jurisdiction thereof, in addition to the suggestion in writing of either of the parties to such presentment or indictment, that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the court in which the same may be pending, it shall be necessary for the party making such suggestion to make it satisfactorily appear to the court that such suggestion is true, or that there is reasonable ground for the same; and thereupon the said court shall order and direct the record of proceedings in such presentment or indictment to be transmitted to some other court, having jurisdiction in such cases, for trial; and such right of removal shall exist upon suggestion in cases when all the judges of said court may be disqualified under the provisions of this Constitution to sit in any such case; and said court to which the record of proceedings in such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment may be so transmitted, shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment had been originally instituted therein; and the General Assembly shall make such modification of existing law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision.

SEC. 2. The said foregoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in article fourteen of the Constitution of this State: and at said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "for the constitutional amendment," or "against the constitutional amendment," as the voter shall elect; and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES.

Page 130.—The Act of 1864, Chapter 94, adds the following sections to the existing law:

SEC. 83. A. Until the record in any cause has been actually transferred from the court passing the order of removal, to the court to which it is removed, the court passing the order shall have power to strike out the order of removal, on motion of the party applying for the same, and when so stricken out, the cause shall proceed as if no motion for removal had been made; but the motion for removal shall not be renewed by the same party after the expiration of the term at which the order for removal was stricken out; *provided*, that no such motion to strike out an order for removal shall be entertained, unless the same shall be made in time to admit of the trial of the cause at the same term of the court at which said order for removal was passed.

SEC. 83. B. In all civil cases where an order for removal shall have been passed in any cause, the party upon whose motion said order was passed, shall pay or tender to the clerk of the court in which said cause was pending at the time of said order for removal, the cost of record in said case, within sixty days after the passage of such order, and shall cause the said record to be transmitted to the court to which the same was ordered to be removed within said sixty days, and upon his, her or their failure so to do, the court passing such order for removal, shall have power, on the application of the opposite party, to strike out such order of removal and reinstate the case.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Act of 1874, Chapter 200, establishes a State Board of Health.

Board to Consist of Five Physicians.

SEC. 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint five physicians, of whom one shall always be a resident of one of the counties of the Western, and one of the Eastern Shore, who shall constitute the State Board of Health; the physicians

so appointed shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors are appointed, and all vacancies in the Board shall be filled by the Governor.

Duties of the Board of Health.

SEC. 2. The State Board of Health shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the people generally; they shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of diseases, especially of epidemics, the sources of mortality and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and they shall gather such information in respect to these matters as they may deem proper; they shall devise some scheme whereby medical and vital statistics of sanitary value may be obtained, and act as an advisory Board to the State in all hygienic and medical matters; they shall make special inspections of public hospitals, prisons, asylums and other institutions, when directed by the Governor or the Legislature, and shall at each regular session of the Legislature submit a full report of their acts, investigations and discoveries with such suggestions as they may deem proper.

Their Meetings, Organizations, &c.

SEC. 3. The State Board of Health shall meet at least once in every three months, and as much oftener as they may deem proper; their first meeting shall be held within two weeks after their appointment shall have been made, and three members shall always constitute a quorum for business; they shall elect from their own number a president and a permanent secretary, the latter of whom shall be the executive officer of the Board; no member of the Board, except the secretary, shall receive any compensation, but the actual traveling expenses of the members, while so engaged in the duties of the Board, shall be allowed and paid out of the general fund.

Duties of the Secretary.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall perform and superintend the work prescribed in this Act, and such other duties as the Board shall require: he shall also furnish to the Legislature, when in session, and to the Governor when required, such information, cognate to this Act, as from time to time they may deem necessary; an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars shall be paid to him in the same manner as that of other state officers, and such necessary expenses as the Comptroller of the Treasury shall audit on presentation of an itemized account, with vouchers and the certificate of the Board, shall be allowed him.

Expenses of the Board.

SEC. 5. The expenses of the State Board of Health, including the salary of the Secretary, shall not exceed three thousand dollars a year.

Three Thousand Dollars Appropriated.

SEC. 6. The sum of three thousand dollars a year, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the term of two years, is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the objects of this Act.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

The Act of 1874, Chapter 150, establishes a Commission of Fisheries.

Appointed by the Governor.

SEC. 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint two competent persons, who shall continue in office for two years from the time of their appointment, and until their successors are appointed, who shall be known as Commissioners of Fisheries of Maryland, and that one of the commissioners shall come from the Eastern and one from the Western Shore of the State.

Duties of the Commissioners.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to immediately proceed to inspect all the waters of this State, with a view of stocking the same with such food fishes as in their judgment shall be most advantageous, and with such object shall communicate with the Commissioner General of Fisheries of the United States, and with the Commissioners of Fisheries appointed by the different States, and report the result of their inspection to the Governor of this State as soon as practicable, and that they examine into the feasibility of cutting a channel around the Great Falls of the Potomac to admit the passage of fish from tide water into the upper Potomac, and that they also inquire into the expediency of constructing fish-ways or fish ladders to admit the passage of fish over dams or other obstructions in the upper Potomac, or elsewhere in the State, and that an estimate of cost be made, and a report thereof be made to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Propagation of Fishes.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners of Fisheries, after making the inspection and obtaining the information required in the preceding section, to proceed to the selection of proper locations for the propagation and culture of such food fishes as it shall be deemed desirable to introduce into the waters of this State, and obtain the necessary ova, and construct and erect suitable houses and devices for hatching the same, and protecting the small fish, until fit to be distributed, and then to distribute the same among such waters of this State as shall be deemed proper.

To Report Annually.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to make an annual report to the Governor, for transmission to the General Assembly of the State, of the work accomplished by the Commission, and also embracing such suggestions for the protection and propagation of food fishes in the waters of this State as may be the result of their observation and experience; *provided*, that nothing in this Act shall interfere with any existing rights of catching fish in the waters of this State.

Salaries Fifteen Hundred Dollars.

SEC. 5. The salaries of said commissioners shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum each, and that the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the said salaries.

Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars Appropriated.

SEC. 6. The further sum of thirty-five hundred dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may, in the opinion of the Governor, be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act; and the Comptroller shall issue his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of the said sum, on presentation of the accounts of the said commissioners, approved by the Governor, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

WHEN EXECUTIONS MAY ISSUE.

Page 111.—Strike out Section 16 and insert the following:

SEC. 16. On all judgments rendered in any court of law, an execution or attachment may issue at any time within twelve years from the date of such judgment, or if there be a stay thereon, at any time within twelve years after the expiration or removal of such stay; when there has been no discharge of parties to such judgment by death or by marriage.—1874, ch. 320.

IMPRISONMENT FOR FINES AND COSTS.

Page 117.—Add the following:

ART. 40, SEC. 4. Any person who shall or may hereafter be committed to jail by the judgment of any court of justice, or by any justice of the peace of this State, for non-payment of any fine and costs not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, who shall have remained in custody as aforesaid for the space of thirty days, or any person who shall or may hereafter be committed to jail in manner aforesaid for non-payment of any fine and costs above fifty, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, who shall have remained in custody aforesaid for the space of sixty days, shall be discharged from further imprisonment on account of said fine and costs; *provided*, such person shall prove to the satisfaction of the court imposing said fine and costs, or any judge thereof, or justice of the peace, as the case may be, that he or she is unable to pay said fine and costs.—1874, ch. 59.

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

The Act of 1874, Chapter 3, limits the hours of labor for minors, as follows:

SEC. 1. Ten hours a day shall constitute a legal day's work in all cases where labor or service is performed for another by children under sixteen years of age.

SEC. 2. All persons and bodies corporate who shall compel any child under sixteen years of age to labor or work more than ten hours a day, or in any manner violate the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each and every offence; provided that the terms of this act shall not apply to children engaged in agricultural, household or mercantile pursuits.

JURISDICTION IN CASES OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Page 174.—Add to Act of 1870, Chapter 434, Section 3, as follows:

SEC. 3. The several Justices of the Peace for the said counties are hereby authorized and required to pay to the County Commissioners of said counties, every three months, all the money or moneys they may have in hand at such times arising from fines or penalties imposed under this Act; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Sabbath Breaking.—The Act of 1874, Chapter 71, amends Section 180 of Article 30, P. G. L., relating to Sabbath breaking, by making it unlawful to keep open a barber saloon on Sunday, under a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for the first offence. If convicted a second time, not less than $100 nor more than $500 fine, and if a natural person he shall be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days. The fine on each occasion shall be doubled; and if a natural person he shall be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than sixty days for each subsequent offence. The fines to be paid to the State.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

THE AMENDED SCHOOL LAW.

Page 237. The following amendments were made at the last session of the Legislature, to the Act of 1872, Chapter 377, providing for a general system of Free Public Schools for the State of Maryland, by the Act of 1874, Chapter 463. The amendments are placed in brackets, thus: [ ]

Page 237, Chapter 2, Section 1, constitutes the Governor a member of the State Board of Education.

Page 238, Chapter 2, Section 3. The Board of District School Trustees shall be composed of three persons, who shall be appointed by the County School Commissioners, on the first day of May, or at their first meeting thereafter, in each year, [and who shall meet within thirty days after their appointment, and enter upon the duties assigned them in Chapter five of this Act; at their first meeting they shall appoint a chairman, to hold office for one year, and shall give notice of the appointment to the Secretary of the Board of County School Commissioners.]

Page 238, Chapter 3, Section 4. The State Board of Education shall, to the best of their ability, cause the provisions of this law to be carried into effect, and may if necessary, institute legal proceedings for that purpose, with the direction and advice of the Attorney General; [they shall enact by-laws for the administration of the Public School system, not at variance with this Act, and shall have the power to suspend or remove any examiner or teacher who may be found inefficient

in, or incompetent for, the discharge of the duties assigned him, or guilty of such moral delinquency as may have unfitted him for the office he holds;] they shall explain the true intent and meaning of the law, and they shall decide, without expense to the parties concerned, all controversies and disputes that may arise under it.

Page 249, Chapter 5, Section 1, 10th line, after the word "teacher," insert the following: ["or teachers, subject to confirmation by the Board of County School Commissioners."]

Page 242, Chapter 5, add section 5. [In case of neglect of duty or refusal to act on the part of the members of the Board of Trustees, their places shall be declared vacant by the Board of County School Commissioners, who shall fill the same by new appointment; but if it be found impossible to secure competent persons who will act in this capacity, then the duties of the Board of District School Trustees for the particular district shall devolve upon the Board of County School Commissioners.]

Page 243, Chapter 6, Section 2, add the following after the word Commissioners: ["In cases where, however, the property owned by the Board of County School Commissioners in any school district proves unsuited for school purposes, the board is authorized to sell or lease the same, and to appropriate the amount obtained by such sale or lease, to the purchase or lease of a proper school-house at a suitable location for the said district."]

Page 245, Chapter 8, strike out Section 3, and insert the following:

SEC. 3. [Teachers shall enter into their quarterly reports an accurate account of the attendance of pupils, of text books used, and branches taught, and such other statistics as may be required, and make due returns thereof to the Board of County School Commissioners at the end of each term; and no teacher shall be entitled to receive payment for services until the quarterly report, properly filled up and completed, be so returned. The quarterly reports shall be filed by the Board of County School Commissioners for the purpose of making the annual return to the State Board of Education.]

Page 246, Chapter 10, strike out Section 2, and insert the following:

"SEC. 2. Each Board of County School Commissioners shall adopt, and may purchase the text books for the public schools in their respective counties."

Page 247, Chapter 11, Section 2, line 10, after the words English grammar, insert: ["but the State Board of Education may add additional requirements to those indicated for either grade whenever the same may seem necessary."] Add at end of section the words: "from the date of issue."

Page 248, Chapter 12, strike out Section 2, and insert the following:

"SEC. 2. The sessions of the State Normal School, until otherwise provided for by the State, shall be held in such building as the State Board of Education may select; [provided that the rent be not greater than thirty-five hundred dollars, which amount, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated annually for that purpose.]

Page 249, Chapter 12, strike out Section 8, and insert the following:

SEC. 8. The annual sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the support of the Normal School, to be paid

in quarterly installments by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the State Board of Education, and to be applied to the payment of teachers' salaries and the purchase of educational apparatus, for the salary of the principal of the Normal School, [his traveling expenses in attending meetings of teachers, institutes, and superintending the schools throughout the State, and for such assistance as may be required in the Normal School during his absence on duty, and] for text books, stationery, fuel, light, and other incidental expenses of the school.

Page 250, Chapter 13, Section 1, "Teachers' institute to continue five days, shall be held," &c. Strike out the words "during vacation."

Page 252, Chapter 18, strike out Section 2, and insert the following:

SEC. 2. Each colored school shall be under the direction of a special board of school trustees, [to be appointed by the Board of County School Commissioners,] and shall be subject to the same laws for its government, and furnish instruction in the same branches as the schools for white children.

THE STATE POLICE COMMISSIONERS FOR BALTIMORE CITY.

Page 311.—The Act of 1874, Chapter 2, amends this Act as follows:

Page 311, Section 1. Strike out the first ten lines of Section 1, down to the word "Before," and insert the following:

Appointment of Police Commissioners. New Term of Office.

SEC. 806. Immediately after the passage of this Act there shall be elected by the joint meeting of the two houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, by ballot, three sober and discreet persons who shall have been residents in the city of Baltimore for three consecutive years next preceding the day of their election, who shall be known as the "Board of Police Commissioners for the city of Baltimore;" said commissioners shall be subject to removal as provided in said Article four; one of said commissioners shall be elected and appointed for two years, one four years, and one for six years, who shall hold office until their respective successors are elected, or appointed and qualified; each of said commissioners shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly; as the terms of office shall expire as designated above, they shall be filled, or appointed, for six years each.

Page 317.—The Act of 1874, Chapter 146, repeals Chapter 75, increasing the pay of detectives to $25 per week, and also amends Section 810, by adding the following thereto:

Sickness.

"And it shall be part of the duty of the captains, lieutenants and sergeants whenever a policeman, officer of police or detective is absent from duty, to report such absence to the board and the cause of the same, and if said report shows that said absence is on account of sickness, such report shall be *prima facie* evidence of such sickness; and if any officer of police, policeman or detective, shall absent himself from duty under plea of sickness, when he is not sick, such a plea or

absence shall be official misconduct, for which said officer shall be discharged by the said Board of Police Commissioners if they shall deem proper so to do."

Page 317.—Section 816 as amended by the Act of 1874, Chapter 199, adding the following thereto:

"And said books, journals and other documents, and the vouchers for all payments by said Board of Police Commissioners shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor and Register of the city of Baltimore and either of them, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the city of Baltimore, to examine all bills and accounts presented by said Board of Police Commissioners and the vouchers therefor.

Page 320, Section 827. The Act of 1874, Chapter 243, amends the Section so as to read as follows:

Carrying Deadly Weapons.

SEC. 827. Whenever any person shall be arrested, charged with any crime or misdemeanor, and carried to any of the justices of the peace of the city of Baltimore, upon whose person shall be found any pistol, dirk knife, bowie knife, sling shot, billy, brass, iron, or any other metal knuckles, razor, or any other deadly weapon whatsoever, such person shall be subject to a fine of not less than three nor more than ten dollars, in the discretion of the justice of the peace to which such person may be carried; which said fine shall be collected as other fines are now collected; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not affect those persons who, as conservators of the peace, are required to carry a pistol or other weapons as part of their equipments, and provided, further, that it shall be the duty of all officers, to take all persons arrested in the day-time under this Act, immediately before the justice of the peace, nearest the place of arrest for examination, except for drunk and disorderly conduct or theft, and any officer failing so to do shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars.

Page 320.—Add Act of 1874, Chapter 320, as follows:

The Board of Police Commissioners for the city of Baltimore, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase or lease ground in the city of Baltimore, as may be suitable in their judgment for the erection of station houses thereon, and that they be and hereby are authorized and empowered to have erected thereon such station houses as they may deem suitable and proper. The title to the said lot of ground, and the improvements thereon, shall be vested in the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. The purchase money of said ground, and cost of erection of said station houses, shall be paid by the said Board of Police Commissioners out of their special fund.

CORPORATE POWERS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Page 351. Strike out Section 1, of Article 28, and insert the following: the lines in brackets show the change in the law.

ART. 28, SEC. 1. The County Commissioners of each county in this

State, are declared to be a corporation, and shall have full power to appoint judges of election, road supervisors, collectors of taxes, trustees of the poor, a clerk to their Board, and all other officers' agents, and servants required for county purposes, not otherwise provided for by the law or by the Constitution, and they shall have charge of, and control over, the property owned by the county, and over county roads and bridges, [and may, whenever in their opinion the public interest require or will be thereby advanced, commit the whole matter of grading and constructing public roads, and the repairs thereof, and the construction and repairs of public bridges, to the charge of competent and scientifical educated civil engineers, who shall direct and manage all such public works under the immediate control of said County Commissioners, and who shall hold office for such time, with such salary, under such bond and subject to such regulations as may be directed by the said County Commissioners from time to time, and calculated to secure competent officers, and a faithful discharge of duty; and the County Commissioners of each county,] shall also have power to locate, alter or change the places of holding elections in the different election districts, or townships of their respective counties, as may afford the best opportunity for full and fair expression of popular will.—1874, ch. 411.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Page 381. The Act of 1874, Chapter 37, amends the law relating to Legal Holidays, as follows:

SEC. 10. Whenever Christmas day, New Year's day, the fourth day of July, or the twenty-second day of February, shall fall on Sunday, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank checks, and all other papers requiring protest, which may become due and payable on the Monday immediately following either of said days, shall be payable on the Saturday next preceding the same, and it shall not be necessary for the holders of such bills of exchange or promissory notes, payable as aforesaid, to give notice of the dishonor thereof, until the Tuesday next, succeeding either of said days.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The Act of 1874, Chapter 57, enacts as follows:

ART. 45, SEC. 1. The property, real and personal, belonging to a woman at the time of her marriage, and all property which she may acquire or receive after her marriage by purchase, gift, grant, devise, bequest, descent, or in a course of distribution, shall be protected from the debts of the husband, and not in any way liable for the payment thereof; *provided*, that no acquisition of property passing to the wife from the husband after coverture, shall be valid, if the same has been made or granted to her in prejudice of the rights of his subsisting creditors.

LOCAL LAWS OF COUNTIES.

Passed January Session, 1874, amending the Local Laws on pages 459 to 467.

Allegany County.—Changing the terms of the Circuit Court.—1874, Chap. 82. Providing for the re-division of the county into Election Districts.—1874, Chap. 90. Amending the law relating to Surveyor. Chap. 124. Relating to Almshouse.—Chap. 284. Authorizing a survey of Allegany and Garrett counties.—Chap. 323. Regulating pay of Sheriff.—Chap. 479. Relating to Justices of the Peace in cases of assault and battery.—Chap. 311.

Anne Arundel County.—Amending Act of 1870, Chapter 434, relating to Justices of the Peace.—Chap. 311. For the protection of partridges.—Chap. 392. Amending the law relating to County Commissioners.—Chap. 485. Relating to public roads.—Chap. 509.

Baltimore County.—Relating to "fences" and trespass.—Chap. 47. Protecting travelers on highways.—Chap. 213. Amending laws relating to Roads.—Chap. 274. Amending the law relating to Collectors.—Chap. 321. Amending the law relating to turnpike companies. Chap. 342. Protecting fish in Gunpowder river.—Chap. 348. To build a gas house and pest house.—Chap. 350. For the protection of persons and property.—Chap. 374. Amending laws relating to Sheriff.—Chap. 409. Amending the Act relating to the laying off certain streets.—Chap. 441. Requiring auctioneers to take out license.—Chap. 473. For the protection of insectivorous birds.—Chap. 474.

Calvert County.—Approving the Act of 1872, authorizing County Commissioners to subscribe to capital stock of Drum Point Railroad Co.—Chap. 159. Amending the Act of 1870, Chapter 434, relating to Justices of the Peace.—Chap. 311. Regulating the public roads.—Chap. 358. Amending Sec. 72, of Art. 4, P. G. L., relating to Sheriff.

Caroline County.—Repealing Sec. 9, of Art. 28, of P. G. L., relating to publication of county expenses.—Chap. 102. Amending Act of 1870, Chapter 434, relating to Justices of the Peace.—Chap 311. Relating to officers' fees.—Chap. 377. Relating to the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors.—Chap 453. Regulating the taking of fish.—Chap. 466. Incorporating the town of Hillsborough.—Chap. 505.

Carroll County.—Authorizing Commissioners to subscribe to stock of turnpike companies.—Chap. 19. Amending Sec. 21, Art. 7, P. G. L., relating to Justices of the Peace and Constables.—Chap. 108. Establishing voting precincts in Westminister.—Chap. 175. Amending certain sections of the code relating to revenue and taxes.—Chap. 512.

Cecil County.—Relating to pay of Sheriff.—Chap. 101. Relating to public roads.—Chap. 195. Relating to Port Deposit.—Chap. 216. For the protection of fish in Elk and North-east rivers.—Chap. 388. For the protection of insectivorous birds.—Chap. 474.

Charles County.—Amending Act of 1870, relating to justices of the peace.—Chap. 311. Relating to officers' fees.—Chap. 377. Amending Act of 1870, relating to roads.—Chap. 493.

Dorchester County.—Authorizing county subscription to stock of Cambridge and Chesapeake Railroad Co.—Chap. 93. For an addi-

tional justice of the peace.—Chap. 105. Regulating the taking of oysters with scoops or light dredge.—Chap. 214. Prohibiting trespass with gun or dog upon private land.—Chap. 267. Regulating number of justices of the peace and constables.—Chap. 335. Authorizing citizens to take oysters with dredge, scoop, or scrape in Choptank river.—Chap. 437. Authorizing qualified voters to decide whether spirituous or fermented liquors be sold in the county.—Chap. 453. Amending the law relating to catching fish in Dorchester, Talbot and Caroline counties.—Chap. 466.

Frederick County.—Authorizing county to subscribe to Liberty and Frederick and other turnpike companies.—Chaps. 7 and 36. To pay for killing certain wild animals in the county.—Chap. 17. Relating to pay of Sheriff.—Chap. 78. Incorporating Mechanicstown.—Chap. 87. Prohibiting the licensing of venders of spirituous and fermented liquors within two and a half miles of Brook Hill Meeting House.—Chap. 130. Also within three miles of Hansonville post office.—Chap. 285. For an additional Justice of the Peace.—Chap. 133. To protect fish in Monocacy river.—Chap. 173. Regulating terms of court.—Chap. 215. To allow a discount on county taxes. Chap. 243.

Garrett County.—Fixing mileage of members and officers of the Legislature at $1 10.—Chap. 73. Locating Oakland as county seat. Chap. 76. Regulating terms of Circuit Court.—Chap. 144. Granting donations to academies and schools.—Chap. 176. Regulating number of justices of the peace and constables.—Chap. 187. Creating Garrett county as part of the sixth Congressional District.—Chap. 307. Authorizing Governor to have a survey of Garrett and Allegany counties.—Chap. 346. Providing for officers of registration.—Chap. 366. For redistricting, &c., the election districts.—Chap. 369. Regulating Sheriff's fees.—Chap. 378. For the protection of birds.—Chap. 456. Regulating fences.—Chap. 476.

Harford County.—Sheriff to be paid 45 cents for boarding prisoners in jail.—Chap. 24. Authorizing certain parties to build a bridge over Church creek.—Chap. 48. Authorizing citizens to retain horse and carriages if charges are not paid.—Chap. 55. Regulating the bonds of collectors.—Chap. 128. Amending local laws relating to Havre de Grace.—Chap. 289. Authorizing county to subscribe to stock of Turnpike Companies.—Chap. 190. Sheriff, $2 50 per day for attending court, &c.—Chap. 242. Judges and clerks of election allowed $4 per day.—Chap. 248. To encourage the destruction of hawks.—Chap. 294. To authorize the county to endorse bonds of local railroads. To amend the Act of 1870 relating to justices.—Chap. 311. To pay State's Attorney $10 for each case he attends before a committing magistrate.—Chap. 359. Salary of clerk to Commissioners not to exceed $500.—Chap. 362. Regulating the stating of accounts of officers' fees.—Chap. 377.

Howard County.—Liquor and lager beer not to be sold within one mile of Wesley Grove Camp Meeting.—Chap. 26. Regulating the number of Justices of the Peace and Constables.—Chap. 116. Regulating joint fences.—Chap. 337.

Kent County.—To prevent killing, &c., of grouse until October 20, 1878.—Chap. 115. Regulating number of Justices of the Peace.—Chap. 142. To protect partridges.—Chap. 169. To prohibit carrying

of weapons on election day.—Chap. 250. Relating to the stating of officers' fees.—Chap. 377.

Montgomery County.—Relating to public buildings and other county property in Rockville.—Chap. 64. For the protection of game.—Chap. 123. For the protection of fish in creeks.—Chap. 129. Relating to the collection of fees.—Chap. 168. To prevent carrying of weapons on election day.—Chap. 250. To protect insectivorous birds. Chap. 306. To tax dogs.—Chap. 338.

Prince George's County.—Incorporating the towns of Huntingdon and Laurel.—Chap. 117. For the repair of public roads.—Chap. 205. For the removal of all gates from the public roads.—Chap. 265. Regulating fences on adjoining lands.—Chap. 278. To protect insectivorous birds.—Chap. 306. Amending the Act of 1870 relating to Justices of the Peace.—Chap. 311. To pay for foxes killed.—Chap. 327. Accounts of officers' fees.—Chap. 377. Creating No. 12 election district.—Chap. 487. Continuing the office of County Treasurer, &c.—Chap. 503.

Queen Anne's County.—To prevent carrying weapons on election day.—Chap. 250. Amending Act of 1870, Chapter 434, by Chapter 311. Stating accounts of officers' fees.—Chap. 377. To protect partridges.—Chap. 436. Prohibiting the sale of liquors by vote of the people.—Chap. 453.

St. Mary's County.—For an additional Justice of the Peace in second district.—Chap. 489.

Somerset County.—Creating a new election district out of Nos. 1, 7 and 8.—Chap. 43. To authorize clerk of County Commissioners to administer the oaths, &c., of all public accounts.—Chap. 109. To protect terrapins and their eggs in May, June, July and August.—Chap. 139. To provide for the redemption of outstanding county bonds.—Chap. 367. To prevent non-residents from catching fish in Monie bay and creek.—Chap. 383. To prohibit sale of liquors in the county by vote of the people.—Chap. 425. For an additional Justice of the Peace.—Chap. 461. To prevent the destruction of fish in Pocomoke river and sound below Shelltown.—Chap. 492. To protect partridges and grouse.—Chap. 508.

Talbot County.—Relating to the ordinances of the town of Easton.—Chap. 210. To amend the same.—Chap. 454. To protect insectivorous birds.—Chap. 306. Stating accounts of officers' fees.—Chap. 377. Authorizing citizens to dredge, &c. Choptank river.—Chap. 437. To regulate the taking of fish in the county.—Chap. 466.

Washington County.—Regulating the number of Justices of the Peace and Constables.—Chap. 29. Requiring local laws to be published in one newspaper.—Chap. 32. Regulating the terms of the Circuit Court.—Chap. 83. Authorizing the county to subscribe to stock of turnpike companies.—Chap. 85. Authorizing the County Commissioners to levy a tax and issue bonds to pay the debt of the county.—Chaps. 141 and 145. Appropriating certain fines to purchase a library for the Circuit Court.—Chap. 158. Requiring the County Surveyor to survey public roads when opened.—Chap. 166. To pay Sheriff fifty cents per day for boarding prisoners.—Chap. 326. To prohibit the catching of fish in Antietam creek and its tributaries, except with angling rod and dip nets.—Chap. 334. Authorizing public roads to be opened less than thirty feet wide.—Chap. 356.

Wicomico County.—To prevent stock from running at large in Quantico.—Chap. 58. Regulating fences.—Chap. 65. Regulating public roads.—Chap. 125. To protect birds.—Chap. 127. To change place of voting in seventh district.—Chap. 261. Authorizing a tax to be levied to build a court-house.—Chap. 213. Also a bridge over Wetepquin creek.—Chap. 106. Also to allow certain persons to cut a canal through Quantico creek to Nanticoke river.—Chap. 396.

Worcester County.—To amend the law relating to fences.—Chap. 46. To protect oysters, fish, &c., in Synepuxent bay.—Chap. 77. Regulating the sale of liquors.—Chap. 163. To protect wild fowl.—Chap. 164. Amending the charter of Newtown.—Chap. 188. To destroy hawks.—Chap. 294. To amend the Act of 1870, Chapter 434, relating to Justices of the Peace.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

Page 468.—The Acts of 1874 make the following changes in the table on page 468, showing the number of Justices of the Peace and Constables in each election district of the counties:

Allegany County—Has thirteen election districts by 1874, Chapter 90, and two Justices of the Peace and one Constable in each district; and in each of the three Cumberland districts two Constables at large additional, by 1874, Chap. 192.

Carroll County—Five Justices and three Constables in seventh district, and three Justices in the eleventh district by 1874, Chap. 138.

Dorchester County—Three Justices in second and sixth districts by 1874, Chap. 335.

Frederick County—Three Justices each for ninth and fifteenth districts by 1874, Chap. 133.

Garrett County—Was re-districted under the Act of 1874, Chap. 369, to contain nine districts. First, fourth and ninth districts each have one Justice of the Peace and one Constable. The second, third, fifth, sixth and eighth districts have two Justices of the Peace and one Constable. The seventh district has two Justices and two Constables by 1874, Chap. 187.

Howard County.—In the first and sixth districts three Justices each instead of two by 1874, Chap. 144.

Kent County.—In the second and third districts two Justices and two Constables; fourth and fifth districts each three Justices by 1874, Chap. 142.

St. Mary's County.—In second district four Justices instead of —— by 1874, Chap. 779.

Somerset County.—In Tangier district one additional Justice of the Peace.

Washington County.—In second district four Justices, and eighth district three Justices by 1874, Chap. 29.

The list of Acts providing for the number of Justices of the Peace in the counties and Baltimore city, to be appointed by the Governor, has been corrected since the table on page 468 was printed. See page 46.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1874.

Page 471. The following are the officers of the General Assembly of 1874–5.

Officers of the Senate.—President, John Lee Carroll, of Howard county; Secretary, Augustus Gassaway, of Anne Arundel county; Reading Clerk, Wm. H. Hiss, Baltimore; Journal Clerk, Solomon E. Smith, Dorchester; Sergeant-at-arms, John F. Cox, Caroline; Doorkeeper, Thomas Whitten, Baltimore; Assistant Doorkeeper, John D. Johnson, Wicomico; Postmaster, Abram Cole, Harford. Committee Clerks: W. R. Purriell, of Cecil; John H. Gibbs, Lewis M. Griffith, Calvert; Reuben A. Bogucly, of Montgomery; and James M. Low, of Talbot; Folders: W. H. Pennington, of Kent; E. B. Fuller, of Garrett; and Thos. Bond, of Baltimore county; Messenger, Geo. H. Davis, of Carroll; Page, Albert Wells, of Baltimore city.

Officers of the House.—Speaker, Jesse K. Hines, of Kent county; Chief Clerk, Milton Y. Kidd, of Cecil county; Reading Clerk, Dr. Wm. H. Cole, of Baltimore city; Journal Clerk, Henry A. Silver, of Harford county; Sergeant-at-arms, F. J. Wheeler, of Carroll county; Postmaster, J. E. Mattingly, St. Mary's; Assistant Postmaster, Wm. F. Lazenby, Montgomery; First Doorkeeper, Conrad Prince, first legislative district, Baltimore city; Second Doorkeeper, Ezra Betterberner, Washington county; Assistant Sergeant-at-arms, Samuel M. Tubman, Howard; Messenger, V. F. Collier, Wicomico. Committee Clerks: E. T. Shepherd, Cecil; Hamilton G. Webb, Anne Arundel; W. H. Parks, Somerset; and Thomas Peddicord, Garrett; Engrossing Clerk, Samuel W. Storm, Baltimore county. Pages: James Dorsey, second legislative district, Baltimore city; and James Busey, third legislative district, Baltimore city; Folders, H. C. Pennington, Kent county; Jeremiah Creighton, Dorchester; Robert B. Clements, Queen Anne's; and Esma Low, Caroline county; Chaplain, Rev. J. P. Hall.

POLITICIANS' REGISTER.

[Separately Paged.]

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The Act of 1874, Chapter 490, amends the Registration Act of 1874, as follows:

Page 1. Sec. 2. Add the following: "And the present officers of Registration shall serve out the full term for which they were severally appointed."

Ibid. Sec. 3. For "*second* Monday in September," read "*first* Monday in September, 1874."

Ibid. Sec. 4. For "*third* Monday in September," read "*first* Monday in September, 1874."

Ibid. Sec. 5. For "*third* Monday," read "*first* Monday." For "*twenty* days notice," read "*ten* days," and add the following at end of sec-

tion, "provided that the notice aforesaid shall be published for each county in one notice, to which the names of the Registers of all the districts shall be appended, and the notice for the city of Baltimore shall be signed by all the Registers of said city."

Page 2, Sec. 6, 9th line, after "disqualified persons," insert, "or of persons who may not be resident of such ward or election district, or may not be entitled to vote therein."

Page 3. Sec. 7, add to end of Section. [Provided, that when any person applying as aforesaid for registration, shall have been previously registered within this State, the officer of registration to whom such application is made, before registering such person, shall demand and receive from him the certificate of his previous registration as is provided for in the sixth section of this Act.]

Page 3, Section 8, line 16, for "so as above qualified," read "so as above disqualified."

Page 3, Section 9, line 2, for "*third* Monday," read "*first* Monday;" also, strike out the last five lines of the Section, and read as follows:

"Said Officers of Registration shall cause said lists to be once published in two newspapers in the City of Baltimore, and said newspapers shall be designated by the Mayor and Register of the City of Baltimore, and one newspaper in each county, and also by handbills posted in such public places as they may select in the several wards of Baltimore city; but the Register shall not publish in any newspaper any list of registered voters, except the list of those transferred, dead, disqualified, removed, dropped from the list, and of those whose names appear for the first time on list of qualified voters, and the districts of the several counties; and one-third of the handbills so posted in Baltimore city shall be printed in the German language."

Page 4, Sec. 10. Strike out the words from "Allegany county," in 4th line to "thereafter," and read as follows:

"And two successive days in the remaining counties of the State, commencing in the City of Baltimore, on the first Monday in October, and in the several counties on the first Monday in October, and on the same days respectively in every year thereafter.

Page 4, Sec. 11, 4th line, after the word "them," insert the following: "Or who may not be residents of, or entitled to vote in, the ward or election district in which they are respectively registered;" and at the end of the Section add the following: "Provided, that when any person applying as aforesaid for registration, shall have been previously registered within this State, the Officer of Registration to whom such application is made, before registering such person, shall demand and receive from him the certificate of his previous registration as provided for in the 9th Section of this Act."

Page 5, Section 12, 5th line from top of page, strike out all after the word "registered," and read as follows: "Which list shall be published as provided for in this Act."

Page 5, Section 13.—Strike out Section 13, and insert the following in lieu of it:

SEC. 13. "Said Officers of Registration shall make or cause to be made, in books proper for the purpose, two fair copies of the lists of the qualified voters as made after the last sitting of said officers, one of said copies said officers shall deliver on or before the Monday next preceding the second Wednesday in October, to the Sheriff of Balti-

more city, and one to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city; and said officers in the several counties shall deliver one copy of said lists, on or before the first Monday in November, to the Sheriffs of their respective counties, and to the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of said counties; and the said officers shall also deliver to said clerks of said courts the books of registration."

Page 5, Section 14.—Add the following to end of section:

And it shall be the duty of the State's Attorneys of the several counties, and of the counsel for the officers of registration of Baltimore city, as hereinafter provided, to appear on behalf of the Officers of Registration, and against the appellant at the hearing of all appeals from the decision of Officers of Registration within their respective counties and Baltimore city, as the case may be.

Page 5.—Insert the following new section as Section 15:

SEC. 15. No person shall be entitled to be or remain registered in any ward or election district, unless he shall have been a resident of the State for one year, and of the legislative district of Baltimore city, or of the county in which registration may be claimed, for six months next preceding the next ensuing election, at which such registration would be evidence of the right of the person so registered to vote; and in case any county or city be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates or other officers, then to entitle a person to be or remain registered in any particular section, or part of such county or city, he must have been a resident of that part or section of the electoral district in which he claims to be or is registered, for six months next preceding the next election, at which such registration would be evidence of the right of the person so registered to vote; and the residence necessary to entitle any person to vote, or remain so registered to vote, and the evidence necessary to entitle any person to be or remain so registered, shall be an actual *bona fide* residence within the ward or district within which such person may claim to reside and to be registered, and such actual *bona fide* residence shall be established upon the oath or affirmation of competent witnesses, to the satisfaction of the Register to whom the application is made, and to the satisfaction of the judge or judges to whom any appeal is made under the provisions of this Act; and the neglect or refusal of any person deeming himself aggrieved by the refusal of any Officer of Registration to register his name, or by the striking off of his name from the list of qualified voters, to appeal, by petition, from such action, as provided for in this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence that the said person was rightfully refused registration, or that the name of such person was rightfully stricken from the list of qualified voters of such ward or election district, and the residence herein referred to shall be construed so as to require that the party shall have spent a majority of the prescribed time in such ward or district.

Page 5.—Make Section 15 Section 16.

Page 6.—Insert new sections 17 and 18.

Special Elections.

SEC. 17. Immediately after the ordering of any new or special election as provided by the Constitution, except for Senators or members

of the House of Delegates, the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such new or special election is to be held, or the clerk of the Superior Court for Baltimore city, if such election is to be held in said city, shall deliver to the officers of registration of said county or city, the books of registration and lists of qualified voters for said county or city, whereupon said officers of registration shall, for three successive days, if in Baltimore city, or for two successive days if in either of the counties, commencing not more than ten days after the ordering of such election, at some convenient place to the voters of the several election districts of said county, or of the several wards of Baltimore city, set with open doors from nine o'clock A. M. to six o'clock P. M., in the several counties, or from nine o'clock A. M. to nine o'clock P. M., in Baltimore city, for the purpose of registering all persons applying to them for that purpose, who may possess the necessary qualifications to vote at such election in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and shall proceed to strike from the list of qualified voters the names of all persons known or made known to them who have died, removed from the ward or district, or who may not be residents, or entitled to vote in the ward or district, or who may not be resident or entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which they are respectively registered, or have otherwise become disqualified: and the said officers of registration shall give at least five days' previous notice of the time and place of sitting, by publication in at least one newspaper published in said county, or three newspapers if in Baltimore city, one of which shall be in German.

Two Alphabetical Lists.

Sec. 18. Immediately after the expiration of the days on which said officers of registration shall have corrected said lists, so as provided in the preceding sections, they shall proceed without delay to make, or cause to be made, two alphabetical lists, one of which shall comprise the names of those registered persons which said Officers of Registration have stricken from the list of qualified voters, and the books of registration delivered to said officers by said clerks of courts; and the other one of said lists shall comprise the names of those persons whom said officers have registered at the registrations just made, and also the names of those persons whom the judge of a court to which an appeal from the decision of said Officers of Registration has been taken, has decided to be entitled to be registered; and in the lists of Baltimore city, the residence of every voter shall be affixed opposite his name; and said officers of registration shall cause said lists to be published as herein provided for in the ninth section of this Act.

Make Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, Secs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Page 7, Section 19–22. After the word "election," on fourth line from bottom of Section, insert the following: "Including the election for Mayor and members of the City Council of Baltimore City."

Page 7, Section 20–23. After the word "registration" in 11th line of said Section, strike out the words "as herein provided," and insert "from the clerk of some court, as provided in the 17th Section of this article."

Page 7, Section 21–24. After the word "registration" in the first line, insert "for the several wards of Baltimore city, shall each receive

an annual salary of five hundred dollars, and those for the several counties shall each receive four dollars per day." Also strike out the words "clerks of court," in 7th line of said Section, and insert "Clerk of the Superior Court;" also insert after the word "respectively," in 4th line from bottom of Section, insert, "and the like necessary expenses incurred for the City of Baltimore, except for books, stationery, fuel and office rent, for which no allowance whatever shall be made, shall be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore."

Page 8, insert Section 25, as follows:

SEC. 25. The officers of registration of the several wards of Baltimore city shall annually elect some practicing member of the bar of Baltimore city, as counsel for said Officers of Registration, whose duty it shall be to appear for said Officers of Registration, and against the appellant at the hearing of all appeals from the decision of said officers, under the provisions of this article, and to assist said officers from time to time at their request, by his advice, upon all legal matters pertaining to the duties of said officers; for his services he shall receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars, to be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

STATE ELECTION LAWS.

Page 8. Strike out Section 1 of Article 35, and insert the following:

SEC. 1. The County Commissioners in each county, shall annually appoint three persons for each election district, or precinct of the county, residents of such district or precinct, who, or a majority, or only one of whom in case of the non-attendance of the other two, shall be judges of the election for such district or precinct, from the time of their appointment, until a new appointment be made, and it shall be the duty of said County Commissioners of said counties, in making their appointments for said judges of elections, to select at least one of said judges for each election district and precinct in their respective counties, from among those of a different political party from themselves, or a majority of themselves.—1874, Chap. 344.

ACTIONS AT LAW FOR WRONGS.

Page 423. Add to Baltimore City.

The Act of 1874, Chapter 167, amends the local laws of Baltimore City, relating to costs of actions in courts, as follows:

Costs to be Adjudged.

SEC. 159½. That in all actions at law for wrongs, independent of contracts, in any of the courts of Baltimore City, where the verdict or inquisition of damages after default made shall be for a sum less than fifty dollars, the costs shall be adjudged to the defendant, unless the court shall otherwise determine; but the court before allowing costs to the plaintiff in any such case, shall be satisfied that he had good reason for not bringing suit before a Justice of the Peace; and in all cases of appeals whatsoever, from judgments of Justices of the Peace in Baltimore City, costs shall be allowed to plaintiff or defendant, in the discretion of the court.—1874, Chap. 167.

CHANGES IN THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

[Pages 477 to 499 inclusive.]

The following changes have been made in the County Officers since this part of the book was printed.

Allegany County.—The Governor, on the 30th of August last, appointed the following officers for Allegany county.

Justices of the Peace.—First district, Harman Burkman and Nathan Trail; second district, John Hartley and Daniel Crabtree; third district, Lennox Perine and John Wilson of N.; fourth district, H. J. Flanagan and Daniel Blocker; fifth district, J. W. Jones and H. H. Holbrook; sixth district, Andrew Gonder and J. B. Widener; seventh district, J. C. Cockerly and Stanley Cresup; eighth district, George W. Sheets and Owen Reordan; ninth district, Uriah Duchworth and O. G. Barcus; tenth district, James Dooly and John Ryan; eleventh district, John C. Weis and H. R. Atkinson; thirteenth district, John Barth and John Laville.

Officers of Registration.—First district, H. H. Yonker; second district, James F. Wilson; third district, Thomas McElfresh; fourth district, John Freiber; fifth district, A. W. Williamson; sixth district, John B. Fay; seventh district, A. C. Rawlings; eighth district, Maurice W. Miller; ninth district, Adam Kelbaugh; tenth district, Henry Hanekamp; eleventh district, John Hitchins; twelfth district, G. W. McCullough; thirteenth district, Josiah Healey.

Anne Arundel County.—James Ellison and Joseph J. Clark, have been appointed constables in this county.

The following Justices of the Peace have been appointed: Charles C. Bassford, second district, in place of N. R. Nicholson. William Moran, third district, in place of William Merat, and E. F. Jackson, fourth district, in place of E. J. Jackson.

Baltimore County.—John P. Cuddy, Justice of the Peace, tenth district, in place of J. S. Curtis.

Carroll County.—Henry A. McAttee, Justice of the Peace, seventh district, in place of Abner Neal. Wm. Fisher, Officer of Registration, first district, in place of John A. Martin. H. E. Fiddis, Notary Public, in place of F. J. Wheeler.

Dorchester County.—Richard M. Webb, Justice of the Peace, third district, in place of J. M. Robertson.

Garrett County.—John M. Read, Notary Public.

Montgomery County.—P. G. Donahue, Justice of the Peace, in place of B. F. Reid.

Queen Anne's County.—James Wooter, Clerk of Circuit Court, in place of W. A. G. Hobbs. E. C. Downs, Justice of the Peace, in place of W. D. Turner, and Y. T. White, Officer of Registration, fourth district; and George C. Loker, appointed Justice of the Peace.

Talbot County.—Officers of Registration: George T. Hagar, third district. William J. Boyd, fifth district. W. S. Davis, seventeenth district.

Wicomico County.—James C. Cushrod, Justice of the Peace, fourth district.

Worcester County.—Officers of Registration: Second district, J. T. Selby; third district, James McGregor; fifth district, Thomas Holloway.

MARYLAND REPRESENTATIVES IN FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First District.—Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, of Talbot County.
Second District.—Hon. Charles B. Roberts of Carroll county.
Third District.—Hon. Wm. J. O'Brien of Baltimore city.
Fourth District.—Hon. Thos. Swann of Baltimore city.
Fifth District.—Hon. Eli J. Henkle of Anne Arundel County.
Sixth District.—Hon. Wm. Walsh of Allegany county.

THE VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN 1874.

[Page 30, Politicians' Register.]

	Dem.	*Rep.*	
	Thomas.	Goldsborough.	Majorities.
1st District,	12,465	10,148	2,137
	Roberts.	Ensor.	
2d District,	10,682	8,238	2,444
	O'Brien.	Suter.	
3d District,	9,287	4,834	4,834
	Swann.	Cox.	
4th District,	10,244	6,810	3,343
	Henkle.	Hagner.	
5th District,	11,862	10,452	1,410
	Walsh.	Lowndes.	
6th District,	12,974	12,897	97

STATE VOTE BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Counties.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*
Allegany,	2,426	2,710	Kent	1,655	1,506
Anne Arundel,	2,710	2,299	Montgomery	2,253	1,732
Baltimore county	4,284	3,124	Prince George's	2,136	2,220
Baltimore city	20,862	12,108	Queen Anne's	1,702	1,358
Calvert	885	1,025	St. Mary's	1,350	1,427
Caroline	1,121	925	Somerset	1,417	1,444
Carroll	2,664	2,155	Talbot	1,590	1,528
Cecil	2,268	1,798	Washington	3,479	3,460
Charles	1,353	1,561	Wicomico	1,664	905
Dorchester	1,544	1,512	Worcester	1,772	970
Frederick	4,220	4,379			
Garrett	596	616		67,514	53,379
Harford	2,224	1,575			
Howard	1,339	1,042	Majority		14,135

Total vote of 1873 139,269
Total vote of 1874 120,893

Less in 1874 18,376

[Page 34, Politicians' Register.]

BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL—FIRST BRANCH.

Elected fourth Wednesday of October, 1874.

The following is the list of the members elected to the First Branch, all of whom were the regular nominees of the Democratic Conservative party:

1st ward, Andrew F. Schroeder; 2d ward, Henry Cashmyer; 3d ward, Edward W. Bennett, Sr.; 4th ward, C. W. Lewis;* 5th ward, James Sapp; 6th ward, John L. Baker;* 7th ward, Thomas A. Onion; 8th ward, Thomas P. Kernan; 9th ward, Wm. E. Stewart; 10th ward, Warfield T. Browning;* 11th ward, H. Rozier Dulaney; 12th ward, Joseph S. Heuisler;* 13th ward, Otis Keilholtz;* 14th ward James C. Randall; 15th ward, Dr. M. W. Donavin; 16th ward, Jos. McCauley; 17th ward, John Fitzpatrick; 18th ward, John S. Bullock; 19th ward, Wm. W. Orndorff; 20th ward, Dr. Charles W. Chancellor.*

The following is the vote cast at the above election:

DEMOCRATIC.	
Wards.	
1. A. F. Schroeder	1,140
2. Henry Cashmyer	694
3. E. W. Bennett, Sr,	1,105
4. C. W. Lewis	892
5. James Sapp	1,181
6. John L. Baker	1,031
7. Thomas A. Onion	1,126
8. Thos. P. Kernan	867
9. Wm. E. Stewart	398
10. W. T. Browning	380
11. H. R. Dulaney	727
12. Jos. S. Heuisler	400
13. Otis Keilholtz	362
14. James C. Randall	721
15. Dr. M. W. Donavin	1,024
16. Joseph McCauley	1,291
17. John Fitzpatrick	694
18. John S. Bullock	1,454
19. W. W. Orndorff	952
20. Dr. C. W. Chancellor,	1,046

REPUBLICAN AND INDEPENDENT.	
Wards.	
1. W. H. Thompson	354
2. No opposition.	
3. Joseph Glenn	237
4. B. F. Matthews	139
5. Wm. Silverwood	714
6. Francis Clark	620
7. Noah Gill	730
John E. Hill, Ind	23
8. John W. Owens, Ind	649
9. No opposition.	
10. No opposition.	
11. C. L. Oudesluys	440
12. No opposition.	
13. No opposition.	
14. David G. Rogers	360
15. Leonidas Tyler	605
James North, Ind	105
16. Thos. B. Marshall	678
17. No opposition.	
18. H. N. Bankard	919
Asa H. Smith, Ind	22
19. John W. Holden	499
20. Leander Foreman	792

The following are the newly elected officers:

President, Otis Keilholtz; Chief Clerk, A. V. Milholland; Assistant Clerk, J. Frank Brady; Committee Clerk, Allan E. Forrester; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Stanton; Page, Daniel Barr.

* Re-elected.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following changes have taken place in the Officers of the United States Government at Washington:

Page 621, *Treasury Department.*—Charles F. Conant, appointed Assistant Secretary, in place of F. A. Sawyer. William O. Avery, Chief Clerk, in place of James H. Saville. H. C. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, in place of W. T. Harris.

Page 622, *Post Office Department.*—Marshall Jewell appointed Post Master General, in place of J. A. J. Creswell, resigned. Louis C. Watkins, Chief Clerk, in place of James H. Marr.

Page 629, *Virginia.*—Ninth Congressional District: Christopher G. Thomas, vice Reese T. Bowen. *West Virginia.*—John J. Davis, first district, vice Benjamin Wilson.

BALTIMORE CITY.

The following additional changes have been made in the Officers of of Baltimore City.

City Librarian.—John S. Brown.

Vaccine Physician.—5th and 6th wards, E. S. Thomas.

Almshouse Trustee.—Thomas White, vice Sisson.

Superintendent of Almshouse.—Captain John Mitchell.

City Directors in the Valley Railroad Co.—Robert T. Baldwin, Decatur H. Miller and Richard Norris, Jr.

Commissioner of La Fayette Square.—J. J. M. Sellman, vice Colton.

Commissioner of Fulton Avenue Circle and Baker Street Circle.—John T. Ford.

Keeper of Washington Monument.—John Fenton.

Lamplighters.—John Tall, vice Hinton; John H. Nagel, 7th ward; James Tierney, vice McLaughlin; Philip Carberry, vice Watson.

Constables.—9th ward, Wm. J. Bowling. 18th ward, David P. West, Augustus Hoffman.

STATE FISHERY FORCE.

Commander.—Steamer Leila, Jesse K. Hines.

Deputy Commanders.—Wm. R. Shenton, Dorchester District; Thos. J. Valliant, 3d District; Joseph Forrest, St. Mary's County: George W. Carpenter, 6th District; Capt. Lemuel Mitchell, Charles County.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 40, line 13th.—For "text book" read "test book."

Page 51.—Add to list of Governors, "Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, resigned March 4th, 1874, and Hon. James Black Groome, elected by the General Assembly for the remainder of the term, ending January 13th, 1875."

Page 57.—In head line, for Governor's "Vote," read "Veto."

Page 64.—In head line, for "Nominators" to Fill Vacancies, read "Nominations."

Page 65.—Mileage of members of the General Assembly, add "Garrett county, mileage $1 10."

Page 68.—Classification of State Senators, in first class, after Dorchester county, insert "Garrett county," and for "twelve" Senators of the first class, read "thirteen" Senators.

Page 70.—*United States Senators.*—Add to Senators from Western Shore, Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, elected, January 20th, 1874, for six years from March 4th, 1875. For Robert Wright, "Talbot" county, read "Kent" county.

Page 72.—House of Delegates of 1861, for "H." Teackle Wallis, read "Severn" Teackle Wallis. For A. K. "Stoke," read A. K. "Stake." For John "R." Biddison, sergeant-at-arms, read John "S." Biddison.

Page 75.—House of Delegates. For "Olive" Miller, read "Oliver" Miller.

Page 79.—For James B. "Sawner," read James B. "Sanner."

Page 80.—For Samuel "Diggs" of R., read Samuel "Riggs" of R.

Page 81.—For "John Carroll" of Baltimore county, read "John N. Carroll."

Page 142.—*Judiciary Department.*—For "the Judges of the Court of Appeals were removed under the Constitution of 1864," read were "not" removed, &c.

Page 210.—State Comptroller. See Act of 1874, Chapter 30, amending Act of 1872, Chapter 196, relating to adjustment of accounts.

Page 263.—*Board of Public Works.—Officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.*—President, A. P. Gorman, salary $4,000: Directors, James G. Berrett, D. S. Biser, M. Bannon, G. M. Watkins, G. Meredith, A. K. Stake: Secretary, B. Fawcett, salary $2,100; Consulting Engineer, W. R. Hutton.

Page 205.—For duties of Comptroller under the Act of 1874, ch. 181, relating to oysters, see page 298.

Page 210, Art. 81.—*State Comptroller.*—To assess stocks before the "fifteenth" day of May instead of the "first" day of May; see Revenue Act of 1874, ch. 483 on page 361.

Page 223.—*Commissioner of the Land Office.*—His duties under the new Revenue Act; see page 364.

Page 237.—*Public Education.*—For amendments to this law see page 636-7-8.

Page 263.—*Board of Public Works.*—Authorized to select sites and build a state "House of Correction" and a state "Normal School House," see Acts of 1874, chapters 248 and 479.

Page 311.—*State Police Commissioners.*—See pages 638 and 639 for the Act of 1874, making changes in this law.

Page 326.—Sec. 29.—*Tobacco Inspection.*—In third and eighth lines strike out "twelve," and insert "six" and in sixth line, strike out "twelve," and insert "four."—1874, ch. 394.

Page 331.—All receipts for grain deposited or stored in any elevator or place of storage connected therewith in this state, and known in trade as "elevator receipts," shall be held to imply title to such grain on the part of the holder.—1874, ch. 304.

Page 339.—*Live Stock.*—Compensation of Assistant Weighmaster not to exceed $1200, instead of $1000.—1874, ch. 328.

Page 344.—*Steam Boilers.*—Sec. 13. Inspectors to receive $1500 per annum from the State, and all collections to be paid to the Treasurer.—1874, ch. 96.

Page 351.—*County Commissioners.*—See their duties under the Revenue Act of 1874, ch. 483.

Page 354.—Strike out the word "orchards" in Sec. 21, by 1874, ch. 423.

Page 361.—*State Taxes.*—Strike out Sec. 27 and see next page.

Page 380.—*Fees of Officers.*—The Act of 1874, ch. 377, strikes out the word "Frederick" in the Act.

Page 381.—*Legal Holidays.*—See page 640 for the amended law.

Page 421.—*Baltimore City.*—In Sec. 160, 4th line, strike out "September" and insert "October," also on page 424, sec. 175.

Page 459.—*Local Laws of Counties.*—The additional local laws passed at the session of 1874 are on pages 641 to 645.

Page 468.—*Justices of the Peace and Constables.*—See page 644 for all changes made on page 468.

Page 495.—*Baltimore State and City Officers.*—The names of the Public Officers of Baltimore, which have been changed, and their salaries, will be found on pages 521 to 524, and 656.

Page 510.—*United States Officers.*—The names of the various officers of the United States, in service in Baltimore City on pages 510 to 520, will be found corrected to date on pages 524, 653, 657, and 658.

Page 519—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, assigned to the Fourth Judicial Circuit, Hon. Morrison R. Waite.

Deputy Marshal.—John S. Pegley, deceased. No successor.

Page 520.—The Centennial Board of Finance for Maryland has been superseded.

Page 521.—*Constables.*—14th Ward, Leonard D. Miller, vice Schaeffer.

Page 521.—See changes in State and City Officers in Baltimore City.
Page 522.—Changes in Baltimore Municipal Officers.
Page 524.—Changes in United States Officers in Maryland.
Page 524.—See United States Treasury Officers in Baltimore.

The Politician's Register, (following page 524,) separately paged, 1 to 42.

Page 1.—*Registration of Voters.*—The amendments made in the law respecting the "Registration of Voters" will be found conveniently noted on pages 645 to 649.

Page 20.—*Pay of Members of Congress.*—Strike out $7500 per annum, &c, and insert $5000.

Page 25.—For a general election is held every year, &c, read "every two years."

Change of City Officers.—The following city officers were appointed and confirmed January 18th, 1875:

Directors on the part of the city in the Maryland Industrial School for Girls, G. S. Griffith, John S. Reese, John Q. A. Herring, John C. Bridges and George R. Skillman.

City Directors in the Union Railroad Company, Wm. G. Harrison and H. H. Lewis.

Lamplighter in the western district, Patrick Loud, in place of Thos. Tierney, removed; Lamplighter in the middle district, James Cairns, in place of Philip Carberry, resigned.

The following city officers were appointed and elected January 26th, 1875:

City Directors in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, &c., Thomas White, Robert T. Banks, Morris A. Thomas, John F. Wiley, John G. Medinger, Simon J. Kemp and Charles H. Nicolai.

Lamplighters for the Southern District, John Corbitt and John F. Peppel.

Commissioner in the Water Department, Thomas W. Hall, Jr., in place of Fielder C. Slingluff, resigned.

BALTIMORE CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS REMOVED, OFFICES ABOLISHED, &c.

The following changes have been made in the Custom House, &c., up to January 14th, 1875:

Collector's Office.—H. H. Coyle, Assistant Hospital Clerk, $1200 salary, R. H. Atwell, Hospital Clerk, $1200 salary, R. C. Sunstroud, Liquidating Clerk, $1200 salary, are removed and their offices abolished.

Inspectors.—L. E. Baldwin and Jacob Wickard removed, and W. H. Dorsey and H. H. Brooks appointed at $4.00 per day.

Watchmen.—J. H. Horner, J. H. Bride, J. H. Sewall, J. T. Tucker and C. R. Durham dismissed and offices abolished.

Night Inspectors.—J. H. Blackstone, G. A. Cornish and B. B. Gray removed, and David Duncan, Jno. S. Conway and Benjamin N. Gray appointed at $3.00 per day.

Assistant Weighers.—R. J. Hall and H. S. Hunt removed and their offices abolished.

Measurer.—Nicholas L. Wood removed and office abolished.

Night Inspector.—W. H. Richardson appointed in place of O. Carthwaite, deceased.

Assistant Appraisers.—Robert C. Maund and Jno. R. Fellman appointed Clerk and Examiners at $1800 per year, and their offices of Assistant Appraisers abolished.

Examiner of Drugs.—J. P. Polk, salary reduced from $1800 to $1600.

Appraiser's Department.—Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot County, appointed Appraiser, vice E. F. Anderson, removed, salary $3000. Louis R. Cassard appointed Chief Clerk at $1600 per year, vice John R. King, removed. F. S. Meredith, J. Wolfsperger, A. K. Hadel, Jno. A. Brawner, J. Bankerd and S. M. Evans, all clerks, at $1400 per year, removed; also, S. M. Norris, foreman, $1200; also, J. W. Ijams, W. McLain, W. D. McAllister, Openers and Packers at $3.00 per day; also, W. H. Foster, Isaac Sprigg, Thos. J. Barclay, W. H. Sprigg, Porters, at at $3.00 per day, and R. H. Morsell, $2.50 per day, removed; Thos. S. Peters, foreman Samplers, $1200, W. H. Matthews, Sampler, $3.00 per diem, removed. Re-appointed, W. H. Foster, John Hose, Thomas J. Barclay, W. H. Sprigg, Wm. Hall and R. H. Morsell, re-appointed as laborers at $2.50 per day. S. F. Ziegler, Opener and Packer, at $3.00 per day, transferred to a Sampler at $3.00 per day; George J. Bucker appointed Opener and Packer at $3.00 per day, vice Zeigler transferred; John H. Bride and James Jackson appointed Messengers in Collector's Department at $2.50 per day.

Surveyor's Department.—J. F. Seis, and to Surveyor, removed, and re-appointed as Admeasurer of Vessels, vice Geo. W. Miller, removed.

Naval Office. C. H. Shipley, Clerk, at $1200 per year and William Ellinger, Messenger, at $3.00 per diem, removed.

B. H. Kennard, appointed Storekeeper, vice J. S. Linthicum, promoted to Appraiser.

Changes in Salaries.—W. S. W. Seabrook, Superintendent of Stores, salary increased from $1800 to $2000 per annum; B. H. Kennard, Store-Keeper, salary increased from $1800 to $2000 per year; C. H. Richardson, Marine Clerk, pay increased from $1600 to $1800; the

salaries of Chas. W. Raphan, C. H. Pitt, H. H. Diffenderffer, D. Maxwell, increased to $1600, and the salaries of S. Young, T. S. Nixdorff, W. Ball and F. Wagner to $1400 per year; Wm. H. Bryan and C. S. Rapp, Assistant Measurers, pay increased to $1200 per year; A. C. Rhodes, Clerk, pay reduced from $1800 to $1600 per year.

THE BALTIMORE POST OFFICE.

Page 515.—*Mailing Clerks.*—Wm. A. Chalk, Theo. W. Dew, J. J. Bradshaw and Chas. G. Borton, vice Joseph W. Dallam, J. G. Scott, A. W. Handy and Edwin Sandys; Ladies' Window, Georgianna King, vice ———.

Internal Revenue.—Third Collection District. Deputy Collector, A. R. McLellan, vice J. H. Dittman. Compensation of U. S. Gaugers, $6.00 per day.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pages 621-2-3.—*Assistant Secretary of State.*—John L. Cadwallader, vice J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Treasury Department.—Secretary of Treasury, Benj. H. Bristow, vice Wm. A. Richardson. Assistant Secretary, Charles F. Conant, vice F. A. Sawyer. Chief Clerk, William O. Avery, vice James H. Saville. Private Secretary to Secretary of Treasury, E. J. Babcock. Commissioner of Customs, Henry C. Johnston, vice W. T. Haines.

Superintendent United States Coast Survey.—C. B. Patterson, vice Benj. Pierce.

War Department.—Chief of Engineers, Br. Maj. Gen. Alex. E. Shiras, vice A. A. Humphreys.

Navy Department.—Chief Clerk, John W. Hogg, vice H. E. Offley.

Interior Department.—Chief Clerk, Stanley Plummer, vice Wm. C. Morrill. Commissioner of the Land Office, S. S. Burdett, vice W. Drummond. Commissioner of Patents, J. M. Thatcher, vice M. D. Leggett.

Post Office Department.—Marshall Jewell, vice J. A. J. Creswell.

Page 497.—*Police Commissioners of Baltimore City.*—W. H. B. Fusselbaugh, elected for six years, Harry Gilmor, elected for four years, and John Milroy, elected for two years from March 15th, 1875. Salary $2500. At the expiration of the respective terms of office, the Police Commissioners are to be elected for six years each.

Page 503.—*Commissioner of Water Department.*—George U. Porter, vice James L. McLane, resigned January 8th, 1875.

Page 504.—*Park Commissioner.*—Charles H. Mercer, vice Jas. Webb, deceased.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

[Commencing March 4th, 1875.]

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans in Roman, 43; Democrats in Italics, 27; Independents in Small Caps, 3; Vacant, 1.

[The figures denote the expiration of the Term of Senators.]

THE SENATE.

Vice-President HENRY WILSON, of Mass., *President.*

ALABAMA.
George Goldthwaite.....1877
George E. Spencer.....1879

ARKANSAS.
Powell Clayton.....1877
Stephen W. Dorsey.....1879

CALIFORNIA.
Aaron A. Sargent.....1879
NEWTON BOOTH.....1881

CONNECTICUT.
Orris S. Ferry.....1879
Wm. W. Eaton.....1881

DELAWARE.
Eli Saulsbury.....1877
Thomas F. Bayard.....1881

FLORIDA.
Simon B. Conover.....1879
Chas. W. Jones.....1881

GEORGIA.
Thomas M. Norwood.....1877
John B. Gordon.....1879

ILLINOIS.
John A. Logan.....1877
Richard J. Oglesby.....1879

INDIANA.
Oliver P. Morton.....1879
Joseph E. McDonald.....1881

IOWA.
George G. Wright.....1877
William B. Allison.....1879

KANSAS.
James M. Harvey.....1877
John J. Ingalls.....1879

KENTUCKY.
John W. Stevens.....1877
Thomas C. McCreery.....1879

LOUISIANA
J. Rodman West.....1877
[Vacancy.]

MAINE.
Lot M. Morrill.....1879
Hannibal Hamlin.....1881

MARYLAND.
George R. Dennis.....1879
Wm. Pinkney Whyte.....1881

MASSACHUSETTS.
George S. Boutwell.....1877
Henry L. Dawes.....1881

MICHIGAN.
Thomas W. Ferry.....1877
I. P. Christiancy.....1881

MINNESOTA.
William Windom.....1877
Saml. J. R. McMillan.....1881

MISSISSIPPI.
James L. Alcorn.....1877
Branch K. Bruce.....1881

MISSOURI.
Lewis V. Bogy.....1879
F. M. Cockrell.....1881

NEBRASKA.
Phineas W. Hitchcock.....1877
A. S. Paddock.....1881

NEVADA.
John P. Jones.....1879
Wm. Sharon.....1881

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H. Cragin.....1877
Bainbridge Wadleigh.....1879

NEW JERSEY.
F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1877
Theodore F. Randolph.....1881

NEW YORK.
Roscoe Conkling.....1879
Francis Kernan.....1881

NORTH CAROLINA.
Matthew W. Ransom.....1877
Augustus S. Merrimon.....1879

OHIO.
John Sherman.....1879
Allen G. Thurman.....1881

OREGON.
James K. Kelly.....1877
John H. Mitchell.....1879

PENNSYLVANIA.
Simon Cameron.....1879
Wm. A. Wallace.....1881

RHODE ISLAND.
Henry B. Anthony.....1877
Ambrose E. Burnside.....1881

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Thos. J. Robertson.....1877
John J. Patterson.....1879

TENNESSEE.
Henry Cooper.....1877
ANDREW JOHNSON.....1881

TEXAS.
MORGAN C. HAMILTON.....1877
Samuel C. Maxey.....1881

VERMONT.
Justin S. Morrill.....1879
Geo. F. Edmunds.....1881

VIRGINIA.
John W. Johnston.....1877
Robert E. Withers.....1881

WEST VIRGINIA.
Henry G. Davis.....1877
Allen T. Caperton.....1881

WISCONSIN.
Timothy O. Howe.....1877
Angus Cameron.....1881

[See Page 625 for Officers of the Senate.]

Every seat is filled except one from Louisiana, for which Pinchback and McMillan are contestants. In the House there are eighteen vacancies, four of which are in States that have no election, four of vacancies caused by death.

SUMMARY.—*Forty-third Congress.*—Republicans, 49; Democrats, 20; Independents, 4; Vacancy, 1. *Forty-fourth Congress.*—Republicans, 43; Democrats, 27; Independents, 3; Vacant, 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans in Roman, 104; Democrats in Italics, 171; Independents in Small Caps, 6. There are 10 to elect by States, and 4 to fill vacancies caused by death. The asterisk (*) indicates members of the previous Congress re-elected; the (*c*) stands for colored.

ALABAMA.

At Large—Burwell B. Lewis.
Wm. H. Forney.
1. Jerry Haralson.
2. *Jerry N. Williams.*
3. *Paul Bradford.*
4. *Charles Hays.
5. **John H. Caldwell.*
6. *Goldsmith W. Hewitt.*

ARKANSAS.

1. *Lucien C. Gause.*
2. *Wm. P. Slemons.*
3. *Wm. W. Wiltshire.*
4. **Thomas M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.

[Elects four Representatives in 1875.]

CONNECTICUT.

1. *George M. Landers.*
2. *James Phelps.*
3. B. H. Starkweather.
4. *Wm. H. Barnum.*

DELAWARE.

1. *James Williams.*

FLORIDA.

1. *William J. Purman.
2. *Josiah T. Walls. (*c*)

GEORGIA.

1. *Julian Hartridge.*
2. *Wm. E. Smith.*
3. **Philip Cook.*
4. **Henry R. Harris.*
5. *Milton A. Candler.*
6. **James H. Blount.*
7. *Wm. H. Fellon.*
8. **Alexander H. Stephens.*
9. [Vacant by death.]

ILLINOIS.

1. *Barney G. Caulfield.*
2. *Carter H. Harrison.*
3. *Charles B. Farwell.
4. *Stephen A. Hurlbut.
5. *Horatio C. Burchard.
6. Thos. J. Henderson.
7. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.
8. *Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Richard H. Whiting.
10. JOHN C. BAGBY.
11. *Scott Wise.*
12. *Wm. M. Springer.*
13. *Adlia E. Stevenson.*
14. *Joseph G. Cannon.
15. **John R. Eden.*
16. *Wm. A. J. Sparks.*
17. **Wm. R. Morrison.*
18. *Wm. Hartsell.*
19. WM. B. ANDERSON.

INDIANA.

1. *Benoni S. Fuller.*
2. *James D. Williams.*
3. **Michael C. Kerr.*
4. *Jeptha D. New.*
5. **Wm. S. Holman.*
6. Milton S. Robinson.
7. *Franklin Landers.*
8. *Morton C. Hunter.
9. Thomas J. Cason.
10. *Wm. S. Haymond.*
11. James L. Evans.
12. *Andrew H. Hamilton.*
13. John H. Baker.

IOWA.

1. *Geo. W. McCrary.
2. John Q. Tufts.

3. *L. L. Ainsworth.*
4. *Henry O. Pratt.
5. *James Wilson.
6. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
7. *John A. Kasson.
8. *James W. McDill.
9. Addison Oliver.

KANSAS

1. *Wm. A. Phillips.
2. *Jno. R. Goodin.*
3. *Wm. B. Brown.

KENTUCKY.

1. *A. R. Boone.*
2. **John Y. Brown.*
3. **Charles W. Millikin.*
4. **J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Edward Y. Parsons.*
6. *Thomas L. Jones.*
7. *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
8. **Milton J. Durham.*
9. John D. White.
10. *John B. Clarke.*

LOUISIANA.

1. *Randall L. Gibson.*
2. *E. John Ellis.*
3. *Chester B. Darrall.
4. *Wm. M. Levy.*
5. *Frank Morey.
6. Charles E. Nash. (*c*)

MAINE.

1. *John H. Burleigh.
2. *Wm. P. Frye.
3. *James G. Blaine.
4. [Vacant by death.]
5. *Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.

1. *Philip F. Thomas.*
2. *Charles B. Roberts.*
3. **Wm. J. O'Brien.*
4. **Thomas Swann.*
5. *Eli J. Henkle.*
6. *Wm. Walsh.*

MASSACHUSETTS

1. [Vacant by death.]
2. *Benjamin W. Harris.
3. *Henry L. Pierce.
4. Rufus S. Frost.
5. Nath. P. Banks.
6. *Charles P. Thompson.*
7. *John K. Tarbox.*
8. *Wm. W. Warren.*
9. *George F. Hoar.
10. Julius H. Seelye.
11. *Chester W. Chapin.*

MICHIGAN.

1. *Alpheus S. Williams.*
2. °Henry Waldron.
3. °George Willard.
4. *Allen Potter.*
5. °William B. Williams.
6. *George H. Durand.*
7. °Omar D. Conger.
8. °Nathan B. Bradley.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.

1. °Mark H. Dunnell.
2. *Horace B. Strait.
3. Wm. S. King.

MISSISSIPPI.

[Elects six members in November 1875.]

MISSOURI.

1. *Edward C. Kehr.*
2. **Erastus Wells.*
3. **Wm. H. Stone.*
4. **Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. **Richard P. Bland.*
6. *Charles H. Morgan.*
7. *John F. Phillips.*
8. *Benjamin F. Franklin.*
9. *David Rea.*
10. *R. A. DeBolt.*
11. **John B. Clarke, Jr.*
12. **John M. Glover.*
13. *Aylett H. Ruckner.*

NEBRASKA.

1. Lorenzo Crounse.

NEVADA.

1. Wm. Woodburn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. —— *Jones.*
2. —— *Bell.*
3. —— Blair.

NEW JERSEY

1. C. H. Sinnickson.
2. *Samuel A. Dobbins.
3. *Miles Ross.*
4. **Robert Hamilton.*
5. *Augustus W. Cutler.*
6. *Frederick H. Teese.*
7. *Aug. A. Hardenberg.*

NEW YORK.

1. *Henry B. Metcalfe.*
2. **John G. Schumaker.*
3. Sim. B. Chittenden.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.*
5. *Edwin R. Meade.*
6. **Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Smith Ely, Jr.*
8. *Elijah Ward.*
9. **Fernando Wood.*
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.*
11. *Benjamin S. Willis.*
12. *N. Holmes Odell.*
13. **J. G. Whitehouse.*
14. *George M. Beebe.*
15. *John H. Bagley, Jr.*
16. Charles H. Adams.
17. Martin I. Townsend.
18. Andrew Williams.
19. *Wm. A. Wheeler.
20. *Henry H. Hathorn.
21. Samuel F. Miller.
22. George A. Bagley.
23. *Scott Lord.*
24. William H. Baker.
25. E. W. Leavenworth.
26. *C. D. McDougall.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham.
28. *Thomas C. Platt.
29. *Chas. C. B. Walker.*
30. Jno. M. Davy.
31. *George G. Hoskins.
32. *Lyman K. Bass.
33. [Vacant by death.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. *Jesse J. Yeates.*
2. John A. Hyman. (*c*)
3. **Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. *Joseph J. Davis.*
5. *Alfred M. Scales.*
6. **Thomas S. Ashe.*
7. **Wm. M. Robbins.*
8. °*Robert B. Vance.*

RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Benjamin T. Eames.
2. Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. °Joseph H. Rainey. (*c*)
2. *E. W. M. Mackey.*
3. Solomon L. Hoge.
4. °Alex. S. Wallace.
5. Reuben Smalls. (*c*)

OHIO.

1. *Milton Sayler.*
2. **Henry B. Banning.*
3. *John S. Savage.*
4. *John A. McMahon.*
5. °*Americus V. Rice.*
6. *Frank H. Hurd.*
7. **Lawrence T. Neal.*
8. °William Lawrence.
9. *E. F. Poppleton.*
10. °Charles Foster.
11. *Jno. L. Vance.*
12. *Ansel T. Walling.*
13. °*M. I. Southard.*
14. *John P. Cowan.*
15. N. H. Van Vorhees.
16. °Lorenzo Danforth.
17. °L. D. Woodworth.
18. °James Monroe.
19. *James A. Garfield.*
20. *Henry B. Payne.*

OREGON.

1. *George A. La Dow.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Chapman Freeman.
2. °Charles O'Neill.
3. **Samuel J. Randall.*
4. °William D. Kelly.
5. *John Robbins.*
6. °Wash. Townsend.
7. Alan Wood, Jr.
8. *Heister Clymer.*
9. *A. Herr Smith
10. *Wm. Mutchler.*

11. *Francis D. Collins.*
12. Winth'p W. Ketcham.
13. *James B. Reilly.*
14. *Jno. B. Packer.
15. *Joseph Powell.*
16. *Sobieski Ross.
17. *John Reilly.*
18. *Wm. S. Stenger.*
19. *Levi Maish.*
20. *Levi A. Mackey.*
21. *Jacob Turney.*
22. *James H. Hopkins.*
23. *Alex. G. Cochran.*
24. John W. Wallace.
25. *George A. Jenks.*
26. *James Sheakley.*
27. *Albert G. Egbert.*

TENNESSEE.

1. *Wm. McFarland.*
2. Jac. M. Thornburgh.
3. *George G. Dibrett.*
4. *Samuel M. Fite.*
5. **John M. Bright.*
6. *John F. House.*
7. **Wash. C. Whitthorne.*
8. **John D. C. Atkins.*
9. *Wm. P. Caldwell.*
10. *H. Casey Young.*

TEXAS.

1. *John H. Reagan.*
2. *David B. Culberson.*
3. *J. W. Throckmorton.*
4. **Roger Q. Mills.*
5. **John Hancock.*
6. *Gustave Schleicher.*

VERMONT.

1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. Dudley C. Denison.
3. *George H. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.

1. *B. B. Douglass.*
2. *John G. Goode, Jr.*
3. *G. C. Walker.*
4. Wm H. H. Stowell.
5. George C. Cabell.
6. *John R. Tucker.*
7. *John T. Harris.*
8. **Eppa Hunton.*
9. *Wm. Terry.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *Benjamin Wilson.*
2. *Chas. J. Faulkner.*
3 **Frank Hereford.*

WISCONSIN.

1. *Charles G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
3. Henry S. Magoon.
4. *Wm. Pitt Linde.*
5. *Samuel D. Burchard.*
6. Alanson M. Kimball.
7. *Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8. *George W. Cate.*

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.....HIRAM S. STEVENS.
COLORADO.....*Thomas M. Patterson.*
DAKOTA.....Jefferson P. Kidder.
IDAHO.....Thomas W. Bennett.
MONTANA.....**Martin Maginnis.*
NEW MEXICO.....[Elects in September.]
UTAH.....GEORGE Q. CANNON.
WASHINGTON.....Orange Jacobs.
WYOMING.....**Wm. R. Steele.*

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

STATE.	SEAT.	CONTESTED BY.
Alabama	Harrison	*F. D. Bromberg.*
Alabama	*Williams*	James T. Rapier. (*c*)
Alabama	Hays	*James T. Jones.*
Florida	Purman	*John A. Henderson*
Florida	Walls. (*c*)	*Jesse J. Finley.*
Georgia	*Hartbridge*	John E. Bryant.
Georgia	*Smith*	R. H. Whiteley.
Illinois	Farwell	*John V. Le Moyne.*
Illinois	Whiting	*Leonard F. Ross.*
Indiana	Hunter	*Harrison J. Rice.*
Indiana	Baker	*Freeman Kelly.*
Kentucky	White	*Harrison Cockrill.*
Louisiana	Morey	*Wm. B. Spencer.*
Maryland	*Walsh*	Lloyd Lowndes.
Massachusetts	Frost	*Josiah G. Abbott.*
Minnesota	Strait	*E. St. Julien Cox.*
Pennsylvania	Freeman	*Thos. B. Florence.*
Pennsylvania	*Egbert*	Carlton B. Curtis.
South Carolina	Hoge	*Benj. H. McGowan.*
South Carolina	Wallace	*Joseph B. Kershaw.*
Virginia	*Goode*	Jas. H. Platt, Jr.

THE BALTIMORE CITY OFFICERS.

UNDER THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

[Corrected to April, 1875.]

[See Baltimore City Government, pages 401 to 459.]

MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT.

[Re-elected October, 1873, for two years.]

Secretary to the Mayoralty.—John M. McElroy.
Clerk to the Mayor.—Andrew J. King.
City Counsellor.—I. Nevitt Steele.
City Solicitor.—Albert Ritchie.
Mayor's Detective.—Beverly Diggs.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.

President.—Hon. OTIS KEILHOLTZ.

Wards.	Wards.
1. Andrew F. Schroeder.	11. H. Rozier Dulaney.
2. Henry Cashmyer.	12. §Joseph S. Heuisler.
3. Edward W. Bennett, Sr.	13. §Otis Keilholtz.
4. §C. W. Lewis.	14. James C. Randall.
5. James Sapp.	15. Dr. M. W. Donavin.
6. §John L. Baker.	16. Jos. McCauley.
7. Thomas A. Onion.	17. John Fitzpatrick.
8. Thomas P. Kernan.	18. Jno. S. Bullock.
9. Wm. E. Stewart.	19. Wm. W. Orndorff.
10. §Warfield T. Browning.	20. §Dr. Charles W. Chancellor.

§ Re-elected.

OFFICERS OF THE FIRST BRANCH.

Chief Clerk.—A. V. Milholland,
Assistant Clerk.—J. Frank Brady.
General Committee Clerk.—Allen E. Forrester.
Sergeant-at-arms.—James Stanton.
Page.—Daniel Barr.
Doorkeepers.—W. H. Hamilton, 3rd Ward, and James Dorsey, 10th Ward.

SECOND BRANCH.

President.—Hon. Henry Seim.

Wards.	Wards.
1 and 2. Charles Streeper.	11 and 12. Henry D. Loney.
3 and 4. John K. Carroll.	13 and 14. Jno. S. Hogg.
5 and 6. §Wm. H. Bolton.	15 and 16. Wm. J. Murray.
7 and 8. George Rinehart.	17 and 18. Charles A. Wheeler.
9 and 10. Henry Seim.	19 and 20. George A. Kirk.

§ Elected in March 1875 to fill a vacancy.

Officers of the Second Branch.

Chief Clerk.—Joseph J. Grindall.
Assistant Clerk.—E. J. Edwards.
Committee Clerk.—George T. Bedtl, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms.—Joseph W. Wallace.
Doorkeepers.—John Mahan, 9th Ward, and one vacancy.
Page.—D. H. Berry.

The pay of the officers of both branches is fixed at every session. For the present session the compensation is as follows: Chief Clerks, $5.00 per day; Reading Clerks, $4.00 per day. The salary of the Sergeants-at-arms and Doorkeepers is $4.00 per day when in session, and $2.00 per day when the City Council is not in session, making $970 per year. The session is limited to 120 days.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

City Comptroller's Office.

City Comptroller.—Samuel Maccubbin.
Chief Clerk to Comptroller.—S. S. Mills, Jr.
Assistant Clerk.—Charles W. Woodward.

City Register's Office.

City Register.—John A. Robb.
Deputy Register and Cashier.—S. Turner Duvall.
Chief Clerk Register's Office.—J. Sewell Thomas.
Assistant Clerk Register's Office.—W. C. Martin.
Transfer Clerk Register's Office.—G. M. Gorton.

City Collector's Office.

Tax Department.

City Collector.—James M. Anderson.
Deputy Collector.—J. T. M. Barnes.
Cashier.—Richard G. Duckett.
Assistant Cashier.—Clapham Murray.
Bookkeeper.—Joshua B. Williams.
Assistant Bookkeeper.—Frederick S. Hipkins.
Clerks.—George C. Payne, James K. Harwood, A. B. Upshur, Thos. Carroll, August Wagner, Charles Schwartzhaupt, Clifford C. Anderson, Michael P. Caughy, Henry A. Seim, Frank Nicholson, salary, each $1300.

Bailiffs and Assessors.—John R. Wright, William Randall, Samuel E. Witters, Henry M. Adler, Joseph V. Baxter, Geo. W. Banks, Geo. A. Rea, John M. Mills, John M. Travers, Isaac S. Sanner, John B. Garvey, John R. Diggs, James H. McFarland, Joseph H. Krager.

Commissioners of Finance.—Joshua Vansant, *Chairman;* R. T. Baldwin, Charles J. Baker.

Judges of Appeal Tax Court.—Edward A. Gibbs, Beale H. Richardson, Wm. J. King. *Assessor*, Thos. Gifford. *Clerk*, H. P. Mowinkle. *Assistant Clerk*, D. A. Fenton.

City Librarian.—John S. Brown.

Agent of Baltimore city for the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Maryland. Wm. R. Barry.

STREETS.

City Commissioner.—John H. Tegmeyer.

Assistant City Commissioner.—Richard H. Johns. *Clerk*, J. E. Toole.

Commissioners for Opening Streets.—Isaac Cox, John T. Piquett, James S. Morrow. *Clerk*, Robert Green.

Superintendents of Streets.—1st District, Patrick Kelly; 2d, John H. Coulter; 3d, Jas. McNally; 4th, Louis Kraeger; 5th, Henry Lancaster.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Board of Commissioners.—Joshua Vansant, *Chairman;* John R. Seemuller, *Secretary;* Geo. P. Thomas, Geo. U. Porter, Thomas Bond, John F. Hunter, Thos. W. Hall, Jr.

OFFICERS.—*Engineer*, James Curran; *Civil Engineer*, Robert K. Martin; *Water Registrar*, William L. Sharretts; *Cashier*, Alex. K. Mantz; *General Bookkeeper*, Wm. F. Sinclair; *Clerks*, James S. Eichberger, Samuel W. Thomas, George W. Sharretts; *Engineer's Clerk*, Richard D. Murphy; *Collectors*, John T. Barton, Benjamin Price; *Hydrant Inspector.*—George W. Emmerick; *Watchman*, Thos. Ashton.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Health.—James A. Stewart, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner of Health.—A. D. Smyrk.

Physician to Marine Hospital.—Wm. F. Stewart, M. D.

Secretary to Board of Health.—Isaac W. Mohler.

Clerks.—W. H. Bosley, V. Burgess Hines.

Messenger.—Montgomery Lawrence.

Sanitary Inspectors.—George E. Taylor, Robert Jackson, Peter Lyons, William Carroll, E. Weinman.

VACCINE PHYSICIANS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1st and 2d	Dr. M. J. Gately.	11th and 12th	Dr. J.E.P.Boulden.
3d and 4th	" G. L. Wilkins.	13th and 14th	" Jas. A. Gillis.
5th and 6th	" E. J. Walls.	15th and 16th	" S. A. Bell.
7th and 8th	" D. C. Ireland.	17th and 18th	" W. G. Register.
9th and 10th	" G. B. Reynolds.	19th and 20th	" J. E. Gibbons.

EDUCATION.

Commissioners of Public Schools:—John T. Morris, President.

Wards.		Wards.	
1st	George W. Thompson.	11th	John P. Poe.
2d	George L. Hamel.	12th	Thomas J. Magruder.
3d	William C. Atkinson.	13th	John L. Lawton.
4th	Dr. Thomas Kelly.	14th	G. S. Griffith.
5th	William M. Ives.	15th	John Ferry.
6th	Washington Kelly.	16th	Dr. John W. Brown.
7th	Robert H. Sinclair.	17th	H. B. Roemer.
8th	James Boyle.	18th	Christian Emmerich.
9th	A. L. Spear.	19th	Philip M. Snowden.
10th	John T. Morris.	20th	Brice H. Hobbs.

Superintendent.—William R. Creery.
Assistant Superintendent.—Bernard C. Reed.
Secretary.—H. M. Cowles.

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL.

Board of Visitors.—Charles Webb, M. S. Hess, John I. Bennett, Isaac S. George, B. L. Harig.
Warden.—James H. Irwin.
Clerk.—Wm. H. H. Turner.
Physician.—Jacob W. Houck.
Deputy Wardens.—Jno. F. Carter, Greenbury Wilson, William Howard, Charles Hergesheimer, Charles Carroll, W. H. Cross, T. B. Saunders, Robert Ireland, John B. Heaps.
Chief Engineer.—Wm. H. Miller.
Assistant Engineer.—James Robinson.
Baker.—George Tenst.
Matron.—Elizabeth Deiter.
Gardener.—James Miller.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Joshua Vansant, *Chairman.*
Thomas Swann, William E. Hooper, John H. B. Latrobe, Louis McLane, Charles H. Mercer.
Clerk.—D. Rayhice.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM.

Trustees of Almshouse.—Henry Snyder, *President;* Jos. Clarkson, Jos. Friedenwald, Thomas White, Joshua H. Atkinson.
Visiting Physicians.—George G. Farnandis, Wm. H. Diffenderfer.
Superintendent.—Capt. John Mitchell.
Agent or Purveyor.—William H. Hiss.
Apothecary.—J. Turner Bartlett.
Farmer.—Benjamin F. Sapp.
Clerk.—James F. Bayly.
Chief Engineer.—Danl. Bell. *Assistant Engineer.*—William Kaiser.
Baker.—Charles Jones.
Messenger.—J. Wesley Sapp.
Matron. Mary Miller.

WARD MANAGERS OF THE POOR.

1st Ward, John Maxwell; 2d, John Cloke; 3d, Richard C. Kemp; 4th, Abraham Rosenfeld; 5th, Mathew Clark; 6th, M. McClintock; 7th, E. D. Onion; 8th, Thos. Kernan; 9th, W. H. Griffith; 10th, Thos. G. Morrow; 11th, Henry Snyder, Jr.; 12th, Dennis Kirby; 13th, Wm. Keilholtz; 14th, Hiram Spicer; 15th, F. Hassenkamp; 16th, Peter Hines; 17th, Henry Dickens; 18th, F. McCurley; 19th, Geo. A. Smith; 20th, Benjamin Horn.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

1st District, Charles A. Byrne; 2d, Henry Weitzell; 3d, T. D. Kugermore; 4th, James R. Collison; 5th, Stanislaus Farrall; 6th, Joseph Anker; 7th, John H. Bradekamp; 8th, George W. Ruckle; 9th, Wm. H. Perine; 10th, Edward Wells; 11th, George Bucheimer.

THE HARBOR, &c.

Commissioners for Deepening and Improving the Chesapeake Bay and Patapsco River.—Joshua Vansant, *Chairman;* D. Mordecai, Robert R. Kirkland, J. Stricker Jenkins, Wm. H. Skinner, Malcolm Crighton, James B. Andrews, Capt. Daniel Constantine.

Port Warden.—Capt. Daniel Constantine; *Clerk*, James H. McNeal.

Commissioners of the Patapsco River Improvement Board.—Joshua Vansant, John W. Garrett, J. Hall Pleasants.

Harbor Masters.—1st District, John Black; 2d, William Costigan; 3d, Fayette Plummer; 4th, Moses Griest; 5th, James Donnelly.

INSPECTORS AND COMMISSIONERS.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures.—Eastern District, Samuel R. Kirby. Western District, Geo. A. Freburger.

Inspector of Long and Dry Measures.—James Miller.

Inspector of Illuminating Gas.—Professor W. E. A. Aikin.

Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.—F. W. King.

Inspector of Charcoal.—Jacob Groh.

Commissioners of Franklin Square.—Dr. Edward Schwartze, Dr. D. B. McLaughlin, Joseph H. McGee.

Commissioners of Union Square.—W. A. Boyd, Jr, Wm. H. Mantz, Robert M. Jones.

Commissioners of Lafayette Square.—Fielder C. Slingluff, William J. Davidson, Dr. Silas Baldwin.

Commissioners of Eutaw Place.—William Woodward, Charles E. Phelps, W. W. Frush.

Commissioners of Madison Square.—John D. Boon, Jr., Samuel W. Register, A. P. Caldwell.

Commissioners of Harlem Square.—R. Stewart Latrobe, Charles F. Crane, A. B. Patterson.

Commissioners of Battery Square.—Lewis Ehlers, Michael Cullen, George Yeagle.

Commissioners of Eastern City Spring.—William H. Small, Wm. McWilliams, Capt. John F. LeBrou.

Commissioners of Broadway Squares.—Washington Kelly, E. P. Vincent, Isaac W. Mohler.

Commissioners of Perkins Spring.—Joseph Harris, F. J. Wilhelm, Edward M. Kirkland.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Building Committee New City Hall.—Joshua Vansant, Ichabod Jean, Samuel H. Adams, J. Hall Pleasants, John M. Colley.

Clerk.—Walter J. Smith.

Architect.—George A. Frederick.

Superintendent.—John J. Purcell.

Messenger.—Hugh O'Brien.

Inspector of Public Buildings.—John W. Colley; *Clerk*, Mortimer S. Watkins.

Superintendent of Court House, Record Office and Grounds.—Jackson Sheiry.

Watchman at Court House.—Michael Murphy.

Janitor and Messenger at City Hall.—Cyrus Sinclair.

Day Watchman at City Hall.—Cornelius S. Frazier.

Night Watchman at City Hall.—John Schlerth.

Janitor of Old Masonic Hall Building.—John T. Gosnell.

Watchman at Old Masonic Hall Building.—Matthias Spangler.

MARKETS, &c.

Clerk of Centre Market.—Henry McGowan.

Assistant Clerk.—James H. Hays.

Clerk of Lexington Market.—James Kirk.

Assistant Clerk.—Jesse W. Small.

Clerk of Hanover Market.—E. W. Albaugh.

Clerk of Fells Point Market.—James Essender, Jr.

Clerk of Belair Market.—Peter M. McDonald.

Clerk of Richmond Market.—John Wolf.

Clerk of Hollins Street Market.—William McConnell.

Clerk of Cross Street Market.—Michael Keaney.

Clerk of Lafayette Market.—Thomas Briddle.

Keeper of Market under Maryland Institute.—Bennett A. Williams.

Keeper of Eastern Fountain.—John Kennedy.

Keeper of Madison Square.—John Guyton.

Keeper of Union Square.—George Bond.

Keeper of Lafayette Square.—Daniel Smith.

Keeper of Battery Square.—John Fletcher.

Keeper of Broadway Squares.—Peter Duffy.

Keeper of Harlem Square.—Edward A. Hahn.

Keeper of Drawbridge.—Joseph Files.

Keeper of Washington Monument.—John Fenton.

Keeper of Hall over Broadway Market.—Michael P. Gorman.

Keeper of Calvert Street Spring.—Alexander McDonald.

Keeper of Franklin Square.—John Love.

Keeper of Perkins Spring.—Patrick Brady.

LAMPLIGHTERS.

Lamplighters for the Eastern District.—J. L. Johnson, Superintendent; James Everist, Isador Eisman, Isaac Redgrave, Michael Kerchner, Robert Wells, Jr., George Wittman, George Preller, James Scott, Patrick Philbin, Michael Herr, Jesse Kent, Henry Ott, John Fritz, John A. Bowers. John S. Marriott, Charles C. Williams, Patrick McKinley, Edward Davis, Henry Ogle, Jno. Hass, Abraham Singsheimer, Christian Mohr, Elias Richter.

Lamplighters for the Middle District.—Thos. Arthur, Superintendent; John W. Deshon, John H. Nagel, Presley S. Aubray, George W. Hall, James McMannis, Martin Eagan, Joseph L. Tall, Nicholas Cunningham, John O'Brien, Michael Sloan, John Kelly, David Johnson, John Moon, James Kidd, Carl Hudgins, John Sutherland, James Johnson, Benj. Tall, James Tierney, J. F. Colton, Matthew Nooney, James Connoboy, Thos. F. Illich, James Cairns, Andrew Kautz, Peter McIntire, Owen Burke, Francis Eagan, Geo. W. Betts, James Start.

Lamplighters for the Western District.—William T. Culver, Superintendent; Thomas Wright, Henry Long, Michael Sullivan, John Dondoken, Patrick Loud, Christopher Mozner, Charles C. Pease, Zachariah Legoe, Thomas R. Frizzle, Edward Schnur, George Craft, Wm. Gilleland, James Flynn, Thomas Rooney, Alfred Kuhn, Edward Plummer, Jacob Shedel, George T. Price, M. A. Canton, Patrick Madden, Thomas Clark, Joseph Barkman, Thos. E. Burgess, John Shanks, Anthony Strausbaugh, Andrew Stirley.

Lamplighters for the Southern District.—John Kauderer, Superintendent; Morris Moser, Wm. Meeks, Jr., Joseph S. Walker, John Dickel, Albert Shreck, Michael Hays, Michael Reagan, Wm. H. Baker, Levi Collins, John Longley, David Simmon, John Pensel, Geo. G. Grohe, John Oullahan, John V. Eilbacker, John Corbitt, John F. Peppel, Joseph Richenberger, Wm. H. Musgrave.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

[Appointed by the Governor.]

[Commissions expire first Monday in May 1876.]

1st Ward, Marcus Ritgert, E. P. Flaherty. 2d, Henry Cashmyer, B. O. Hatcheson. 3d, John T. Farlow, L. M. Coleman. 4th, John T. Maddox, Clarence Peters. 5th, Daniel Hagerty, Robert W. Hays. 6th, Henry M. Staylor, Lloyd Slemmer. 7th, Wm. S. Murphy, John T. Gorsuch. 8th, William H. Roberts, William H. Bayzand. 9th, A. Ballauf, Joshua M. Myers. 10th, W. H. Gill, Charles P. Brewer. 11th, Thos. J. Welby, Peter Kreis. 12th, David H. Lucchesi, W. H. Hayward. 13th, Lewis H. Dammann, George W. Bell. 14th, Otto Benner, George McCaffray. 15th, Samuel Jarden, George J. Kreis. 16th, Daniel Bride, James E. Stone. 17th, Daniel Piquett, S. C. Tall. 18th, C. A. Wheeler, Alex. M. Briscoe. 19th, Edward G. Starr, Robt. A. Thursby. 20th, George V. Metzel, George A. Hennick.

At Large.—Joseph Watson, Upton Scott, Benj. Eccleston, H. W. Snowden.

MAGISTRATES OF POLICE STATIONS.

Eastern District.—Jno. T. Farlow. *Southern District.*—Geo Kreis. *Middle District.*—Daniel Hagerty. *Western District.*—Clarence Peters. *North-Western District.*—George McCaffray.

CONSTABLES.

1st Ward, Horatio P. Wallace, H. P. Rose. 2d, Louis Roll, Wm. J. Smith. 3d, A. P. Maddox, Martin Gardner. 4th, G. Koffenberger, Wm. J. McLaughlin. 5th, Eugene Share, Joseph T. Pearson. 6th, Christian F. Deiterly, John F. Cook. 7th, Wm. F. Eberwein, Chas. C. Quinn. 8th, David Dobler, John Duffy. 9th, P. F. Dolan, Wm. J. Bowling. 10th, S. Gassaway Watkins, L. H. Weiman. 11th, John W. Nevin, Andrew Carriek. 12th, Stephen A. Morse, Wm. H. Hitchcock. 13th, George W. Hayne, Samuel Reese. 14th, Leonard D. Miller, H. Bernheimer. 15th, Alonzo Snyder, Thomas H. Shanks. 16th, N. Robinson, J. S. Showacre. 17th, William P. Smith, Charles Bopp. 18th, David P. West, Augustus Hoffman. 19th, Richard O. Jessup, James E. Sangston. 20th, John K. Stein, Peter H. Stitcher.

At Large.—Jas. Barnes, Peter Alt, Chas. E. Harrigan, J. J. Wilson.

CITY DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

Directors on the part of the City in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—Thomas White, John G. Medinger, John F. Wiley, Robert T. Banks, Morris A. Thomas, Charles H. Nicolai, Simon I. Kemp.

Directors on the part of the City in the Union Railroad Company.—Wm. G. Harrison, H. H. Lewis.

Directors on the part of the City in the Western Maryland Railroad Company.—J. M. Hood, *President;* Alexander Reiman, *Vice-President;* Samuel H. Adams, E. G. Hipsley, D. J. Foley, William A. Boyd, Jr., George M. Bokee, Wm. Seemuller.

Directors on the part of the City in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.—William H. Perkins, Israel Cohen, H. G. Vickery.

City Directors in the Valley Railroad.—Robt. S. Baldwin, Decatur H. Miller, Richard Norris, Jr.

Trustees on the part of the City for St. Mary's Industrial School.—R. W. L. Rasin, Col. Geo. P. Kane, Charles J. Bonaparte.

Directors on behalf of the City of the Maryland Industrial School for Girls.—G. S. Griffith, J. Q. A. Herring, John S. Reese, John C. Bridges, George R. Skillman.

Managers of the House of Refuge on the part of the City.—Charles A. Keyser, Lewis A. Birely, A. Fuller Crane, J. E. Trippe, Charles H. Torsch, George W. Robinson, Thomas R. Crane, Wm. Reynolds, W. W. Spence, Charles Towson.

Managers on the part of the City for the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children.—Enoch Pratt, Richard D. Fisher.

Agent of Baltimore City for the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Maryland.—William R. Barry.

Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute.—Samuel H. Tagart, H. Clay Dallam, John Donnell Smith, William A. Stewart, William Keyser, David L. Bartlett, Thomas Bond.

Distributors of Fund for the Relief of the Widows of those who fell in Defence of the City, in 1814.—Wm. C. Atkinson, Henry R. Louderman, Finley H. Burns.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioners.—Jno. T. Morris, *President;* Samuel Kirk, *Treasurer;* Thomas W. Campbell, Wm. Wilson, Jr., James A. Bruce.

Chief Engineer.—Henry Spilman.

Assistant Engineers.—Geo. W. Ellender, John M. Hennick.

Secretary and Clerk.—George A. Campbell.

No. 1 *Engine.*

Foreman, Jacob H. Hayward. Engineman, Jno. H. Deal. Assistant Engineman, Jacob W. Yeaton. Hostler, Lewis J. Fresch. Firemen, Alex. Forrest, James Humes, Wm. White, John H. Morgan, Laurence Pistel, John T. Northouse, E. R. Addison, G. N. Mackenheimer.

No. 2 *Engine.*

Foreman, Jacob Hines. Engineman, T. Wheatley. Assistant Engineman, Saml. Stansbury. Hostler, Richard Kelly. Firemen, Thos. S. Rodenhi, John A. Young, Charles Romoser, Benjamin T. Wirts, Francis Slain, George Wernex, Jno. Leddon, Henry Hammel.

No. 3 *Engine.*

Foreman, P. H. Flaherty. Engineman, John F. Reilly. Assistant Engineman, T. H. Humphreys, Hostler, P. F. Bradley. Firemen, R. Lindsey, C. Renner, W. H. Ward, A. Maguire, J. Bradley, J. Batty. J. Peirce, J. Reilly.

No. 4 *Engine.*

Foreman, Geo. W. Horton. Engineman, Geo. W. Griffin. Assistant Engineman, Francis M. Butler. Hostler, John Wernsing. Firemen, Samuel French, Joseph Farr, J. Oscar Healey, James H. Walsh, John T. O'Halloran, James Allen, Geo. W. Bentz, Wm. Corcoran.

No. 5 *Engine.*

Foreman, W. G. Miller. Engineman, Francis Corrigan. Assistant Engineman, W. Ryan. Hostler, W. Jamieson. Firemen, Jas. Donahue, Milton Spofford, Charles Clark, Wells Ashcraft, Jos. L. Chason, Edwin Bailey, J. O. Krauch, W. T. Disney.

No. 6 *Engine.*

Foreman, Wm. W. Watson. Engineman, M. Mulligan. Assistant Engineman, Wm. M. Strebb. Hostler, J. Laracy. Fireman, T. B. Riall, H. J. Edell, D. H. Macaulay, J. W. Harper, C. T. Wright, W. West, J. Reardon, L. Blake.

No. 7 *Engine.*

Foreman, Jacob Stouffer. Engineman, Wm. Hoofnagle. Assistant Engineman, P. F. Moriarty. Hostler, C. M. Kemp. Firemen, H. S. Konig, G. W. Grubb, Ed. Sheeks, G. W. Allen, J. H. Gildea, J. H. McGreevy, J. H. Bowersox, J. P. Welsh.

No. 8 *Engine.*

Foreman, G. W. Krager. Engineman, Wm. Thompson. Assistant Engineman, M. Welsh. Hostler, W. Kussmaul. Firemen, Ed. Befelt,

A. J. Walter, O. D. Burgess, G. Chapman, P. Gallagher, W. A. Marchant, Thos. Murphy, Jas. Leyden.

No. 9 Engine.

Foreman, Francis D. Kerr. Engineman, Wm. T. Calvert. Assistant Engineman, Daniel Rodgers. Hostler, John Reed. Firemen, Jos. Ryan, James McDevitt, J. A. Love, Geo. Meinberg, S. Uhlfelter, Sam'l Smith, J. T. Harney, Wm. J. Stewart.

No. 10 Engine.

Foreman, W. R. Ward. Engineman, F. Conway. Assistant Engineman, J. J. McCoy. Hostler, John Kelly. Firemen, A. Squires, W. Deck, John Cook, Samuel Young, W. H. Conway, John Keily, H. Dunn, J. Keilholtz.

No. 11 Engine.

Foreman, Andrew Perry. Engineman, John Calder. Assistant Engineman, F. L. Nelson. Hostler, J. W. Leddon. Firemen, Wm. J. McLaughlin, H. R. Seipil, Jas. Peacock, J. D. Danels, J. B. Lehman, Ebenezer Smith, Jacob Meyers, W. Moore.

No. 12 Engine.

Foreman, Jno. P. Cosgrove. Engineman, M. Lycett. Assistant Engineman, Geo. Linzmyer. Hostler, Geo. D. Taylor. Firemen, W. B. Reynolds, Wm. Rodenhi, D. McIntire, C. M. Hope, Henry Seebach, L. Broadwater, Charles Langlotz, Jno. Izer.

No. 1 Hook and Ladder.

Foreman, Henry W. Mears. Tillerman, E. Burke. Hostler, J. E. Patterson. Laddermen, C. Dougherty, J. B. Keene, J. W. Blake, M. Nolan, Jno. Farr, J. L. Southcomb, J. P. Ward, S. Berliner, Joseph Blanchard, J. V. Dougherty.

No. 2 Hook and Ladder.

Foreman, Geo. H. Houck. Tillerman, Jno. G. Gill. Hostler, Thos. Montgomery. Laddermen, Charles L. Lilly, Thomas Wagner, F. A. Marston, Chas. M. Hall, Evan L. Dorsey, W. S. Lilly, Louis J. Rudolph, W. R. Lashorne, J. W. Friedhofer, J. C. Turner.

No. 3 Hook and Ladder.

Foreman, T. W. Humphreys. Tillerman, Jno. McClellan. Hostler, Chas. Geiger. Laddermen, Robert Crawford, N. Wormsley, J. N. Downs, Thos. Taylor, Wm. E. Vanrossen, G. W. Foxwell, R. Calder, Jno. Brown, A. Germon, Louis Roll.

Fire Inspector.—Charles T. Holloway, nominated and paid by Insurance Companies.

Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.—Charles W. Crumbacker, salary, $1500.

Telegraphic Operators.—Edward P. Kenny, Frank L. McAleese, Harry P. Lucas, Alexander Crummer, salary, $1200 each.

Lineman.—Andrew McGann, salary, $1200.

Assistant Battery and Line Man.—Thomas F. Byrne, salary, $900.

☞See pages 383 to 459 for the Laws and Ordinances relating to the Municipal Officers of Baltimore city.

INCREASE OF SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The annual salaries of some of the Municipal Officers of Baltimore city having been changed since this work was commenced, the changes are given below up to the date of present writing, April 19th, 1875.

The Mayor, $5000; Secretary, $1600; Clerk, $1200, bond, $2000; Messenger, $900; Mayor's Detective, $1200, bond, $2500; Day and Night Watchmen, $1000; Inspector of Public Buildings, $2000; Janitor at Old Masonic Hall and Night Watchman at Court House, $1000; Watchman of Old Masonic Building, $2.50 per day; Members of City Council, $1000; Sergeants-at-Arms and Doorkeepers, $960; Comptroller, $2500; Chief Clerk, $1400; Assistant Clerk, $1100; Coroners, $400; Bailiffs of Courts, $1500 each; Night Watchman of Circuit Court, $900; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, $2000; Assistant Engineers, $1400; Foremen of Engines and Hook and Ladder Companies, $500; Enginemen, $1100; Assistant Enginemen, Tillermen and Hostlers, $900; Extra Men, $400; Commissioner of Health, $2500; Assistant Commissioner of Health, $1500; Physician at Marine Hospital, $3000; State Vaccine Agent, $600, and $1400 to purchase Virus; Superintendent of Streets, $1000; his Laborers, $2.00 per day; Horse and Cart, $4.00 per day; Garbage Cart, $3.50 per day; Clerk to Weigher of Live Stock, $1200; Clerks of Markets—Belair, $700; Richmond, $450, (Keeper, $240;) Cross St. Market, (Clerk and Keeper,) $800 each; Centre Market, $400; Superintendent of Court House, Record Office and Grounds, $900.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

The Act of Congress of 1875 amends section 8th of the act of June, 1874, by striking out "two ounces," and inserting "one ounce," so as to read as follows:

SEC. 8. That all mailable matter of 3d class, referred to in the Act of June 8th, 1872, may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each *one ounce* or fraction thereof. See page 22, "Miscellaneous Articles."

CONGRESSIONAL FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Act of Congress of March 3d, 1875, Section 3, restores the Franking Privilege to members of Congress, so far as relates to printed documents, until December 1st, 1875, with certain limitations.

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